THE MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK

1955

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The Municipal Year Book

1955

The Municipal Year Book 1955

The authoritative résumé of activities and statistical data of American cities

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CHICAGO
THE INTERNATIONAL CITY MANAGERS' ASSOCIATION
1955

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Library of Congress Catalog Card Number: 34-27121

PRINTED IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
CUSHING-MALLOY, INC., ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN
AND BOUND BY BROCK AND RANKIN, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

[PRICE $10]

72-07087

FOREWORD

THE chief purpose of the Municipal Year Book, now in its twenty-second year, is to provide municipal officials with information on the current problems of cities throughout the country, with facts and statistics on individual city activities, and with analyses of trends by population groups. Many of the sections are brought up to date and repeated year after year, and certain types of materials are published in one edition only. This plan enables the Year Book to achieve continuity and balance and also to introduce some new material each year.

This edition again stresses urban problems which transcend the corporate limits of cities. The article on "Metropolitan and Fringe Area Developments," for example, analyzes the annexations occurring in more than 400 cities during 1954, the pressures generated by population increases in many urban centers, and other factors which hasten joint action on metropolitan problems. The section on "Urban Counties" is repeated this year with new material on municipal-type services provided and an analysis of functions and services transferred from cities to counties or jointly administered by cities and counties.

Other new sections cover adoptions of nonproperty taxes in 1953 and 1954 by cities over 5,000 population and a brief review of cultural activities available in cities and the extent of the financial support provided by local governments.

In the regular sections of the Year Book new data are presented on the establishment of four additional standard metropolitan areas, special censuses for cities over 5,000 population, civil service coverage for municipal employees, number of policemen assigned to traffic duty, and fire prevention inspections and other duties assigned to firemen. The section on planning shows detailed information for cities over 10,000 population on zoning ordinances, minimum standards for residential lots, and the control and elimination of nonconforming uses.

In addition to these new data, most of the regular features of the Year Book have been retained and brought up to date including number of governmental units, forms of city government, how the mayor and council are selected, utilities owned and operated, salaries of chief municipal officers, pay rates for selected city jobs, personnel organization, city financial data, municipal parking lots, directories of city officials, and model municipal ordinances.

Considerable emphasis is placed on the more significant municipal events and developments of the past year. The first article, "Municipal Highlights of 1954," presents an over-all appraisal, and summary articles in each section analyze and comment on trends.

The individual city data presented in the 21 major tables are summarized and analyzed in articles that precede the tabulations. These comprehensive summaries, together with individual city data, enable officials to compare their city with other cities in their population group.

The sources of information that are listed at the end of each section are useful to public officials and to students of government. An explanation of the content of these sources and how they can be used to the best advantage is presented in the article "How to Use the Year Book" which also makes suggestions on the use of Year Book statistics.

Every section of the Year Book has been revised to contain the latest available data. In selecting new material the editors are guided by the suggestions of Year Book users and the most important problems facing local officials. The aim is to present as much information as possible within the limitations of the number of questionnaires which municipal officials can reasonably be expected to answer and the cost of compilation and printing.

It should be pointed out for the Year Book user that in addition to the 2,330 incorporated places of 5,000 population or more, the Year Book includes 198 New England towns and Pennsylvania and New Jersey townships with populations of 5,000 or more as "cities." These towns and townships are not counted as incorporated urban places by the Bureau of the Census. An explanation of how these towns and townships were selected for inclusion in the Year Book appears in the article "Governmental Data for the 2,528 Cities Over 5,000 Population."

The editors of the Year Book continue to rely heavily on the cooperation of many officials and of other specialists in the governmental field. Nearly five thousand municipal officials supplied data, the 48 state correspondents reported the most important developments affecting the cities in their states, and editorial consultants analyzed and interpreted developments in their special fields so as to give Year Book users a discriminating summary and comment on events and trends during the past year. Special contributors, various state and federal officials, and the headquarters staffs of professional and technical organizations provided invaluable assistance and advice. To all who assisted in the preparation of this twenty-second edition of the Municipal Year Book we express our sincere appreciation.

Chicago
May, 1955

The Editors

CONTENTS

PAGE

MUNICIPAL HIGHLIGHTS OF 1954 . . . . . . *Edward W. Weidner* 1
HOW TO USE THE YEAR BOOK 8

PART ONE: GOVERNMENTAL UNITS

NUMBER OF GOVERNMENTAL UNITS 15
Table I. Number of Governmental Units, by State: 1952 16
URBAN PLACES AND POPULATION . . . . . . *Howard G. Brunsman* 21
Table II. Special Census Populations for Cities Over 5,000 25
METROPOLITAN AND URBANIZED AREAS 27
Table III. Standard Metropolitan Areas and Urbanized Areas 31
METROPOLITAN AND FRINGE AREA DEVELOPMENTS . . *John C. Bollens* 37
Table IV. Annexations of One-Fourth Square Mile or More: 1954 . . 50
GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR 2,528 CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION . . . 53
Table V. Governmental and Economic Data for Cities Over 10,000 . . 66
Table VI. Governmental Data for Cities of 5,000 to 10,000 93
URBAN COUNTIES . . . . *Victor Jones* 117
Table VII. Governmental Data for Urban Counties 122
STATE MUNICIPAL LEAGUES IN 1954 . . . . *Patrick Healy, Jr.* 128
Table VIII. State Municipal Leagues 134

PART TWO: MUNICIPAL PERSONNEL

PERSONNEL DEVELOPMENTS IN 1954 . . . . . *Kenneth O. Warner* 139
SALARIES OF MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS 144
Table IX. Salaries of Municipal Officials: 1955 145
PAY RATES FOR SELECTED CITY JOBS 148
Table X. Pay Rates for Selected City Jobs: 1955 150
PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS OF MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS 153
MUNICIPAL PERSONNEL DATA 155
Table XI. Personnel Data for Cities Over 10,000 164

PART THREE: MUNICIPAL FINANCE

FINANCE ADMINISTRATION . . . . *Joseph F. Clark* 197

PAGE
ASSESSMENT ADMINISTRATION . . . . *Kenneth Back* 202
PUBLIC PURCHASING . . . . *Albert H. Hall* 207
MUNICIPAL NONPROPERTY TAXES . . . . *Robert L. Funk* 210
    Table XII. Municipal Nonproperty Tax Revenues 214
TRENDS IN MUNICIPAL FINANCES . . . . *Robert F. Drury* 217
    Table XIII. Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt 226

PART FOUR: MUNICIPAL ACTIVITIES

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

    Administrative Management . . . . *David S. Arnold* 249
    Municipal Public Relations . . . . *Fauneil J. Rinn* 256
    Cultural Activities of Cities . . . . *Orin F. Nolting* 263
    Council-Manager Government 276

PLANNING AND ZONING

    Developments in 1954 . . . . *Dennis O'Harrow* 289
    City Planning Data 292
    Table XIV. Planning and Zoning Data for Cities Over 10,000 . . . 296

PUBLIC WELFARE

    Developments in 1954 . . . . *Maurice O. Hunt* 318

PUBLIC HEALTH

    Developments in 1954 . . . . *Ira V. Hiscock* 325

HOUSING AND REDEVELOPMENT

    Developments in 1954 . . . . *John D. Lange* 334

PUBLIC WORKS

    Developments in 1954 . . . . *Robert D. Bugher* 344

MUNICIPAL UTILITIES

    Developments in 1954 . . . . *John Bauer* 351

FIRE ADMINISTRATION

    Developments in 1954 . . . . *Percy Bugbee* 359
    Fire Department Statistics 363
    Table XV. Fire Department Data for All Cities Over 25,000 . . . 376
    Table XVI. Fire Department Data for Cities of 10,000 to 25,000 . . 389

POLICE ADMINISTRATION

    Developments in 1954 . . . . *O. W. Wilson* 403
    Police Department Statistics 407
    Table XVII. Police Department Data for Cities Over 10,000 413

PAGE

TRAFFIC SAFETY
Developments in 1954 . . . . *Franklin M. Kreml* 435
Municipal Parking Lots 440
Table XVIII. Municipal Parking Lots in Cities Over 10,000 441

PARKS AND RECREATION
Developments in 1954 . . . . *Arthur Williams* 452

SCHOOLS AND EDUCATION
Developments in 1954 . . . . *Harlan L. Hagman* 459

PUBLIC LIBRARIES
Developments in 1954 . . . . *S. Janice Kee* 468

MUNICIPAL LAW AND COURTS
City Legal Problems in 1954 . . . . *Charles S. Rhyne* 475
Selected and Model Ordinances 483

PART FIVE: DIRECTORIES OF OFFICIALS

THE CITY MANAGER PROFESSION AND DIRECTORY 503
Table XIX. Directory of Council-Manager Cities and City Managers . 506

DIRECTORIES OF CITY OFFICIALS 528
Table XX. Directory of Officials in All Cities Over 10,000 529
Table XXI. Directory of Mayors and City Clerks in Cities of 5,000 to 10,000 562

INDEX 577

CHARTS

Number of Local Governments in the United States, 1942 and 1952 . . . 19
Average Number of Governmental Units per County, 1952 20
Urban Population as Per Cent of Total Population: 1950 22
Consumer Price Index and Municipal Salary Index, 1946 to 1954 156
Per Capita Amounts of City Revenue, by Source: 1953 218
Per Capita Amounts of City Expenditure for Various Functions: 1953 . . 219
Aged and Other Persons Receiving Social Security, 1940-1954 319
Children, Mothers, and Others Receiving Social Security, 1940-1954 . . . 320
Public Works Contracts Awarded, by Selected Types, 1953-1954 345
Number of Fire Employees and Expenditures per Capita, 1950-1954 . . . 367
Number of Police Employees and Expenditures per Capita, 1950-1954 . . 409

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Municipal Highlights of 1954

By Edward W. Weidner

Head of Department of Political Science, Michigan State College

ONCE again in 1954 municipal government proved its adaptability to the general social and economic conditions of the country. Developments in municipal government clearly reflected the general conditions that existed in the United States during this period. It was a year in which no immediately urgent war or other general emergency existed, but instead a general state of great readiness for any international action was an established policy of the national government.

As a consequence there were no pressing needs on local government as far as any national emergency was concerned. Individual communities, of course, suffered severe problems as large defense plants were built, but most communities felt very little impact as far as any national emergency went. Many alternative sources for purchasing supplies existed for municipal government, and considerable money was saved by exploring these additional and to a certain extent competitive sources of supply.

The Army-McCarthy hearings held much of the spotlight during 1954. This conflict symbolized many of the problems facing government, local as well as national, in connection with liberty and security. While the Army-McCarthy hearing was closely watched by the nation as a whole, in its passing the great insistence upon conformity and the great fear of communism internally tended to fade away. The subsiding of McCarthyism nationally was reflected in municipal government. While a number of municipalities continued or completed developing loyalty programs, relatively few new conflicts over loyalty or security occurred particularly in the latter part of the year as compared with several recent years. At least in the latter half of the year civil liberties in cities tended to be better protected than for quite some time.

The Republicans were in control of the national government for the second straight year. This meant that the Eisenhower program developed in full swing. For municipal governments the consequence was a series of very important national actions which materially altered the conditions under which they carried on their activities.

Finally, 1954 was a year in which there was some recession in the business community, but there was no letup in the seemingly ever present trend toward more and more urban concentration. The temporary business recession resulted in heavier welfare loads, and the tremendous urban concentration accentuated even further the number-one urban problem of the 1950's, unprecedented urban concentration.

While concentration of humanity in our urban centers is the outstanding fact of local government in this decade, the particular stresses of 1954 probably are best symbolized in the most extreme form by education and civil defense. In the case of education, at least three trends have converged at a common meeting point. A considerable amount of progress has been achieved for many years in reducing the number of school districts in the nation and in particular developing an educational system in which the major education facilities have become centered in urban communities. These trends continued in 1954, and the number of school districts reached an all time low of about 55,000.

The problems that flow from such an areal readjustment are great, but they were joined to the problems flowing from a tremendous increase in the birth rate for some years. Junior high schools felt the tremendous inflow of students, and it is only a matter of a few years until they reach the university level. A third trend, namely, the great concentration of population in urban centers, has provided an additional series of difficulties for educational administrators and communities. The net result has been that fringe and urban areas have been particularly hard hit in the additional demands upon local education expenditures both for operations and for capital improvements. While school construction exceeded records last year, it did not by any means keep up with the steady flow of students to urban and fringe community school systems.

At the other extreme, civil defense symbolizes an activity of government that has been almost entirely neglected. Because of the tense and serious international situation, civil defense in our municipalities is of central importance, and presumably was so in 1954. Despite this fact, no forceful leadership was forthcoming from the national government in this area, and most municipalities tended to abandon their independent efforts, if any, with the feeling that they must wait until a national program is developed. In contrast to the general concern felt by citizens as to educational problems, there has been a general apathy in regard to civil defense. In contrast to the feverish activity in education, even if inadequate to meet the great demand, activity in civil defense has been notable for its virtual absence.

Organizational Changes. Apparently the main lines of development in over-all organization of the governments of municipalities have fairly well redefined themselves in the last three or four years, and the changes that are to be observed for 1954 almost automatically fall into this continuing pattern. It is commonplace to observe each year that a new all time high has been established in the number of municipalities operating under the council-manager plan of government, and 1954 was no exception. There seems to be no indication of any immediate letup in the continually greater acceptance of this form of government for medium and small sized cities.

Our very largest cities have been the scenes of a related but somewhat different type of development, namely, the strengthening of the office of mayor in a number of ways but most prominently including the development of an office of chief administrator or deputy mayor. In this office are vested powers which range widely from city to city but normally include day to day supervision of line departments and research and analysis for the mayor. In 1954 New York City, Boston, Newark, and New Orleans implemented such a plan, and Chicago received a recommendation that it go in this direction as well.

In effect what has been happening the last few years has been a dual trend. In a number of council-manager cities a number-two general administrative post has been established or strengthened, and this has freed the city manager from a number of administrative details so that he could concentrate on policy matters. In mayor-council cities, especially the very largest ones, a position of chief administrative officer has been developed under the control of the mayor to bring more professional administration into the city than existed before. Council-manager cities have moved to recognize the inevitable crucial role the manager plays in politics, and large mayor-council cities have moved to recognize the crucial importance of professional administrative know-how at the top organizational level.

It was not only at the top organizational level that organizational changes were affected. Equally important were the many changes at departmental or bureau levels; over 200 cities reported some kind of organizational changes. These included such things as integrating fire and police departments, consolidating public works activities, the establishment of more effective purchasing agencies, and the continual modification or adaptation of many of the boards and commissions to be found in municipalities. All of this organizational shifting reflects the fact that municipal government is a very sensitive agency of the people, and it adapts itself to changing conditions quite readily.

Similarly, there were hundreds of changes of some importance that were designed to lead to better and more modern procedures in city government. Every staff and line activity report in the present volume indicates impressive progress in this respect. Municipalities are engaged in a never ending search for more effective ways of implementing their policies.

New Activities, Increased Population, and Technological Advances. Many developments in municipal government in 1954 were reflections of the increased concentration of urban population, the great advances made in technology, and the consequent changing demands of urban population. For example, more automobiles were to be found in cities than ever before, and tremendous transit problems developed as a result. Municipal and private public transportation systems were regularly turning in deficits because of the ever growing intrusion of the private automobile and the change in urban living patterns.

New dwelling units were erected in near-record numbers, and this meant a very great fringe growth of the urban centers. Consequently, new planning and zoning policies had to be established, and tremendous difficulties arose in connection with water supply, sewage disposal, and refuse collection, all of which services had to be extended or enlarged.

Education not only had to be concerned with an increased number of students but also with such technological developments as television, and the general concept of educational television became quite firmly established. Libraries continued to make use of bookmobiles to a greater extent than ever before, and in Kentucky a general statewide bookmobile campaign was carried out successfully. Libraries like education were concerned with television and other new media such as paper bound books, and they continued experimentation with radio.

In several communities a new concept in police and fire protection was introduced through the development of a public telephone alarm system for police and fire calls. Both of these protective functions of government have long made use of the latest mechanical and electrical devices, and 1954 was no exception to the rule. For the nation as a whole, there was a slight increase in fire loss, and there was considerable reorganization of fire departments in the direction of fewer, better located, and better manned fire stations which brought considerable economy along with protective effectiveness.

For law enforcement it was a year in which juvenile delinquency was stressed. While both rural and urban crime increased, there was little statistical evidence to support the thesis that juvenile delinquency was any more a problem than it has been for some years. Several police systems, most notably that of Kansas City, Missouri, went in the direction of one-man patrol car operation. There was less traffic toll than occurred in 1953 and this despite a greater movement of vehicles. Such a record is a testimony to the effectiveness of modern traffic engineering and general educational campaigns.

The trend in welfare was to a higher case level, while in public health a lower general mortality rate was reported. The two or three largest public health issues of the year concerned fluoridation of municipal water supplies, air polution control, and the campaign against infantile paralysis.

Given the emphasis on juvenile delinquency, our recreation departments increased in number, in scope of program, and in the total physical facilities that were made available to them. The maintenance and reconstruction of urban streets and highways is a continual problem and went on at a rapid pace in 1954. Emphasis was upon expressways, off-street parking, and certain large bridges, and these activities as well as the enlargement of municipal airports reflected the technological developments in the automobile and aircraft industries.

State and National Activities. The second year of any new national administration is normally a very active one. In 1954 many actions by Congress, the President, and the Supreme Court vitally affected the future of municipal government. In the law enforcement field two groups attacked juvenile delinquency, namely, the United States Senate Subcommittee Investigating Juvenile Delinquency and the Special Juvenile Delinquency Project of the Children's Bureau. Similarly in traffic administration, there were two major developments at the national level, a White House Conference on Highway Safety in February, 1954, and the new federal aid for highway legislation with its expanded program including emphasis on interstate routes.

There were several national actions in the field of planning. A complete revision of the Housing Act of 1949 took place, and as a result urban planning and redevelopment was facilitated. In order to qualify for certain of the redevelopment money a municipality was required to present a land use plan, a thoroughfare plan, a zoning ordinance, a set of subdivision regulations, and a development program. The approval of the St. Lawrence Seaway Project meant greatly increased planning activities for those cities along the Great Lakes, particularly in regard to their port facilities. In the constitutional line, urban redevelopment was held to be constitutional in several states.

In the field of social service, a new program, greatly expanded in character, for old age and survivors' insurance substantially reduced the scope of old age assistance grants and to some extent eased the problem of aid to dependent children. The major development in the social service field came as a result of the United States Supreme Court decision relative to segregation in schools, but there was also discussion of federal assistance for school construction. The Supreme Court was also active in some other areas including a decision that tended to restrict state and local censorship and another decision that tended to give a very broad scope to aesthetic factors in urban redevelopment.

While 1954 was not a major legislative year, quite a few significant developments took place in regard to state legislative, constitutional, or administrative action. Maryland cities received home rule, bringing to 23 the total of constitutional municipal home rule states. Substantial redistricting of the Illinois state legislature was approved, giving urban areas a large increase in representation especially in the lower house.

Model library legislation was developed by the Council of State Governments and the American Library Association, and work on other model state laws was advanced.

State-wide assessment revaluation programs were carried on in several states with the result that the property tax became a much fairer and effective source of revenue. There were some additional court decisions concerning fair trade laws which affected municipal purchases and expenditures. Six states have now ruled fair trade laws unconstitutional, and 17 have made the reverse ruling. A number of state supreme courts declared state and municipal loyalty programs unconstitutional. Also upheld was municipal fluoridation of water in several instances.

In addition to the emphasis upon full time health districts, and the reduction in the number of school districts, a number of developments occurred affecting the units and areas of local governments. Some of these were as a result of state action, but most of them were the result of local initiative under state authorization. Many annexations took place, and three mergers were consummated along with a large number of new incorporations.

It has become apparent that mergers and annexations are not going to be effective solutions by themselves of urban area and unit problems. Undoubtedly reflecting this fact, counties have gained in importance. In 1954 they took on more activities than ever before. In many cases this meant some reduction in municipal activities. Furthermore, a number of joint arrangements between county and municipality were entered into. Another device to make the existing units more effective was intercity cooperation in such fields as libraries.

Despite all the area and unit adjustments, no striking contribution to the general solution of metropolitan area unit problems was made during the year. However, the Government Affairs Foundation of New York City was very active by the end of the year in developing a very large project of research into metropolitan problems.

Professional Activity. By no means a new trend, the march toward professionalism continued apace in 1954. The scope of professional activity was great. It included conferences, enlarged secretariats, new publications, work on model laws, consultation, and many other activities. For example, in the library field the American Library Association was active in developing a program of legislation at the state level. The National Fire Protection Association was active in developing codes, model ordinances, and literature on fire prevention. Certification was a topic of discussion for social workers, and the National Association of Assessing Officers was active in promoting certification at the state level in regard to its profession. In function after function a professional status for governmental employees was gaining in acceptance. As a consequence there was a drive for assured tenure of office, adequate pay, elimination of residence requirements, and increased employee training.

The National Institute of Governmental Purchasing continued to develop its large specifications library, and jointly issued a model ordinance on public purchasing with the National Institute of Municipal Law Officers. Teacher certification has long been an accepted practice, but various states moved to raise standards for certification even though many provisional certificates have had to be issued. Finally, it may be noted that the National Committee on Urban Transportation was established by several professional groups of public officers in May, 1954.

Training for Public Officials and Citizens. In-service training programs received renewed emphasis during 1954. Many of these were carried out jointly with colleges and universities such as those in the assessment and traffic administration fields. On the other hand, personnel departments of city governments have been very active in training the employees of other departments as well as their own employees. Particular emphasis on in-service training was to be found during the year in purchasing, public relations, and recreation. In general there was an extension of management training to a greater number of municipal employees.

The field of citizen education along with in-service training has been enlarging for the last several years. In 1954 augmented programs in citizenship education helped to increase public participation in and awareness of municipal government. In fire administration there was a strong tendency to more and better fire prevention activity. This program was symbolized by the Sparky campaign. Book fairs were held to publicize the services of libraries, and a national book committee was established by the American Library Association and the American Book Publishers to continue to develop interest in reading. An entire adult education program has been developed in cooperation with numerous libraries.

A general citizenship education program is credited with reducing traffic toll. One of the devices that has been helpful has been an enlargement of the practice of high school driver education.

Complaint bureaus have been established in several cities, and the scope of activities of public relations offices has been increased. Public relations programs now regularly make use of television, radio, and other media. A large number of citizens advisory committees for almost every kind of program and service has been established. The resultant increase in participation by the public in municipal government has made the development of municipal programs much easier. Some advisory health boards, for example, have been active in fluoridation campaigns. In general the need for citizens to communicate effectively with each other was emphasized during 1954.

Finance. Virtually like a broken record the revenue, expenditure, and bonding operations of municipal governments increased once again in 1954. These were general increases and affected all activities of municipal government. Bonding reached new record heights largely due to the very extensive capital improvement programs in which cities engaged. Undoubtedly these trends reflect public demands and public awareness. Municipal government has made a record of being sensitive to community needs.

Because of the many enlarged programs, the burdens placed on the property tax during the year increased, and there were consequent drives to make administrative improvements in it. But other revenue sources were also utilized effectively, including especially license fees, sales taxes, and, of course, transit fare increases. The latter device was in part self-defeating since the higher the fares the fewer the passengers. State aid increased at a considerably slower rate than certain other revenue sources.

Increased revenue and expenditure needs were also reflected in improved budget administration, including most prominently New York City. Almost every aspect of financial and budgeting administration was the subject of procedural improvements in numerous municipalities.

Increased activity resulted in increased municipal personnel. State and local employment in October, 1954, was 50 per cent greater than state and local employment in October, 1945. Payrolls have increased at an even faster rate, and this has meant larger salaries and better wages for municipal employees. Nevertheless there were severe personnel shortages in several fields of public employment such as teachers, but the shortage also encompassed most of the personnel fields such as engineers, traffic administrators, and public relations specialists. In order to compete in the personnel market, municipalities have greatly increased fringe benefits, and some cities reported that they spent 20 to 30 per cent of their payrolls on such benefits.

Conclusion. While it is always hazardous to try to predict the future, certain clear cut trends seem to be projecting themselves during the decade of the 1950's. Certainly education problems will absorb a great deal of energy at the local government level for the next several years. An attempt is likely to be made to bring about drastic change in civil defense programs. But over and above all the 1950's appear to be going down in history as the years of tremendous metropolitan area problems, and it is significant that no one solution or general solution has yet been developed for these difficulties to be found throughout the nation. It seems safe to predict that much effort will go into possible solutions to general metropolitan problems. At least such activity is essential if American municipalities are not to be indefinitely stunted.

How to Use the Year Book

CONTENT AND ARRANGEMENT

THE purpose of this introductory section is to present a brief explanation of the contents and arrangement of material in this Year Book and to make a few suggestions regarding the use of statistical data. All material dealing with each municipal function or activity is brought together in one place. In conformity with this idea, Part II is devoted entirely to matters of personnel and Part III to finance. Data relating to operating departments have all been included in Part IV, but within this general grouping all material relating to each individual activity is segregated. In addition, there are three other principal sections: preceding this article is a general summary of municipal developments in 1954. Part I which follows presents data regarding local governmental units as such, while Part V contains the directories of officials.

The arrangement of materials within these major parts may be illustrated by a glance at Part III, dealing with municipal finance. At the beginning of Part III are short articles reviewing the developments during the year in municipal financial administration, assessment, purchasing, and revenues, expenditures, and debt. Following some of these summary articles are the individual city statistical data. Next are presented sources of information, which are designed to guide the user to (1) sources of municipal finance statistics; (2) selected standard references; (3) new books, pamphlets, and reports published in 1954 and early 1955; and (4) selected periodicals.

Summary Articles on 1954 Developments. The articles at the beginning of Parts II and III and at the beginning of each activity in Part IV cover only the more significant events and developments in 1954 and were prepared for the Year Book by the editorial consultants of Public Management.

Individual City Statistics. Most of the data for individual cities shown in the tables were obtained directly from city officials by questionnaires sent out by the International City Managers' Association, by other national organizations, or by federal agencies. Other statistical data were supplied by various governmental or private agencies with the source given at the beginning of each table. Summary articles preceding the individual city data indicate trends and should be read when using the tables.

Sources of Information. Four types of information are presented in most of the sections in Parts II, III, and IV, in the following order:

1. Sources of Statistics. The items listed under this heading for each function include recent compilations of municipal statistics for individual cities, which are in most instances nationwide in scope. Except for a few recent publications, the items listed are restricted to periodical sources and to compilations which include cities in more than one state. The individual city data included in each publication are briefly described, together with the number of cities included and their population range.

2. Selected Standard References. In this section are listed for each function the standard references which have been published in recent years and which form the basis of a working library in the administration of that function. The items were selected on the basis of their value to the administrator.

3. New Books and Pamphlets. Only the more important books, pamphlets, and reports issued in 1954 and early in 1955 are listed. Included also are a few items with a 1953 publication date which came to the attention of the Year Book editors after the 1954 edition went to press. Publications of the years 1933 to 1953 and early 1954 are listed in previous editions.

4. Selected Periodicals. The most important periodicals in each field are the best sources of information on current developments, practices, and procedures.

Model Ordinances. At the end of Part IV is a section on "Selected Model Municipal Ordinances" which has proved useful to officials. Municipal officials who wish to obtain a model ordinance on any particular subject should look first of all to the league of municipalities in their state. Many of the states have up-to-date ordinances on practically every phase of municipal activity. While especially prepared for use by cities in a given state, the provisions often are applicable to similar situations in other states. Some of the best model ordinances are prepared by federal agencies or national groups, but it should be borne in mind that they frequently may not be in accord with state laws. City officials will do well to consider carefully the provisions of model ordinances in adapting them to local needs and conditions before adoption. Some model ordinances may be too comprehensive for small cities. Special provisions to be included in any local ordinance can be determined only by the officials in each city. Also helpful are the compiled ordinances or codes of cities which have issued such volumes in recent years. Some of these cities are listed on the first page of the model ordinance section.

Directories of Municipal Officials. Part V contains directories of chief officials in cities over 10,000 population, of city managers, and of mayors and city clerks in cities of 5,000 to 10,000 population arranged alphabetically by states. Census figures for 1950 are used.

POPULATION FIGURES AND SELECTION OF CITIES

Final figures from the 1950 federal census of population are used in the Year Book. Figures for cities over 10,000 are shown to the nearest thousand and for cities of 5,000 to 10,000 in full, with the cities listed alphabetically by population groups in Tables V and VI, and by states in Tables XX and XXI. Other final 1950 census data on urban population are described in the articles "Urban Places and Population" and "Metropolitan and Urbanized Areas" in Part I of the Year Book.

The Year Book gives some information for all 2,330 cities and other incorporated urban places over 5,000 population in the United States. In addition 198 of the 400 towns in New England and townships in Pennsylvania and New Jersey were selected as "cities" by the editors of the Year Book in accordance with standards described in the section "Governmental Data for the 2,528 Cities over 5,000 Population." These 198 towns and townships are not classified by the United States Bureau of the Census as either incorporated or unincorporated urban places.

USE OF STATISTICAL DATA

Misinterpreted statistical tables will inevitably lead—whether intentionally or unintentionally—to mistaken conclusions. In order to interpret the statistical data in this Year Book properly and to arrive at correct conclusions, the user must observe a number of cautions. An intelligent approach to the use of the information calls for a careful study of both the table heading and discussion prefacing each table.

Averages and Quartiles. Most tables presented in this volume summarize data for all the cities of a given population group. The correct use of such data involves an understanding of the summarizing devices which have been employed. In many cases an average is shown. The average of an index for a group of cities is intended to represent the typical value of the index for those cities. In addition to the familiar arithmetic average or mean, the median has also been used. The median designates the value of the middle item in a series of items arranged in order of increasing size; i.e., one-half of the items fall above, and one-half below the median. To illustrate the distinction between median and average, suppose five persons have wages of $3.00, $4.00, $5.00, $7.00, and $11. The average is $6.00, the median is $5.00. An average, whether it be the arithmetic mean or the median, is only a measure of the typical, or usual case. It is in no sense a standard. The average number of employees in 1949 in cities over 500,000 was 17.1 per 1,000 population. This does not mean that cities of that size should have that precise number of employees, but that the average city did have that number.

Of equal importance are measures of dispersion which show how closely the individual items adhere to the average, or how widely they are distributed about the average. The four measures of dispersion that have been used here are (1) the lowest item, (2) the first or lower quartile, (3) the third or upper quartile, and (4) the highest item. The lowest and highest items are self-explanatory and indicate the total range covered by the items. When the items are arranged in order of increasing size, the first quartile is that value below which one-quarter of the items fall, and the third quartile is that value below which three-quarters of the items fall. Thus a tabulation of salaries of police chiefs in a previous Year Book showed the lowest item to be $1,980; the first quartile to be $2,562; the median $3,000; the third quartile $3,600; and the highest item $6,000. In other words, all the chiefs received $1,980 or more, one-fourth received $2,562 or less, one-fourth received at least $2,562 and not more than $3,000, one-fourth received at least $3,000 and not more than $3,600, and one-fourth received at least $3,600 and not more than $6,000. It should be realized that several cases may be grouped at the value of a quartile or median; in this example, 20 chiefs might receive $3,000.

Comparison of the statistics of an individual city with the average will only indicate whether it is out of line with usual practices and suggest the need for further analysis of operations. Comparison with quartiles and range will indicate how far the city departs from the typical and will help to determine whether the deviation is of sufficient magnitude to be significant.

Kinds of Statistical Measures. To know whether a high or a low value of a particular statistical index is a symptom of "good" administration, the significance of that index must be understood. For example, a table showing the total value of burnable property in a city measures the magnitude of the governmental problem facing the fire department; while a table showing fire losses per $1,000 of burnable values measures the adequacy of the results achieved by the department. Sometimes the activity of a department is measured in terms of work units performed (miles of streets swept, for example) instead of results (cleanliness of streets).

These measures of governmental service give an indication of the efficiency of the department's administration only when the effort (men and equipment employed), or money expended is taken into consideration. That is, one city may be satisfied to maintain a moderate fire loss with a low expenditure for the fire department, while another, desiring a higher municipal "standard of living" may work for a lower fire loss by the expenditure of larger sums for fire protection. The fire departments in the two cities may be equally efficient.

Before using any statistical index, the reader should determine whether it measures cost, effort, adequacy of results or performance (service in relation to the problem magnitude), or efficiency of results or performance (service in relation to its cost). The summaries preceding each table generally describe the statistics from this standpoint.

Per Capita Data. One additional measure deserves special consideration. This is the measurement index reduced to a per capita basis. It is often assumed that by reducing statistics to a per capita basis, valid comparisons between cities can be made. Statistics are reduced to a per capita basis because population is a rough measure of the magnitude of the governmental problem. Therefore an index reduced to a per capita basis will have the same significance as if it were divided by some other measure of problem-magnitude. An index of results reduced to per capita will be a measure of adequacy of service.

The usefulness of such an index is severely limited by the fact that population is only a very crude measure of problem-magnitude. Fire risk, for instance, is related directly to the amount and type of burnable property and only indirectly to population. The per capita fire risk will therefore vary with valuation per capita and types of property, and per capita fire loss is only a very approximate measure of adequacy of service.

Measures of cost per capita are even more limited in their usefulness. Since they fail to measure the level of service they are in no sense indexes of efficiency. A high per capita cost may indicate (1) that population does not adequately measure problem-magnitude, that is, that climatic, structural, economic, social, or other extragovernmental factors affect the problem; (2) that the level of service provided is high; (3) that the activity is being inefficiently administered. However, if care is taken to compare cities which are similar in type and situation, and if allowance is made for unusual conditions, then per capita statistics can be useful.

Use of Economic Classification of Cities. The economic data in Table V are a useful guide in selecting cities for comparative purposes. The status of each city with relation to a metropolitan district is indicated. Suburbs are classified into residential, employing, or balanced, and given a rent level classification of low, medium, high, or exclusive. All cities are classified by the major type of employment within the city—manufacturing, retail trade, government, and so on. The amount of industrial activity is shown by the manufacturing ratio.

Other Limitations of the Statistics. The statistics presented here should not be used without a full recognition of their limitations. In almost all cases the original data have been compiled from questionnaires returned by individual cities, and there is little or no uniformity in the local records systems from which replies to the questionnaires are compiled. Furthermore, questions may be differently interpreted by the persons answering them. Every attempt has been made, however, to increase the accuracy and validity of the statistics by cross-checking data derived from different sources and by following up questionable returns.

The problem of comparability has already been raised. Another factor in comparability is the variability in organization and functions of city governments. Services which are normally provided by counties in one part of the country may be provided by cities in other states. The line of demarcation between private and public facilities may also shift from one city to another.

Proper Use of the Statistics. With all these limitations on their use, what good are the statistics, and what justification is there for publishing them? First of all, summary figures for various population groups are valuable as indicating trends in costs, performance, and accomplishments. Second, it is useful to compare the figures for individual cities with the averages for cities of similar size as a starting point for further analysis. If a city is employing many more employees per 1,000 population than the average, it must find valid justification in unusual climatic or other conditions, superior and more extensive services, or conclude that employment is excessive. The latter conclusion should lead the city to search for the precise cause and possible remedy. Third, with due care the information for individual cities enables city officials to make comparisons with other cities similarly situated. An official of an industrial city of 100,000 population can make comparisons with other cities of the industrial type and of similar size. Fourth, the information for individual cities can be significantly combined with other data which may be at hand. The annual budget of a personnel agency acquires new significance if related to the number of employees. Information regarding individual departments helps to explain aggregate data for the government as a whole.

INDEX

The index in this volume includes all subject material in detail, column headings to all tables, and authors of articles, but not names of cities or officials. Data for individual cities will be found in the tables indexed by subject; officials are listed in the directories by city office held. The index is intended to direct the reader to details of information.

Part One

GOVERNMENTAL UNITS

Number of Governmental Units

Urban Places and Population

Metropolitan and Urbanized Areas

Metropolitan and Fringe Area Developments

Governmental Data for Cities Over 5,000

Data for Urban Counties Over 100,000

State Municipal Leagues

Number of Governmental Units*

THE total number of governmental units in the United States in 1952 was 116,743, as compared with a total of 155,116 in 1942, according to the United States Bureau of the Census. Local school districts numbering 67,346, made up three-fifths of the 1952 total. In addition to the federal government and the 48 state governments, there were 49,348 local governments other than school districts (see Table 1). The average number of governmental units per state was 2,432, but Rhode Island had only 89 while Minnesota had 9,026. Nebraska was next with 7,981 and Illinois third with 7,723 units. Seven other states with more than 5,000 local governmental units were Kansas, Wisconsin, Missouri, Michigan, Iowa, New York and Pennsylvania (see Table I). These 10 states, having over 5,000 governmental units each accounted for more than one-half of the total number of governmental units in the nation. Nine of the 10 have numerous towns or township governments and all have large numbers of school districts.

TABLE 1

TYPES OF GOVERNMENTAL UNITS IN THE UNITED STATES: 1942 AND 1952

Type of Government	Number of Units 1952	Number of Units 1942	Per Cent Change
U. S. Government	1	1	0.0
States	48	48	0.0
Counties	3,049	3,050	(1)
Municipalities	16,778	16,220	3.4
Townships	17,202	18,919	-9.1
School districts	67,346	108,579	-38.0
Special districts	12,319	8,299	48.4
Total	116,743	155,116	-24.7

[1] Less than .05 per cent.

The number of governments has declined 25 per cent since 1942. The most striking change was the elimination of 41,233 school districts—a reduction of 38 per cent (see Table 1). The number of townships decreased by 9.1 per cent. The number of special districts, on the other hand, increased 48 per cent in number during the 10-year period and the number of municipalities increased 3.4 per cent.

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* This article is based on Governments in the United States in 1952, a report issued by the United States Bureau of the Census, Governments Division (Allen D. Manvel, Chief) based on a survey supervised by Mrs. Gertrude Whitehouse under the direction of Robert F. Drury, Assistant Chief of the Division. For a more detailed discussion of trends in local government units, see William Anderson, Units of Government in the United States: An Enumeration and Analysis (Chicago: Public Administration Service. 1949. 50 pp.).

TABLE I

NUMBER OF GOVERNMENTAL UNITS, BY STATE: 1952

This table includes all governmental units in the United States as defined by the United States Bureau of the Census. It is reproduced with permission from the Bureau's report, "Governments in the United States in 1952" (State and Local Government Special Study No. 31) issued in 1953.

State	All Governmental Units[1]	Local Governments Except School Districts					School Districts[4]
		Total	Counties[2]	Municipalities	Townships and Towns[3]	Special Districts	
Alabama	548	439	67	302	...	70	108
Arizona	367	96	14	48	...	34	270
Arkansas	1,089	666	75	360	...	231	422
California	3,764	1,753	57	306	...	1,390	2,010
Colorado	1,953	600	62	241	...	297	1,352
Connecticut	363	359	8	33	152	166	3
Delaware	108	92	3	49	...	40	15
District of Columbia	2	2	...	1	...	1	...
Florida	617	549	67	294	...	188	67
Georgia	976	788	159	475	...	154	187
Idaho	938	632	44	193	...	395	305
Illinois	7,723	4,238	102	1,157	1,433	1,546	3,484
Indiana	3,050	1,934	92	540	1,009	293	1,115
Iowa	5,857	1,203	99	934	...	170	4,653
Kansas	6,933	2,948	105	605	1,514	724	3,984
Kentucky	796	563	120	313	...	130	232
Louisiana	489	421	62	215	...	144	67
Maine	664	659	16	42	473	128	4
Maryland	328	327	23	146	...	158	...
Massachusetts	584	583	12	39	312	220	...
Michigan	6,766	1,920	83	489	1,264	84	4,845
Minnesota	9,026	2,798	87	796	1,844	71	6,227
Mississippi	693	599	82	263	...	254	93
Missouri	7,002	2,110	114	781	329	886	4,891
Montana	1,598	310	56	121	...	133	1,287
Nebraska	7,981	1,588	93	533	477	485	6,392
Nevada	243	76	17	15	...	44	166
New Hampshire	551	322	10	12	222	78	228
New Jersey	1,151	669	21	334	233	81	481
New Mexico	289	182	32	72	...	78	106
New York	5,483	2,567	57	610	932	968	2,915
North Carolina	608	607	100	401	...	106	...
North Dakota	3,968	1,888	53	348	1,393	94	2,079
Ohio	3,936	2,470	88	904	1,338	140	1,465
Oklahoma	2,771	670	77	499	...	94	2,100
Oregon	1,723	651	36	208	...	407	1,071
Pennsylvania	5,156	2,649	66	990	1,564	29	2,506
Rhode Island	89	88	...	7	32	49	...
South Carolina	413	363	46	237	2	78	49
South Dakota	4,917	1,517	64	307	1,090	56	3,399
Tennessee	435	421	95	241	...	85	13
Texas	3,963	1,483	254	738	...	491	2,479
Utah	385	344	29	209	...	106	40
Vermont	414	393	14	71	238	70	20
Virginia	366	365	100	223	...	42	...
Washington	1,539	993	39	240	70	644	545
West Virginia	350	294	55	216	...	23	55
Wisconsin	7,258	1,959	71	534	1,281	73	5,298
Wyoming	519	200	23	86	...	91	318
Total	116,743	49,348	3,049	16,778	17,202	12,319	67,346

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[1] Includes federal government and the 48 states.

[2] Excludes 54 areas corresponding to counties but having no organized county government.

[3] Includes "towns" in the 6 New England States, New York, and Wisconsin.

[4] Excludes local school systems operated as part of state, county, municipal, or township governments

Definition of Governmental Units. A governmental agency is counted as a unit of government if it is an "organized entity having governmental attributes and sufficient discretion in the management of its own affairs to distinguish it as separate from the administrative structure of any other governmental unit." To be regarded as a government any entity must possess all three of the attributes reflected in this definition: the existence of an organized entity; governmental character; and substantial autonomy.

Evidence of existence as an organized entity is the presence of some form of organization and the possession of some corporate powers such as perpetual succession, the right to sue and be sued, have a name, make contracts, acquire and dispose of property, and the like.

Governmental character is indicated where officers of the entity are popularly elected or appointed by public officials. A high degree of responsibility to the public demonstrated by requirements for public reporting or for accessibility of records to public inspection is also taken as critical evidence of governmental character. Governmental character also is attributed to any entities having power to levy property taxes, power to issue debt paying interest exempt from federal taxation, or responsibility for performing a function commonly regarded as governmental in nature.

Substantial autonomy is met where an entity has considerable fiscal and administrative independence, such as the power to determine its budget without review and detailed modification by other local officials or governments, to determine taxes to be levied for its support, to fix and collect charges for its services, or to issue debt without review by another local government. Accordingly, an agency is classified as an independent unit of government if it has independent fiscal powers and in addition has a popularly elected governing body, has a governing body representing two or more state or local governments, or if the governing body is appointed and it performs functions that are essentially different from those of, and are not subject to specification by, its creating government. A more detailed discussion of characteristics for the classification of governmental units is presented in the Bureau's report upon which this article is based.

Counties. All of the states except Rhode Island have organized county governments; in Louisiana the term "parish" is applied. The count of 3,049 independently organized county governments does not include 12 counties which are not independently organized: the city-counties of Denver and San Francisco, which are counted as cities; five counties in New York City which are counted only as the city of New York; Philadelphia County, counted as city of Philadelphia; Suffolk County, counted as city of Boston; Nantucket County counted as town of Nantucket; Parish of East Baton Rouge, counted as city of Baton Rouge; and Parish of Orleans, counted as city of New Orleans. Also excluded are 42 areas which lack county government. These latter areas include independent cities, such as 27 cities in Virginia and the cities of Baltimore and St. Louis, which are located outside of designated counties; and also certain unorganized areas in Rhode Island, South Dakota, Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming, some of which have county designations but none of which have county government because they are attached to other counties for governmental purposes, operate primarily as a city (e.g., District of Columbia), or are not organized for local government (Yellowstone National Park).

There is a wide range in the number of county governments in each state—Rhode Island has none, Delaware 3, while Texas has 254. The average population served by a county government is 43,770, but Loving County, Texas, has only 227 inhabitants while Cook County, Illinois has 4,508,792.

Seventy-seven county governments in 26 states serve populations of at least 250,000. These 77 account for over one-third of all population of the 3,049 areas with county government. However, the vast majority of counties (84 per cent) have populations of less than 50,000 and almost two-fifths of all counties are in the 10,000-to-25,000 population size group.

Municipalities. There were 558 more municipalities in the United States in 1952 than in 1942 because of new incorporations during the 10-year period. The term "municipalities" as used here includes all governmentally active units officially designated as cities, boroughs, villages, or towns (except towns in New England, New York, and Wisconsin). Illinois has more municipalities than any other state followed by Pennsylvania, Iowa and Ohio, each of which has more than 900 (see Table 1).

Sixty-four per cent of the inhabitants of the United States live in areas having municipal government, and almost half (46 per cent) of these municipal residents live in the 106 cities which have over 100,000 inhabitants. The majority of municipalities (56 per cent) have less than 1,000 inhabitants. However, these 9,467 small municipalities account for only 4.3 per cent of the total municipal population.

Townships and Towns. Classified under this heading are governments found in 22 states—“townships” and “towns” in New England states and in New York and Wisconsin (as well as some “plantations” in Maine). Township organization generally is restricted to the Northeastern and North Central states. By general law in New England, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and to some degree in New York and Wisconsin, townships (or “towns”) are vested with rather broad powers and, where they include urbanized areas, perform many functions commonly associated with municipalities. Unorganized township areas and townships where city governments have absorbed the township functions were excluded from the count. In Iowa county governments have absorbed nearly all former township functions, and the townships were not counted as governmental units. Of the more than 17,000 township governments in the United States, less than 500 have over 10,000 inhabitants. Almost two-thirds of all townships have less than 1,000 inhabitants.

School Districts. In 26 states the school districts are independent governmental units. At the other extreme, in five states there are no independent school districts and local schools are administered by the state, county, city, or town government. A "mixed" system is found in 17 states having some independent school districts and some school systems administered by other governments. The number of school districts shown in Table 1 exclude the dependent school districts and also the subdistricts of larger school districts.

The bulk of the school districts are the small rural districts which provide only elementary instruction and are found in large numbers in the North Central states. During recent years there has been a marked reduction in the number of school districts and many states have passed reorganization laws to facilitate consolidation, annexation, and abolition of districts. States which have decreased the number of school districts by more than 2,000 since 1942 are Arkansas, Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, New York, Oklahoma, and Texas.

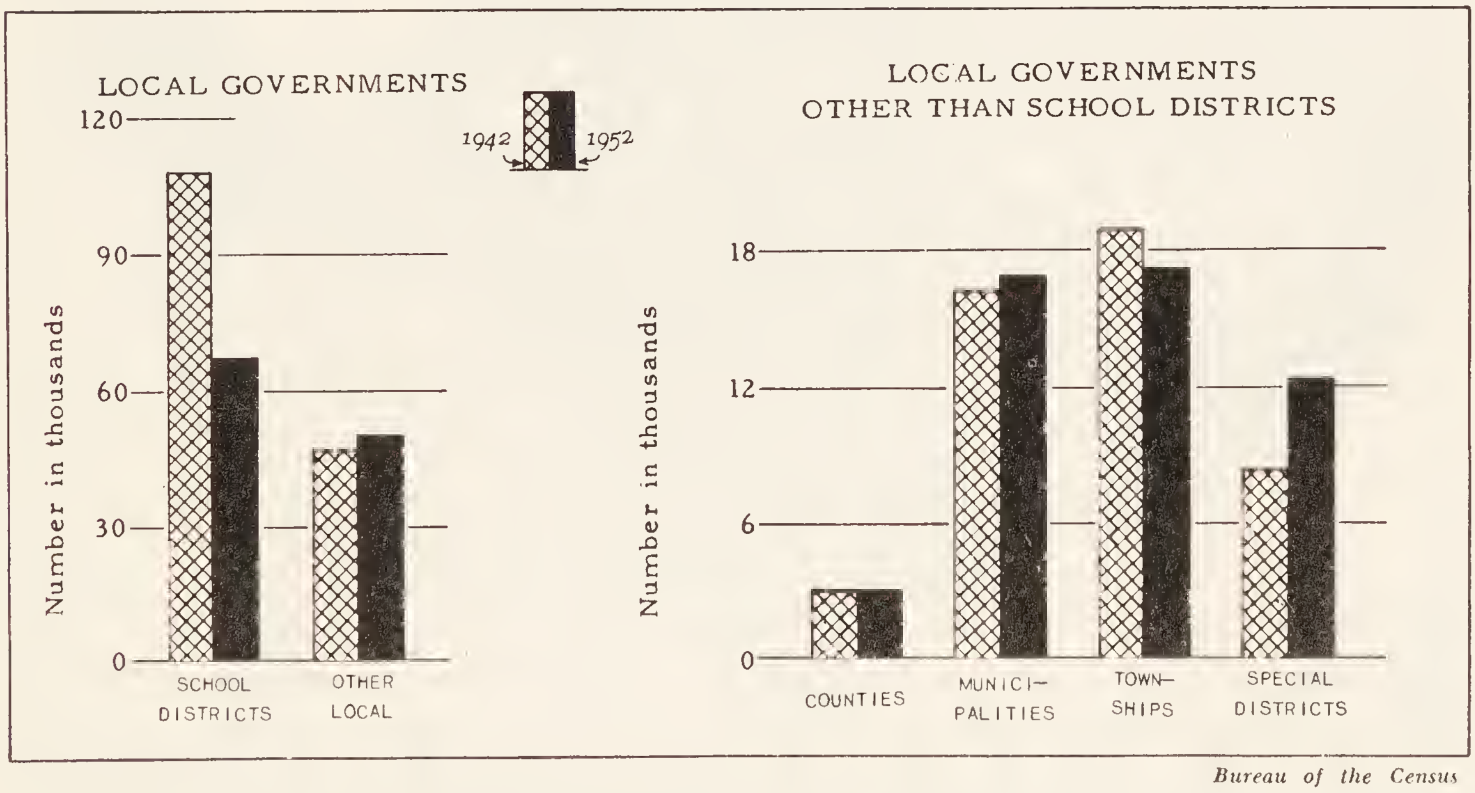
Despite the emphasis on reduction of school districts, each of 9 states still had more than 3,000 school districts in 1952—Nebraska, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Missouri, Michigan, Iowa, Illinois, Kansas, and South Dakota.

There were 58 independent school districts having pupil enrollment in excess of 25,000 each in the 1951-52 school year. These few districts account for one-fifth of the total enrollment of all independent school districts. Two-thirds of all school districts have fewer than 50 pupils, and account for only 3 per cent of total school district enrollment.

Special Districts. These units make up the most varied and the least known and recorded area of local government. Every state has some special districts, ranging from 23 in West Virginia to 1,546 in Illinois. California comes next with 1,390, followed in order by New York, Missouri, Kansas, and Washington, each of which has more than 500 special districts. These six states account for one-half of all such local governments.

The majority of special districts are established to perform a single function but some provide a variety of services. Some special districts exist which have no taxing powers and are empowered only to provide electric power or other utility services for which they can collect charges from consumers. They are counted as local governments because of provisions as to their administration and public accountability. Other special districts without taxing powers may impose assessments for improvements, exact charges for special services, or incur indebtedness.

Likewise, soil conservation districts created by some states also lack taxing powers but are counted as local governments because they have substantial fiscal and administrative autonomy. Housing authorities in most states are classified as independent governments but in five states (Arizona, Kentucky, Michigan, New York and New Mexico) they are re-



Bureau of the Census

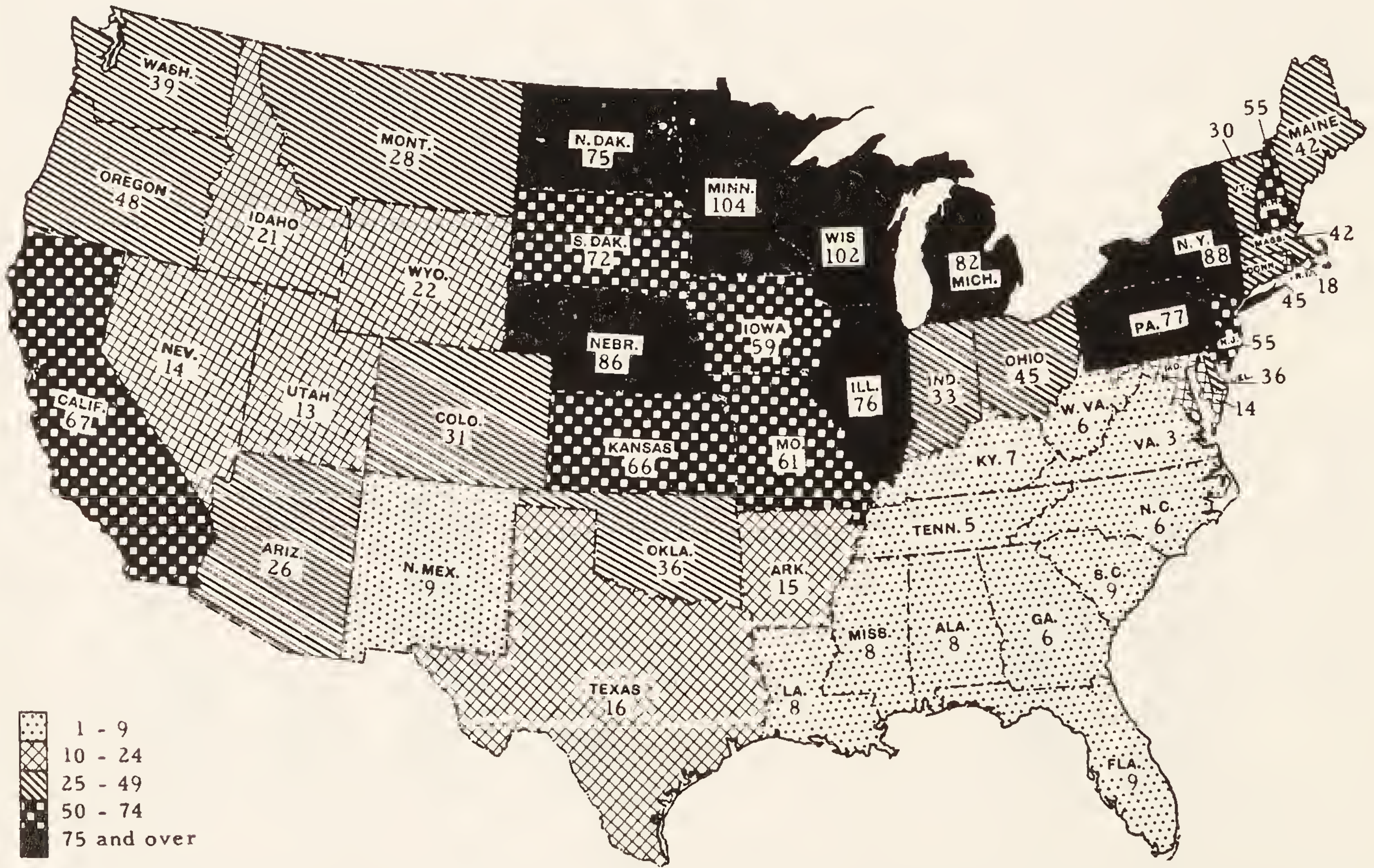
NUMBER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN THE U.S., BY TYPE: 1942 AND 1952 garded instead as dependent agencies of other local governments and are not counted separately.

Over one-half of all special districts are accounted for by three types—fire districts (18 per cent), drainage districts (18 per cent) and soil conservation districts (16 per cent). Cemetery districts and housing authorities each account for 7 per cent. Thus, two-thirds of the special districts fall into five functional classes.

Numerous functional classes make up the remaining special districts, including road, irrigation, housing, water and sewer, health, hospital, library, mosquito abatement, port, power, weed eradication, and many other types of single-purpose or multi-purpose districts.

Included in the special districts are some "authorities" set up in certain states to undertake the construction and operation of toll roads and bridges, port and airport facilities, and other revenue-producing facilities. However, only those authorities which meet the specifications for governmental units are classed as separate governments and included with the count of special districts.

As a class, authorities resemble special districts in that they are created to serve a single function or a limited number of functions. In many instances, however, the functions assigned are in lieu of or to supplement services ordinarily provided by an established government. As to numerous authorities, moreover, a significant degree of administrative control is retained by the creating government. Thus, most authorities are not sufficiently autonomous to be classed as separate governmental units but are, rather instrumentalities of existing state, municipal or county governments for performance of certain public services with which charges for benefit rendered can reasonably be associated.


WASH. 39
MONT. 28
N. DAK. 75
MINN. 104
WIS 102
82 MICH.
OREGON 48
IDAHO 21
WYO. 22
S. DAK. 72
NEBR. 86
IOWA 59
ILL. 76
IND. 33
OHIO 45
N.Y. 88
PA. 77
MAINE 42
30
55
VT.
N.H.
MASS.
CONN.
R.I.
42
18
45
N.J.
55
MD.
DEL.
36
14
NEV. 14
UTAH 13
COLO. 31
KANSAS 66
MO. 61
CALIF. 67
W. VA. 6
VA. 3
KY. 7
TENN. 5
N.C. 6
S.C. 9
ARIZ. 26
N. MEX. 9
OKLA. 36
ARK. 15
MISS. 8
ALA. 8
GA. 6
LA. 8
TEXAS 16
FLA. 9
1 - 9
10 - 24
25 - 49
50 - 74
75 and over

Bureau of the Census

Average Number of Governmental Units Per County, By State: 1952

Urban Places and Population

By Howard G. Brunsman

Chief, Population and Housing Division, United States Bureau of the Census

ACCORDING to the 1950 Census of Population, the urban population represented nearly two-thirds of the total population of the United States. The urban population totaled 96,467,686 and the rural population was 54,229,675.

In terms of the proportion of urban population, the state with the highest proportion was New Jersey, which had 86.6 per cent of its population classified as urban. Other states with more than four out of five inhabitants living in urban territory were Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, and California. In all, 30 states had half or more of their population in urban territory. The most urban of the regions was the Northeast with almost four-fifths of its population living in urban territory. The South had less than half of its population in urban territory. In the West almost 70 per cent of the population was urban, and in the North Central region the proportion was 64.1 per cent, virtually the same as the national average of 64.0 per cent.

The 18 states with less than half of their population in urban territory were most heavily concentrated in the South, where 10, or the majority of the states in the region, were in this class. The state with the largest proportion of rural population was North Dakota, where 73.4 per cent of the population lived in rural territory. Three other states—South Dakota, Mississippi, and Arkansas—each had more than two-thirds of its population in rural territory (see map).

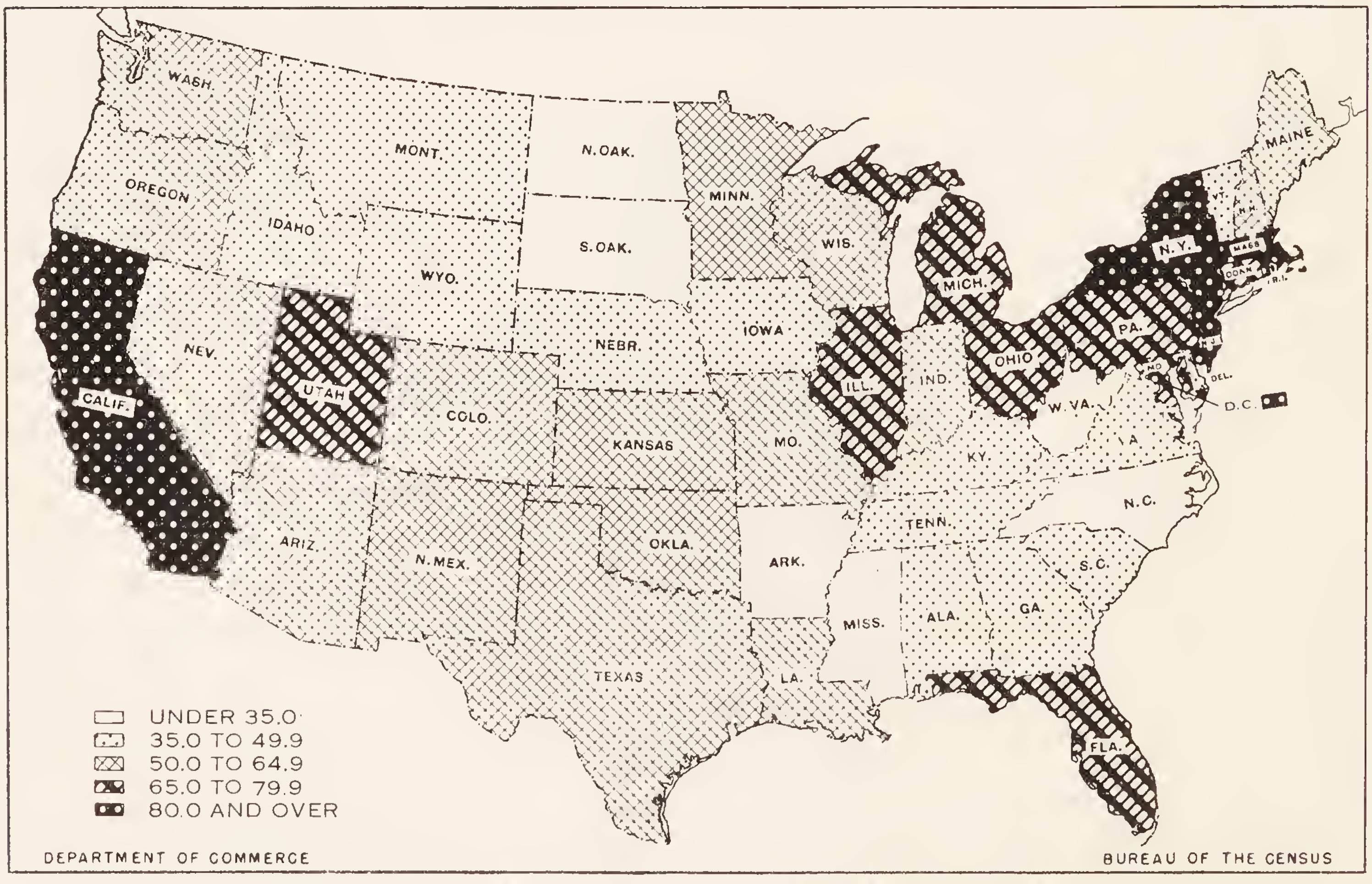
For the 1950 census, urban territory has been defined to comprise (a) places of 2,500 inhabitants or more incorporated as cities, boroughs, and villages, (b) the densely-settled urban fringe, incorporated or unincorporated, around cities of 50,000 or more, (c) unincorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more outside of any urban fringe, and (d) towns of 2,500 inhabitants or more except in New England, New York, and Wisconsin where "towns" are simply minor civil divisions of counties. All other territory is classified as rural.

In 1950, as in earlier censuses, the most important component of the urban territory is the group of incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more. However, a definition of urban territory restricted to such places would class as rural territory, merely because they lacked legal municipal boundaries, a number of large and equally densely-settled places. For censuses prior to 1950 an effort was made to avoid some of the more obvious omissions, principally by classifying whole minor civil divisions of counties as urban on the basis of certain special rules.

Under these rules, however, many large and closely built-up places continued to be classified as rural. To avoid this situation in the 1950 census, the Bureau of the Census has defined arbitrary boundaries for urbanized areas and for unincorporated places of 1,000 or more outside urbanized areas. These boundaries follow recognizable physical features, such as roads and streams, but not necessarily the boundaries of political units. All of the population residing in urbanized areas and of those unincorporated places of 2,500 or more are classified as urban. Consequently, the special rules formerly used are no longer necessary.

An urbanized area consists of one or more cities of 50,000 or more, all nearby incorporated places of 2,500 or more, as well as nearby closely-settled smaller incorporated places and unincorporated territory. Each urbanized area thus contains one or more central cities plus additional territory, incorporated or unincorporated, called the urban fringe. Although the entire urbanized area is urban by virtue of this definition, it is clear that the central city or cities, as well as any incorporated place of 2,500 or more in the urban fringe, would also have been classified as urban if there had been no urbanized area, since each such place is incorporated and has 2,500 inhabitants or more. Although there are unincorporated places within the urban fringe, it was not feasible to establish boundaries for each such place and therefore they are not identified as separate places. In all, 157 urbanized areas have been established and defined by the Bureau of the Census, accounting for every city of 50,000 inhabitants or more in 1940, or in a subsequent special census conducted by the Bureau of the Census prior to 1950.

In general the distribution of the population by urban and rural residence according to the new urban definition is not comparable with corresponding distributions on the basis of the old definition used in the 1940 and earlier censuses. Both definitions include the 86,550,941 inhabitants of the


WASH.
MONT.
N.DAK.
MINN.
MAINE
OREGON
IDAHO
S.DAK.
WIS.
MICH.
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VT.
N.H.
MASS.
CONN.
R.I.
WYO.
IOWA
NEBR.
NEV.
UTAH
CALIF.
COLO.
KANSAS
ILL.
IND.
OHIO
PA.
N.J.
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DEL.
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MO.
KY.
N.C.
TENN.
OKLA.
ARK.
ARIZ.
N.MEX.
S.C.
MISS.
ALA.
GA.
TEXAS
LA.
FLA.
UNDER 35.0
35.0 TO 49.9
50.0 TO 64.9
65.0 TO 79.9
80.0 AND OVER
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

URBAN POPULATION AS PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION: 1950

3,883 incorporated places of 2,500 or more. They differ, however, in the definition of urban territory outside the corporate limits of these places.

The urban total under the new definition includes the remaining 7,922,018 inhabitants of the 157 urbanized areas (including the residents in incorporated places of less than 2,500 and in the unincorporated territory of these areas), as well as the 1,994,727 inhabitants of the 397 unincorporated places of 2,500 or more which are located outside the urbanized areas. The urban population under the old definition excluded these residents of the urban fringes and of the unincorporated places, but included the 2,376,523 inhabitants of the 140 places, principally minor civil divisions of counties, which were identified as urban under special rule.

The number of incorporated places of 25,000 or more inhabitants reached 481, plus three unincorporated urban places—East Bakersfield, California; Kannapolis, North Carolina; and Oak Ridge, Tennessee—for which the Bureau of the Census had defined boundaries (see Table 1). In 1940 there were 397 urban places of 25,000 or more and an additional 15 unincorporated areas designated as urban. Most of the places which came into the over 25,000 population group during the past 10 years are in the South and in the West. The population of incorporated places of 25,000 or more in 1950 represented an increase of 18.7 per cent over the persons

TABLE 1

NUMBER OF PLACES OF 2,500 OR MORE CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION GROUPS: 1940 AND 1950

Population Group	Incorporated Places				Unincorporated Places, 1950	
	Number		Per Cent Change 1940 to 1950	Cumulative Total, 1950	Number	Cumulative Total
	1950	1940*				
Over 1,000,000	5	5	No change	5		
500,000 to 1,000,000	13	9	44.4	18		
250,000 to 500,000	23	23	No change	41		
100,000 to 250,000	65	55	18.2	106		
50,000 to 100,000	126	105	20.0	232		
25,000 to 50,000	249	200	24.5	481	3	3
10,000 to 25,000	752	599	25.5	1,223	26	29
5,000 to 10,000	1,093	920	18.8	2,326	83	112
2,500 to 5,000	1,557	1,407	10.7	3,883	289	401
Total	3,883	3,323	16.9		401	

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Census of Population, 1950, Vol. I Summary.

*Figures for 1940 exclude the 141 places which were designated as urban under special rule.

Editors' Note: The "Incorporated Places" and "Unincorporated Places" in Table 1 above do not include New England towns and Pennsylvania and New Jersey townships with population of 5,000 or more shown in other sections of the Year Book as "cities." These towns and townships are not counted as urban places by the Bureau of the Census. See the governmental data section for explanation of how the towns and townships were selected for inclusion in the Year Book.

living in places of this size in 1940. There were 106 cities of 100,000 or more in the United States in 1950, whereas there were only 92 cities of this size in 1940.

Special Censuses. Cities and other political units sometimes need an official certified population count more recent than that provided by the latest decennial census. Annexations, in-migration, and natural increase may lead to a significant increase since 1950. The distribution of tax funds, the classification of the area, or the type of government organization may be affected by this population.

A procedure has been developed whereby the United States Bureau of the Census conducts a special population count at the request and expense of the local government. The Bureau of the Census is authorized to conduct and certify such a census and it cannot certify results of any census not taken under its direct supervision. The results of official special censuses are recognized for many purposes by state and other local government units. It should be noted, however, that some state, and other local laws, require the use of figures from the regular decennial census for certain purposes and do not recognize the results of a special census.

An authorized official of a community which is interested in obtaining a special census requests the Director of the Census to furnish an estimate of the cost of such a census. Since the cost varies with the total population, it is helpful if the Census Bureau is supplied with an estimate of the population growth since April, 1950. The cost of special censuses for a place of 5,000 or more usually ranges from 16 to 20 cents per person. The cost per person is usually slightly more for smaller places.

After the local community has requested a special census the Census Bureau sends to the community a special census supervisor who is one of its qualified employees. He selects, appoints, and trains the staff, and conducts the enumeration. All persons employed in connection with the special census are sworn to observe the confidential nature of the census returns. The enumeration is conducted under the same rules as those which govern the federal decennial census.

Information is obtained regarding name, relationship to the head of the household, age, sex, and race for each person included in the census. In addition, the census may cover other characteristics of the population—their economic status and their housing, if the community desires and is willing to pay for this information. The schedules, which are the sole property of the Bureau of the Census, are forwarded to Washington where they are held in strict confidence so that no individual information may be divulged. After the final count has been made a certificate of the population is issued by the Director of the Census.

Between April, 1950 and December 31, 1954, the Bureau of the Census conducted special censuses of 345 places, with a total population of 7,181,690. The 171 places which had populations of 5,000 or more in the 1950 Census of Population are shown in Table II, together with their most recent population counts.

TABLE II

SPECIAL CENSUS POPULATIONS FOR CITIES OF 5,000 OR MORE IN 1950: APRIL 1, 1950 TO DECEMBER 31, 1954

City	Special Census		1950 Population
	Date Taken	Population	
Over 1,000,000			
Los Angeles, Calif.. . .	9-53	2,104,663	1,970,358
250,000 to 500,000			
San Diego, Calif.	3-52	434,924	334,387
100,000 to 250,000			
Phoenix, Ariz.	3-53	128,841	106,818
50,000 to 100,000			
Alameda, Calif.	3-54	70,642	64,430
Alhambra, Calif.	9-53	53,558	51,359
Burbank, Calif.	6-53	88,043	78,577
Fresno, Calif.	8-54	107,907	91,669
Rockford, Ill.	10-52	105,438	92,927
San Bernardino, Cal.. .	10-52	73,827	63,058
San Jose, Calif.	10-52	102,148	95,280
Santa Monica, Calif. . .	11-53	75,132	71,595
South Gate, Calif.. . . .	11-52	51,293	51,116
Stockton, Calif.	11-54	75,157	70,853
25,000 to 50,000			
Compton, Calif.	4-52	55,645	47,991
Fort Smith, Ark.	8-52	53,037	47,942
Inglewood, Calif.	10-53	50,346	46,185
Lynwood, Calif.	11-53	28,124	25,823
N. Little Rock, Ark. . .	7-54	49,588	44,097
Palo Alto, Calif..	2-53	33,753	25,475
Pomona, Calif..	11-54	47,928	35,405
Pomona, Calif..	10-53	44,669	
Redondo Beach, Calif. .	6-53	35,706	25,226
Redwood City, Calif.. .	4-53	34,325	25,544
Riverside, Calif.	4-53	56,571	46,746
Salem, Ore..	11-54	44,947	43,140
San Leandro, Calif.. . .	2-54	32,729	27,542
San Mateo, Calif.	4-53	52,309	41,782
Santa Ana, Calif.	11-54	59,010	45,533
Santa Ana, Calif.	10-52	52,355	
Tucson, Ariz.	4-53	48,774	45,454
Vallejo, Calif.	10-52	34,913	26,038
10,000 to 25,000			
Anaheim, Calif.	10-53	22,158	14,556
Anaheim, Calif.	4-52	17,267	
Antioch, Calif.	2-54	13,712	11,051
Arcadia, Calif..	2-54	33,446	23,066
Arcadia, Calif..	2-52	28,733	
Azusa, Calif.	11-54	15,087	11,046
Azusa, Calif.	11-52	12,612	
Brawley, Calif.	5-54	13,098	11,922
Brookfield, Ill..	3-53	17,580	15,472
Calumet City, Ill.. . . .	4-54	19,066	15,799
Chula Vista, Calif. . . .	11-53	25,864	15,927
Chula Vista, Calif. . . .	8-52	21,578	
Collinsville, Ill.	4-54	12,902	11,862
Colton, Calif..	7-52	15,381	14,465
Corona, Calif.	5-54	11,462	10,223
Coronado, Calif..	6-52	17,171	12,700
Culver City, Calif. . . .	2-53	28,186	19,720
Daly City, Calif..	1-54	23,951	15,191
Des Plaines, Ill..	7-53	20,663	14,994
Downers Grove, Ill. . .	3-53	14,232	11,886
El Centro, Calif.	1-54	15,383	12,590
El Cerrito, Calif.	10-53	22,104	18,011
Elmhurst, Ill.	1-54	28,342	21,273
Elmwood Park, Ill.. . . .	9-54	21,554	18,801
Evergreen Park, Ill.. .	3-54	15,746	10,531
Fairfield, Ala.	10-54	14,186	13,177
Fullerton, Calif..	10-54	27,546	13,958
Fullerton, Calif..	11-53	22,779	
Fullerton, Calif..	10-52	19,050	
Gardena, Calif.	2-53	17,415	14,405
Hawthorne, Calif.	6-53	21,098	16,316
Hayward, Calif.	12-52	24,292	14,272
Hermosa Beach, Cal. .	7-53	14,004	11,826
Highland Park, Ill. . . .	10-54	20,480	16,808
Jeffersonville, Ind.. . .	11-54	18,191	14,685
La Grange, Ill..	5-53	13,026	12,002
La Mesa, Calif.	3-53	16,249	10,946
La Porte, Ind.	2-51	20,414	17,882
Lodi, Calif.	3-54	16,623	13,798
Madera, Calif.	6-53	12,706	10,497
Manhattan Beach, Cal..	4-53	26,315	17,330
Maywood, Calif.	4-53	13,483	13,292
Medford, Ore.	9-54	19,050	17,305
Menlo Park, Calif. . . .	2-53	22,003	13,587
Merced, Calif.	9-52	17,526	15,278
Monrovia, Calif..	1-53	23,408	20,186
Montebello, Calif.. . . .	11-53	25,593	21,735
Monterey, Calif..	5-53	19,464	16,205
Monterey Park, Cal.. .	5-53	25,467	20,395
Napa, Calif..	5-54	15,290	13,579
National City, Cal. . . .	9-52	26,832	21,199
Newport Beach, Cal.. .	11-53	17,307	12,120
Newton, Iowa	10-54	13,572	11,723
Oceanside, Calif.	9-52	18,377	12,881
Ontario, Calif.	5-54	34,255	22,872
Ontario, Calif.	2-52	26,279	
Orange, Calif.	6-53	12,463	10,027
Oxnard, Calif.	10-52	26,352	21,567
Park Ridge, Ill.	2-54	21,879	16,602
Redding, Calif..	4-54	11,880	10,256
Redlands, Calif.	3-53	20,022	18,429
Richfield, Minn.	7-54	31,756	17,502
St. Louis Pk., Minn. . .	4-54	35,292	22,644
Salinas, Calif.	8-52	18,319	13,917

Table II—Special Census Populations for Cities over 5,000—Continued

10,000 to 25,000—continued

City	Special Census Date Taken	Special Census Population	1950 Population
San Bruno, Calif.	8-54	15,623	12,478
San Carlos, Calif.. . . .	5-53	16,881	14,371
San Fernando, Calif. . .	5-53	14,299	12,992
San Gabriel, Calif. . . .	9-54	21,755	20,343
San Luis Obispo, Cal. .	1-53	16,001	14,180
San Marino, Calif. . . .	4-54	12,924	11,230
San Rafael, Calif.	11-53	15,255	13,848
Santa Clara, Calif. . . .	1-52	14,178	11,702
Santa Maria, Calif. . . .	9-54	13,117	10,440
Skokie, Ill.	3-53	23,704	14,832
South Pasadena, Cal.. .	5-53	18,025	16,935
S. San Francisco, Cal..	2-54	29,115	19,351
Springfield, Ore.	12-54	12,436	10,807
Torrance, Calif..	11-53	44,914	22,241
Torrance, Calif..	1-52	31,834	
Visalia, Calif.	4-54	13,224	11,749
Wheaton, Ill.	10-53	16,001	11,638
Whittier, Calif.	5-52	29,265	23,820

5,000 to 10,000

City	Special Census Date Taken	Special Census Population	1950 Population
Aiken, S. C..	4-54	11,152	7,083
Arlington Heights, Ill. .	8-53	13,380	8,768
Atmore, Ala.	4-54	6,631	5,720
Barstow, Calif.	5-53	7,707	6,135
Bellwood, Ill..	9-53	12,527	8,746
Belmont, Calif.	2-54	9,505	5,567
Benton, Ark.	11-53	8,825	6,277
Brewton, Ala.	9-54	5,301	5,146
Broadview, Ill..	9-54	6,928	5,196
Calexico, Calif.	3-54	7,450	6,433
Claremont, Calif.. . . .	4-53	7,814	6,327
Clinton, Ind.	11-51	7,223	6,462
Concord, Calif.	10-54	18,977	6,953
Concord, Calif.	5-53	12,493	
Crystal, Minn..	5-54	13,724	5,713
Delano, Calif.	11-53	10,065	8,717
El Cajon, Calif.	5-53	11,097	5,600
El Cajon, Calif.	6-52	8,653	
El Segundo, Calif.. . . .	4-53	9,890	8,011
Falls Church, Va.. . . .	3-54	8,797	7,535
Franklin Park, Ill. . . .	2-54	12,517	8,899
Glen Ellyn, Ill..	3-54	12,149	9,524

City	Special Census Date Taken	Special Census Population	1950 Population
Glencoe, Ill.	11-54	8,647	6,980
Glenview, Ill..	4-53	10,057	6,142
Highland, Ind.	10-54	9,017	5,878
Hinsdale, Ill..	4-53	9,846	8,676
Homewood, Ill..	4-53	10,613	5,887
Huntington Beach, Cal.	3-53	5,871	5,237
Indio, Calif..	12-52	6,450	5,300
Jennings, La..	12-53	10,673	9,663
La Grange Park, Ill.. .	3-53	8,775	6,176
Lansing, Ill.	7-53	12,288	8,682
Libertyville, Ill..	6-54	6,561	5,425
Lombard, Ill.	12-53	14,043	9,817
Lyons, Ill.	3-54	7,662	6,120
Madison, Ind..	7-54	10,405	7,506
Metropolis, Ill.	7-54	7,784	6,093
Mill Valley, Calif. . . .	9-53	7,965	7,331
Millbrae, Calif.	8-54	11,207	8,972
Mountain View, Cal. . .	10-52	10,072	6,563
Negaunee, Mich..	6-54	6,517	6,472
N. Sacramento, Cal. . .	2-53	7,548	6,029
Oak Lawn, Ill.	10-53	13,332	8,751
Palm Springs, Calif.. .	3-53	10,381	7,660
Park Forest, Ill.	7-53	19,171	8,138
Porterville, Calif. . . .	11-54	7,802	6,904
Rantoul, Ill..	3-54	21,789	6,387
Riverdale, Ill.	11-53	8,125	5,840
Sanger, Calif.	10-54	7,333	6,400
Searcy, Ark.	11-53	6,445	6,024
Selma, Calif..	10-54	6,230	5,964
Sierra Madre, Calif.. .	5-52	7,769	7,273
Stuttgart, Ark..	5-53	8,062	7,276
Sunnyvale, Calif.	8-53	15,573	9,829
The Dalles, Ore.	3-54	9,864	7,676
Tracy, Calif..	5-54	9,515	8,410
Turlock, Calif..	5-54	6,745	6,235
Ukiah, Calif.	8-53	8,237	6,120
Upland, Calif.	4-53	11,104	9,203
Villa Park, Ill..	5-54	12,145	8,821
West Memphis, Ark.. .	12-53	12,146	9,112
Western Springs, Ill.. .	4-53	7,206	6,364
Woodland, Calif..	10-54	11,555	9,386
Yuba City, Calif.	5-53	8,780	7,861

Metropolitan and Urbanized Areas

METROPOLITAN districts as defined and reported in the censuses of 1940, 1930, and 1920 were not reported in the census of 1950. Instead metropolitan population data are reported by two new areas: the standard metropolitan area and the urbanized area. The first in most instances is larger and the second smaller than the old metropolitan district. The principal advantage of the standard metropolitan area is that, except for New England where towns are the basic reporting units, data are reported by counties. This permits the compilation and presentation of a wider variety of statistical data on a uniform areal basis than has heretofore been possible.

A standard metropolitan area is established in connection with each city of 50,000 or more by the Federal Committee on Standard Metropolitan Areas, which operates under the sponsorship of the United States Bureau of the Budget. Each area contains one, and may contain more than one, city of 50,000 or more. When two cities of 50,000 or more are within 20 miles of one another they have ordinarily been included in the same standard metropolitan area. Standard metropolitan areas may lie in more than one state.

In addition to the county or counties containing such a city or cities, contiguous counties are included if they are (1) essentially metropolitan in character, and (2) socially and economically integrated with the central city.

The criteria of metropolitan character relate primarily to the character of the county as a place of work or as a home for concentrations of nonagricultural workers. The criteria of integration relate primarily to the extent of economic and social communication between outlying counties and the county containing the central city.

In New England, where the city and the town rather than the county were used to define standard metropolitan areas, the first criterion set forth above could not be applied. In its place, a population density criterion of 150 or more persons per square mile, or 100 or more persons per square mile where strong integration was evident, has been used.

The urbanized area represents the nearby and closely settled urban fringe in 1950 of all cities having a population of 50,000 or more in 1940 as mapped by geographers after field inspections of the areas. Certain types of areas are included in a city's urban fringe if they are contiguous to the central city or if they are contiguous to an area already included in the urbanized area. These types of areas are: (1) incorporated places over 2,500 population; (2) incorporated places under 2,500 and unincorporated places that have high population densities; and (3) territory functionally related to a central city.

The population data for standard metropolitan areas show a continuation of the trends of previous decades. Metropolitan counties (towns in New England) account for more than four-fifths of the nation's increase in population. Over half the population of the United States lives in metropolitan counties and towns. The rate of increase between 1940 and 1950 in standard metropolitan areas was 22.0 per cent (see Table 1). The increase in population of the remainder of the country was only 6.1 per cent. The long-noted tendency of central cities to increase, if at all, at a lower rate than suburban areas is again apparent.

The population of central cities increased by 13.9 per cent and that of outlying parts by 35.6 per cent. However, in 30 areas, 21 of which are in the South and Southwest, the central city increased at a more rapid rate than the suburbs. Texas and some Southern cities increased the population of the central city by extensive annexations and Baton Rouge by consolidation with East Baton Rouge parish. This is also reflected in the high proportion of the population of urbanized areas in Texas living in the central cities. In two Pennsylvania areas the central city decreased less rapidly in population than the suburbs.

The proportion of the population residing in the central city or cities in urbanized areas varies greatly between areas, ranging from a low of 28.3 per cent for the Wilkes-Barre area to a high of virtually 100 per cent for the Amarillo, Beaumont, and Lincoln areas. There are 79 urbanized areas with 80 per cent or more of their population in the central city or cities.

TABLE 1

POPULATION OF STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS 1950

Area	Population 1950	Population 1940	Population Increase, 1940 to 1950	
			Number	Per Cent
United States	150,697,361	131,669,275	19,028,086	14.5
Standard metropolitan areas	84,500,680	69,263,204	15,237,476	22.0
Central cities	49,412,792	43,358,605	6,054,187	14.0
Outlying parts	35,087,888	25,904,599	9,183,289	35.5
Outside standard metropolitan areas	66,196,681	62,406,071	3,790,610	6.1

Thus population growth in the United States during the last 10 years was very largely growth within the standard metropolitan areas. On the whole, the communities on the outskirts of the large cities grew much more rapidly than did the central cities themselves or the remainder of the country. The outlying parts of standard metropolitan areas also surpassed their central cities as well as the remainder of the country in numerical growth of population with an increase of 9,203,125. It appears that nearly half of the population increase of the entire country took place in the outlying parts of the 168 standard metropolitan areas. In the standard metropolitan areas 54.5 per cent and in the urbanized areas 69.9 per cent of the people live in the central city or cities.

The 168 metropolitan areas in the United States contain 16,210 units of local government. The breakdown by population size class is summarized in Table 2 for counties, townships, cities, special districts, and school districts. These data also are shown for each of the 168 metropolitan areas in Table III.

Economic data for metropolitan areas are shown in Table III including employment-residence ratios, manufacturing ratios, per cent of dwelling units built between 1940 and 1950, and the economic base. A description of these economic data will be found in the article, "Governmental Data for the 2,528 Cities Over 5,000 Population," elsewhere in this Year Book.

There are 168 standard metropolitan areas in continental United States and 157 urbanized areas (see Table III). Since the boundaries of urbanized areas had to be determined in advance of the census enumeration of 1950, these areas were established only for those cities with 50,000 inhabitants or more in 1940, or in a subsequent special census. On the other hand, all cities with 50,000 inhabitants or more in 1950 are included in the standard metropolitan areas. Thus, two cities that fell below 50,000 in 1950 have urbanized areas but not standard metropolitan areas, and 18 cities which exceeded 50,000 for the first time in 1950 have standard metropolitan areas but not urbanized areas. Since standard metropolitan areas are generally defined in terms of entire counties, they tend to be considerably larger in area and somewhat larger in population than the urbanized areas. With but few exceptions all portions of urbanized areas lie within standard metropolitan areas.

TABLE 2

SUMMARY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN METROPOLITAN AREAS: 1952

Metropolitan Areas	Number of Metropolitan Areas	1950 Population of areas (in thousands)	NUMBER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS						
						Municipalities			
			Total	Counties	Townships	Total	Over 50,000	Special Districts	School Districts
Total Areas	168	84,671	16,210	256	2,328	3,164	232	2,598	7,864
By size of largest city in each metropolitan area:									
Over 1,000,000	5	29,463	3,386	30	465	748	39	543	1,600
500,000 to 1,000,000	13	18,246	2,628	37	346	694	32	426	1,125
250,000 to 500,000	18	9,854	1,800	32	108	364	19	443	853
100,000 to 250,000	55	15,487	3,613	66	728	606	64	650	1,563
50,000 to 100,000	77	11,621	4,783	91	681	752	78	536	2,723

Table III shows all of the 168 standard metropolitan areas, and 154 urbanized areas. Three urbanized areas, shown separately by the Bureau of the Census, have been combined in Table III with other areas for reasons given in footnotes at the end of the table.

Post-census Changes. This summary and Table III do not include new and revised standard metropolitan areas established after the 1950 Census of Population. Standard metropolitan areas are established in postcensal years whenever it is determined that a city has attained a population of 50,000 or more. Since 1950, three cities not included in standard metropolitan areas in 1950 were determined to have reached 50,000 or more on the basis of special censuses conducted by the Bureau of the Census: Tucson, Arizona; Fort Smith, Arkansas; and Riverside, California. Special tabulations of the returns of the 1950 Census of Population indicated that the area now included in the cities of Dubuque, Iowa, and Hampton, Virginia, had populations in excess of 50,000.

New standard metropolitan areas were established in connection with Dubuque, Hampton, Fort Smith, and Tucson. The county containing Riverside was determined to be integrated with San Bernardino; consequently Riverside County was added to the existing San Bernardino standard metropolitan area and the title became the San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario standard metropolitan area.

A review of the Shreveport, Louisiana, standard metropolitan area indicated that Bossier Parish was integrated with Shreveport. Therefore, the Shreveport standard metropolitan area was revised to include this parish.

The 1950 and 1940 population of the new and revised standard metropolitan areas are shown in the following tabulation:

Standard Metropolitan Area	Population		Per Cent Increase, 1940-1950
	1950	1940	
Dubuque, Iowa	71,337	63,768	11.9
Hampton-Newport News-Warwick, Virginia	143,227	84,496	69.5
Tucson, Arizona	141,216	72,838	93.9
Fort Smith, Arkansas	64,202	62,809	2.2
San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario, California	451,688	266,632	69.4
Shreveport, Louisiana	261,686	183,365	18.2

TABLE III

STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS AND URBANIZED AREAS

Population data are from United States Bureau of the Census "1950 Census of Population; Vol. I: Number of Inhabitants." Economic data are from various Bureau of the Census sources shown in the article, "Governmental Data for the 2,528 Cities Over 5,000 Population," elsewhere in this Year Book. The number of governmental units is for 1952 and is taken from the Bureau of the Census report, "Local Governments in Metropolitan Areas."

	STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS													URBANIZED AREAS	
				Number of Local Governments: 1952											
Area and State	Population 1950 (in thousands)	Per Cent of Change: 1940-50	% of Pop. Inside Central City or Cities	Total	Counties	Townships	Cities	Special Districts	School Districts	Employment Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	1940-50 Per Cent Dwelling Units Built	Economic Base	Pop. 1950 (in thousands)	% of Pop. Inside Central City or Cities
Over 1,000,000															
Baltimore, Md.	1,337.4	23.5	71.0	11	2	0	3	6	0	121	53	22.8	M	1,161.9	81.7
Boston, Mass.	2,370.0	8.8	33.8	114	3[11]	48	17	46	0	113	49	8.2	Mr	2,233.4	35.9
Buffalo, N. Y.	1,089.2	13.6	53.3	247	2	37	26	48	134	117	61	13.8	Mm	798.0	72.7
Chicago, Ill.	5,495.4	13.9	65.9	960	6	108	192	235	419	126	57	11.5	Mm	4,920.8	73.6
Cleveland, Ohio	1,465.5	15.6	62.4	136	2	14	74	5	41	119	60	16.2	Mm	1,383.6	66.1
Detroit, Mich.	3,016.2	26.9	61.3	355	3	56	66	11	219	112	64	25.9	Mm	2,659.4	69.5
Los Angeles, Calif.	4,367.9	49.8	45.1	298	2	0	58	67	171	105	42	33.9	Mr	3,997.0	49.3
Minneapolis - St. Paul, Minn.	1,116.5	18.7	74.6	316	4	53	57	8	194	115	45	16.9	Mr	985.1	84.6
New York-N.E.New Jersey[1]	12,912.0	10.7	66.8	1,071	12	102	292	207	458	110	50	12.2	Mr	12,296.1	70.2
Philadelphia, Pa.	3,671.0	14.7	56.4	702	7	199	140	23	333	113	58	13.4	Mm	2,922.5	70.9
Pittsburgh, Pa.	2,213.2	6.3	30.6	616	4	129	181	6	296	119	60	14.5	Mm	1,533.0	44.2
St. Louis, Mo.	1,681.3	17.5	51.0	420	4	46	143	62	165	119	55	14.9	Mm	1,400.1	61.2
San Francisco - Oakland, Calif.	2,240.8	53.3	51.8	372	5	0	51	156	160	116	38	29.9	Mr	2,022.1	57.4
Washington, D. C.	1,464.1	51.3	54.8	79	4	0	46	29	0	106	13	38.2	G	1,287.3	62.3
500,000 to 1,000,000															
Albany - Schenectady - Troy, N. Y.	514.5	10.5	58.1	228	3	29	19	60	117	116	55	10.6	M	415.1[2]	72.1
Atlanta, Ga.	671.8	29.7	49.3	38	3	0	24	5	6	119	34	29.1	Rm	507.9	65.2
Birmingham, Ala.	558.9	21.5	58.3	36	1	0	24	6	5	113	48	24.6	Mr	445.3	73.2
Cincinnati, Ohio	904.4	14.9	55.7	138	3	12	61	9	53	121	55	13.0	Mm	813.3	62.0
Columbus, Ohio	503.4	29.5	74.7	75	1	18	25	4	27	119	49	20.3	Mr	437.7	85.9
Dallas, Tex.	614.8	54.3	70.7	61	1	0	19	8	33	108	30	41.5	Rm	538.9	80.6
Denver, Colo.	563.8	38.3	73.7	110	3	0	19	49	89	115	30	27.2	Rm	498.7	83.4
Houston, Tex.	806.7	52.5	73.9	72	1	0	16	33	22	105	37	42.7	Rm	700.5	85.1

Table III—Metropolitan Areas and Urbanized Areas —Continued

Area and State	STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS													URBANIZED AREAS	
	Population 1950 (in thousands)	Per Cent of Change: 1940-50	% of Pop. Inside Central City or Cities	Number of Local Governments: 1952						Employment Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	1940-50 Per Cent Dwelling Units Built	Economic Base	Pop. 1950 (in thousands)	% of Pop. Inside Central City or Cities
				Total	Counties	Townships	Cities	Special Districts	School Districts						
500,000 to 1,000,000—continued															
Indianapolis, Ind.	551.8	19.7	77.4	49	1	9	24	3	12	129	55	18.9	Mm	502.4	85.0
Kansas City, Mo.	814.4	18.6	56.1	247	4	15	45	25	158	119	39	15.7	Mr	698.4	65.4
Louisville, Ky.	576.9	27.8	64.0	84	3	17	32	13	19	117	54	21.2	Mm	472.7	78.1
Milwaukee, Wis.	871.0	13.6	73.2	81	1	7	14	2	57	120	62	14.3	Mm	829.5	76.8
New Orleans, La.	685.4	24.1	83.2	26	2	0	5	16	3	117	36	23.8	Rm	659.8	86.5
Portland, Ore.	704.8	40.6	53.0	314	4	0	30	99	181	110	39	30.3	Mr	512.6	72.9
Providence, R. I.	737.2	8.9	33.7	55	0	21	7	27	0	117	68	10.6	Mm	583.3	42.6
San Antonio, Tex.	500.5	48.0	81.6	29	1	0	8	5	15	105	24	32.7	Rm	449.5	90.9
San Diego, Calif.	556.8	92.4	60.1	118	1	0	8	46	63	102	28	44.5	Rm	433.0	77.2
Seattle, Wash.	733.0	45.2	63.8	163	1	0	17	120	25	112	39	31.0	Mr	621.5	75.2
Youngstown, Ohio	528.5	11.6	31.9	213	3	71	36	6	97	115	70	16.8	Mm	298.1	56.5
200,000 to 500,000															
Akron, Ohio	410.0	20.8	67.0	53	1	16	13	3	20	126	71	19.0	Mm	366.8	74.9
Allentown - Bethlehem - Easton, Pa.	437.8	10.4	47.7	176	3	50	35	5	83	110	67	11.1	Mm	226.0[3]	76.6
Bridgeport, Conn.	258.1	21.4	61.5	23	0	4	1	18	0	136	73	20.0	Mm	237.4	66.8
Canton, Ohio	283.2	20.6	41.3	69	1	17	19	3	29	117	67	19.1	Mm	173.9	67.2
Charleston, W. Va.	322.1	16.6	22.8	28	2	0	21	5	2	120	49	26.2	Mr	130.9	56.1
Chattanooga, Tenn.	246.5	16.5	53.2	19	2	0	9	6	2	119	61	24.3	Mm	167.8	78.1
Davenport - Rock Island - Moline, Iowa - Ill.	234.3	18.3	68.6	173	2	18	29	17	107	109	59	18.8	Mm	194.9	82.4
Dayton, Ohio	457.3	38.0	53.3	96	2	26	25	9	34	137	68	27.8	Mm	346.9	70.3
Des Moines, Iowa	226.0	15.4	78.7	86	1	0	13	20	52	105	34	17.8	Rm	199.9	89.0
Duluth - Superior, Minn. - Wis.	252.8	-0.5	55.3	161	2	89	31	8	31	104	33	11.6	Rm	143.0	97.8
Erie, Pa.	219.4	21.3	59.6	80	1	22	18	1	38	126	68	16.0	Mm	151.7	86.2
Flint, Mich.	271.0	18.9	60.2	128	1	18	11	2	96	102	70	21.0	Mm	197.6	82.5
Fort Worth, Tex.	361.3	60.2	77.2	68	1	0	26	4	37	105	42	40.1	Mr	315.6	88.3
Fresno, Calif.	276.5	54.9	33.2	193	1	0	15	65	112	121	20	38.9	Rm	130.6	70.2
Grand Rapids, Mich.	288.3	17.0	61.2	214	1	24	10	2	177	117	61	16.1	Mm	226.8	77.8
Harrisburg, Pa.	292.2	15.9	30.6	150	2	45	29	1	73	127	49	15.1	Mr	169.6	52.8
Hartford, Conn.	358.1	21.1	49.5	31	1[11]	13	1	16	0	130	59	20.9	Mm	390.8	59.0

200,000 to 500,000

Huntington - Ashland, W. Va. - Ky.	245.8	8.9	47.8	57	4	14	16	6	17	110	52	19.0	M	156.3	75.2
Jacksonville, Fla.	304.0	44.7	67.3	10	1	0	5	3	1	107	25	35.0	Rm	242.9	84.2
Johnstown, Pa.	291.4	-2.4	21.7	214	2	55	55	1	101	114	50	10.6	M	93.4	67.7
Knoxville, Tenn.	337.1	37.0	37.0	12	3	0	7	2	0	111	52	35.3	M	148.2	84.2
Lancaster, Pa.	234.7	10.5	27.2	122	1	41	20	1	59	107	65	11.4	Mm	76.3	83.6
Memphis, Tenn.	482.4	34.7	82.1	11	1	0	6	4	0	108	37	29.5	Rm	406.0	97.5
Miami, Fla.	495.1	84.9	50.4	35	1	0	26	7	1	99	12	48.2	X	458.6	54.4
Mobile, Ala.	231.1	62.8	55.8	8	1	0	4	2	1	127	45	41.2	Mr	183.0	70.5
Nashville, Tenn.	321.8	25.1	54.2	10	1	0	3	6	0	112	46	24.9	Mr	258.9	67.3
New Haven, Conn.	264.6	9.9	62.1	22	0	7	2	12	1	119	57	12.3	Mm	244.8	67.2
Norfolk - Portsmouth, Va.	446.2	72.3	68.1	11	2	0	5	4	0	105	29	38.6	Rm	385.1	76.2
Oklahoma City, Okla.	325.4	33.3	74.8	51	1	0	11	3	36	108	24	34.2	Rm	275.1	88.5
Omaha, Neb.	366.4	12.7	68.5	194	3	0	24	19	148	116	37	12.2	Mr	310.3	80.9
Peoria, Ill.	250.5	18.3	44.7	225	2	38	28	31	126	115	62	21.7	Mm	154.5	72.4
Pheonix, Ariz.	331.8	78.2	32.2	81	1	0	13	13	54	104	19	52.6	Rr	216.0	49.4
Reading, Pa.	255.7	5.7	42.7	142	1	43	31	1	66	108	67	8.9	Mm	154.9	70.6
Richmond, Va.	328.1	24.7	70.2	6	2	0	1	3	0	122	43	26.3	Mr	258.0	89.3
Rochester, N. Y.	487.6	11.3	68.2	107	1	19	11	27	49	122	65	10.9	Mm	409.1	81.3
Sacramento, Calif.	277.1	62.7	49.6	134	1	0	5	82	46	110	22	42.7	G	211.8	65.0
Salt Lake City, Utah	274.9	29.9	66.3	22	1	0	9	8	4	110	24	26.6	Rm	227.4	80.1
San Bernardino, Calif.	281.6	74.8	22.4	98	1	0	9	25	63	103	32	42.5	Rm	135.8	46.4
San Jose, Calif.	290.5	66.1	32.8	82	1	0	10	23	48	107	43	36.4	Mr	176.5	54.0
Scranton, Pa.	257.4	-14.6	48.8	81	1	21	19	1	39	101	50	1.5	Mg	236.1	53.2
South Bend, Ind.	205.1	26.7	56.5	42	1	13	9	4	15	115	67	24.6	Mm	168.2	68.9
Spokane, Wash.	221.6	34.6	73.0	129	1	48	10	30	40	105	31	25.4	Rm	176.0	91.9
Springfield - Holyoke, Mass.	407.3	11.7	53.3	33	2[11]	9	5	17	0	116	66	12.8	Mm	356.9	60.8
Stockton, Calif.	200.8	49.6	35.3	137	1	0	5	58	73	119	33	39.7	Rm	112.8	62.8
Syracuse, N. Y.	341.7	15.8	64.6	109	1	19	16	39	34	121	57	11.4	Mm	265.3	83.1
Tacoma, Wash.	275.9	51.5	52.1	86	1	0	16	36	33	106	44	27.4	Mr	167.7	85.7
Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla.	409.1	50.4	54.1	50	2	0	26	20	2	103	29	36.4	Rm	293.9[4]	75.1
Toledo, Ohio	395.6	14.9	76.8	43	1	14	9	3	16	122	60	15.3	Mm	364.3	83.3
Trenton, N. J.	229.8	16.5	55.7	27	1	8	5	3	10	118	63	14.3	Mm	189.3	67.6
Tulsa, Okla.	251.7	30.2	72.6	43	1	0	11	10	21	101	33	29.7	Rm	206.3	88.6
Utica - Rome, N. Y.	284.3	8.0	50.4	245	2	45	32	39	127	123	67	8.1	Mm	117.4[5]	86.5
Wheeling - Steubenville, W. Va. - Ohio	354.1	-2.8	26.8	140	6	30	47	5	52	110	64	9.9		106.7[6]	55.2
Wichita, Kan.	222.3	55.1	75.7	102	1	28	14	17	42	101	37	36.3	Rm	194.0	86.7
Wilkes-Barre - Hazelton, Pa.	392.2	-11.2	28.6	147	1	36	37	0	73	107	49	4.1	Mg	271.6[7]	28.3
Wilmington, Del.	268.4	21.0	41.1	44	2	11	13	1	17	112	58	22.8	Mm	187.4	58.9
Worcester, Mass.	276.3	9.3	73.6	29	1[11]	12	1	15	0	123	65	9.5	Mm	219.3	92.8
York, Pa.	202.7	13.9	29.6	147	1	35	37	2	72	114	69	13.5	Mm	78.8	76.1

Table III—Metropolitan Areas and Urbanized Areas—Continued

Area and State	STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS													URBANIZED AREAS	
				Number of Local Governments: 1952											
	Population 1950 (in thousands)	Per Cent of Change: 1940-50	% of Pop. Inside Central City or Cities	Total	Counties	Town ships	Cities	Special Districts	School Districts	Employment Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	1940-50 Per Cent Dwelling Units Built	Economic Base	Pop. 1950 (in thousands)	% of Pop. Inside Central City or Cities
100,000 to 200,000															
Albuquerque, N. M.	145.7	109.9	66.5	6	1	0	1	3	1	90	14	54.2	Rr		
Altoona, Pa.	139.5	-0.6	76.7	50	1	15	9	1	24	121	39	6.5	T	86.6	89.1
Asheville, N. C.	124.4	14.4	42.6	8	1	0	4	3	0	117	51	20.2	M	58.4	90.7
Atlantic City, N. J.	132.4	6.7	46.6	36	1	6	17	3	9	117	24	9.4	X	105.1	58.7
Augusta, Ga.	162.0	22.9	44.1	17	2	0	9	4	2	108	54	22.9	M	87.7	81.5
Austin, Tex.	161.0	45.0	82.3	35	1	0	2	5	27	98	14	39.4	Rr	136.0	97.4
Baton Rouge, La.	158.2	79.0	79.4	5	0	0	3	1	1	134	52	47.1	M	138.9	90.5
Beaumont - Port Arthur, Tex.	195.1	34.2	77.7	32	1	0	7	13	11	112	53	31.3	M	176.3[8]	86.3
Binghamton, N. Y.	184.7	11.4	43.7	68	1	16	8	13	30	112	66	12.9	Mm	144.0	56.0
Brockton, Mass.	129.4	8.5	48.6	18	1[11]	10	1	6	0	97	63	8.5	Mm	92.1	68.2
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	104.3	17.0	69.3	79	1	0	17	1	60	114	54	14.0	M	78.2	92.4
Charleston, S. C.	164.9	36.1	42.6	15	1	2	4	6	2	101	41	32.2	Mr	120.3	58.3
Charlotte, N. C.	197.1	29.8	68.0	9	1	0	6	2	0	105	41	32.5	Mr	140.9	95.1
Columbia, S. C.	142.6	36.0	61.0	9	1	0	4	2	2	113	34	35.1	Rm	120.8	71.9
Columbus, Ga.	170.5	34.9	46.7	15	3	0	5	3	4	118	62	33.3	Mm	118.5	67.2
Corpus Christi, Tex.	165.5	78.6	65.4	32	1	0	6	6	19	104	22	47.9	Rr	123.0	88.1
Durham, N. C.	101.6	26.7	70.2	3	1	0	1	1	0	174	47	23.5	Mr	73.4	97.2
El Paso, Tex.	195.0	48.8	66.9	17	1	0	1	5	10	117	24	28.8	Rm	136.9	95.3
Evansville, Ind.	160.4	22.7	80.2	24	1	8	1	5	9	121	62	24.4	Mm	137.6	93.5
Fall River, Mass.	137.3	1.6	81.5	9	0	4	1	4	0	102	70	8.8	Mm	118.1	94.8
Fort Wayne, Ind.	183.7	18.5	72.7	47	1	20	5	2	19	133	65	18.9	Mm	140.3	95.2
Galveston, Tex.	113.1	39.3	58.9	31	1	0	2	17	11	114	44	35.7	Mr	71.5	93.1
Greensboro - High Point, N. C.	191.1	24.1	59.9	11	1	0	5	5	0	105	58	28.9	Mm	83.4[9]	89.2
Greenville, S. C.	168.2	23.1	34.6	12	1	0	6	4	1	101	66	28.9	Mm		
Hamilton-Middletown, Ohio	147.2	22.4	62.3	44	1	13	10	2	18	113	70	19.0		63.3[10]	91.6
Jackson, Mich.	107.9	15.9	47.3	132	1	19	7	1	104	120	64	14.3	Mm		
Jackson, Miss.	142.2	32.5	69.1	11	1	0	8	1	1	109	31	39.3	Rm	100.3	98.0
Kalamazoo, Mich.	126.7	26.6	45.5	76	1	16	8	1	50	115	64	20.5	Mm	83.3	69.2
Lansing, Mich.	172.9	32.4	53.3	136	1	16	8	2	109	132	61	23.0	M	134.1	68.7
Lawrence, Mass.	125.9	0.9	64.0	8	0	3	1	4	0	121	73	6.1	Mm	112.3	71.7
Lexington, Ky.	100.7	27.7	55.1	4	1	0	1	0	2	120	23	16.1	Rm		

100,000 to 200,000—continued

Lincoln, Neb.	119.7	19.0	82.6	146	1	0	14	10	121	116	35	14.6	Rm	99.5	99.4
Little Rock - No. Little Rock, Ark.	196.7	26.0	74.4	21	1	0	6	11	3	102	27	29.1	Rm	153.6	95.2
Lorain - Elyria, Ohio	148.2	31.8	55.0	65	1	20	14	2	28	109	74	22.6	Mm		
Lowell, Mass.	133.9	2.2	72.6	12	0	4	1	7	0	89	63	7.5	Mm	106.7	91.2
Lubbock, Tex.	101.0	95.1	71.0	17	1	0	4	3	9	92	12	52.9	Rr		
Macon, Ga.	135.0	42.0	52.0	10	2	0	4	2	2	95	42	30.7	Mr	93.5	75.1
Madison, Wis.	169.4	29.6	56.7	292	1	35	24	6	226	112	37	18.8	Rm	110.1	87.2
Montgomery, Ala.	139.0	21.5	76.7	5	1	0	1	2	1	112	28	28.5	Rm	109.5	97.3
New Bedford, Mass.	137.5	2.3	79.4	8	0	3	1	4	0	114	71	6.0	Mm	125.5	87.0
New Britain - Bristol, Conn.	147.0	16.0	74.6	12	0	4	2	6	0	123	80	20.3	Mm	123.1	89.1
Orlando, Fla.	114.9	64.0	45.6	14	1	0	9	3	1	103	16	41.0	Rr	73.2	71.6
Portland, Maine	119.9	12.6	64.7	11	1[11]	2	3	5	0	119	39	12.2	Mr	113.5	68.4
Racine, Wis.	109.6	16.5	65.0	98	1	9	6	5	77	109	70	16.5	Mm	76.5	93.0
Raleigh, N. C.	136.5	24.6	48.1	15	1	0	12	2	0	113	22	27.3	Rm	68.7	95.5
Roanoke, Va.	133.4	18.9	68.9	5	1	0	3	1	0	117	42	22.3	Mr	106.7	86.2
Rockford, Ill.	152.4	25.8	61.0	83	1	14	8	16	44	116	69	23.3	Mm	122.2	76.0
Saginaw, Mich.	153.5	17.7	60.5	160	1	27	6	1	125	103	61	17.3	Mm	105.9	87.7
Savannah, Ga.	151.5	28.4	79.0	9	1	0	5	2	1	110	40	28.9	Mr	128.2	93.3
Shreveport, La.	176.5	17.5	72.1	10	1	0	4	4	1	107	25	26.1	Rm	150.2	84.7
Sioux City, Iowa	103.9	0.3	80.8	78	1	0	14	3	60	111	40	8.6	Mr	90.1	93.2
Springfield, Ill.	131.5	11.5	62.1	94	1	27	23	20	23	119	45	15.9	Mr	97.4	83.8
Springfield, Mo.	104.8	15.8	63.7	76	1	0	4	8	63	102	32	21.6	Rm	75.5	88.3
Springfield, Ohio	111.7	16.7	70.3	34	1	10	10	3	10	120	65	16.1	Mm	82.3	95.4
Stamford-Norwalk, Conn.	196.0	22.3	63.1	20	0	4	2	14	0	101	61	18.4	Mm	173.5	71.3
Terre Haute, Ind.	105.2	5.5	61.1	34	1	12	4	3	14	108	45	10.6	Mr	78.0	82.3
Topeka, Kan.	105.4	15.5	74.7	91	1	12	4	8	66	108	35	16.6	Rm	89.1	88.4
Waco, Tex.	130.2	27.8	65.1	33	1	0	7	2	23	102	32	30.1	Rm	92.8	91.2
Waterbury, Conn.	154.7	11.4	67.6	14	0	7	2	5	0	121	76	15.5	Mm	131.7	79.3
Waterloo, Iowa	100.4	25.6	64.9	63	1	0	9	1	52	114	65	22.3	Mm	84.4	77.3
Winston-Salem, N. C.	146.1	15.5	60.1	6	1	0	2	3	0	117	67	24.6	Mm	92.5	95.0
50,000 to 100,000															
Amarillo, Tex.	87.1	41.8	85.2	12	2	0	2	2	6	98	16	40.9	Rr	74.4	99.7
Bay City, Mich.	88.5	18.0	59.4	96	1	14	4	4	73	96	61	20.6	Mm		
Decatur, Ill.	98.9	16.7	67.0	59	1	17	8	24	9	110	49	19.2	Mr	73.7	89.9
Fort Smith, Ark.														56.0	85.5
Gadsden, Ala.	93.9	29.4	59.4	13	1	0	7	2	3	114	70	37.7	Mm		
Green Bay, Wis.	98.3	18.3	53.6	104	1	20	5	2	76	115	45	20.3	Mr		
Kenosha, Wis.	75.2	18.5	72.3	57	1	8	3	2	43	109	72	20.0	Mm		
Laredo, Tex.	56.1	22.3	92.5	12	1	0	1	1	9	122	16	28.7	Rr		
Lima, Ohio	88.2	20.3	57.0	39	1	12	9	3	14	133	63	17.3	Mm		
Manchester, N. H.	88.4	7.9	93.6	6	1[11]	1	1	2	1	112	66	9.9	Mm	84.9	97.4

TABLE III—METROPOLITAN AREAS AND URBANIZED AREAS —Continued

Area and State	STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS													URBANIZED AREAS	
				Number of Local Governments: 1952											
	Population 1950 (in thousands)	Per Cent of Change: 1940-50	% of Pop. Inside Central City or Cities	Total	Counties	Townships	Cities	Special Districts	School Districts	Employment Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	1940-50 Per Cent Dwelling Units Built	Economic Base	Pop. 1950 (in thousands)	% of Pop. Inside Central City or Cities
50,000 to 100,000—continued															
Muncie, Indiana	90.2	20.4	64.8	37	1	12	6	4	14	120	70	20.7	Mm		
Muskegon, Mich.														85.2	56.8
Niagara Falls, N. Y.														99.6	93.1
Ogden, Utah	83.3	46.9	68.5	20	1	0	9	8	2	130	31	33.1	Rm		
Pittsfield, Mass.	66.6	9.1	80.1	10	1[11]	3	1	5	0	124		10.0			
Pontiac, Mich.														92.6	79.6
Pueblo, Colo.	90.2	31.0	70.6	21	1	0	2	12	6	112	50	20.5	M	73.2	86.9
St. Joseph, Mo.	96.8	2.9	81.2	47	1	0	5	3	38	112	48	5.7	Mr	82.3	95.5
San Angelo, Tex.	58.9	49.9	88.4	18	1	0	1	0	16	95	12	41.7	Rr		
Sioux Falls, S. D.	70.9	22.9	74.3	159	1	24	10	1	123	111	34	23.7	Rm		
Wichita Falls, Tex.	98.5	33.8	69.1	18	1	0	4	6	7	102	24	25.8	Rm		

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[1] New York City, Newark and Jersey City.

[2] Albany-Troy and Schenectady are listed by the Bureau of the Census as separate urbanized areas. They are reported as one urbanized area in this table because the three cities are the central cities of one standard metropolitan area. The population of Albany-Troy urbanized area is 291,897 and 71 per cent of the population lives within the central cities. The population of Schenectady urbanized area is 123,273 and 74.5 per cent of the population lives within the central city.

[3] Allentown-Bethlehem urbanized area only.

[4] Tampa and St. Petersburg are listed by the Bureau of the Census as separate urbanized areas. They are reported as one urbanized area in this table because the two cities are the central cities of one standard metropolitan area. The population of the Tampa urbanized area is 179,335 and 69.5 per cent of the population lives within the central city. The population of the St. Petersburg urbanized area is 114,596 and 84.4 per cent of the population lives within the central city.

[5] Utica urbanized area only.

[6] Wheeling urbanized area only.

[7] Wilkes-Barre urbanized area only.

[8] Beaumont and Port Arthur are listed by the Bureau of the Census as separate urbanized areas. They are reported as one urbanized area in this table because they are the central cities of one standard metropolitan area. The population of the Beaumont urbanized area is 94,169 and 99.8 per cent of the population lives within the central city. The population of Port Arthur is 82,150 and 70 per cent of the population lives within the central city.

[9] Greensboro urbanized area only.

[10] Hamilton urbanized area only.

[11] In New England states, metropolitan areas usually are defined by city or town areas; counties therefore are counted only when one-half or more of their population falls within the metropolitan area.

Metropolitan and Fringe Area Developments in 1954

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MANY activities affecting metropolitan areas occurred in 1954. Some were unusual, others were immediately significant, and still others were potentially important. Those in the latter category are possibly so consequential that at some future time the year may be judged to have been outstanding. The most unusual characteristic of the period was the upsurge in the number of major metropolitan cities that completed sizable annexations. This is a matter subsequently discussed in the general analysis of annexation in both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan situations.

Other types of actions were also significant, but they were more in the general patterns of metropolitan methods that have been receiving frequent use recently. They consisted of the establishment of metropolitan-type special districts, the completion of agreements calling for transfers of particular functions, and the creation of joint city-county planning organizations, which in themselves constitute a kind of functional consolidation.

The most prominent example of the first type of action was the formation of the Metropolitan St. Louis Sewer District. Legally authorized in 1954 through voter approval, the district replaced numerous small operations with a single system of administration. It is charged with operating, maintaining, improving, and extending all sanitary and storm water sewer facilities within its boundaries which include the city of St. Louis and the urbanized parts of the adjacent county. It represents the first successful attempt to join the areas of St. Louis and a major portion of St. Louis County in the operation of a governmental function since the formal division of the two governments in 1876.

The legal means exist within the basic law of the district for its evolution into a multifunctional metropolitan government. Its charter permits the assumption of additional functions upon the approval of the voters. Acting under the same provision of the state constitution adopted in 1945, certain groups dissatisfied with transit operations obtained adequate petition signatures during the year to require the election of another board of freeholders to draft a plan for the creation of the Metropolitan St. Louis Transit District. As formulated, the proposed charter authorized this metropolitan-type district to undertake regulation of common carriers within the city and the county, conduct a survey of transit needs, and submit to the voters the question of whether the district should acquire mass public transit facilities.

Lacking much of the support obtained by the metropolitan sewer district, the metropolitan transit district proposition failed to gain either of the necessary city or county majorities at a light, special election held in January, 1955. The principal effects of the rejection may be to stop a proliferation of metropolitan district proposals in the St. Louis area and to enhance the future multipurpose possibilities of the active sewer district.

State legislation creating another metropolitan-type special district government, the Marion County Health and Hospital Corporation in the Indianapolis metropolitan area, became effective during the year. The law, passed in 1951 and judicially upheld in its major provisions in 1954, creates a special district which is endowed to handle all city-county health and hospital problems. It is specifically authorized to undertake all public health functions previously administered by the city and county health boards as well as all operations of the city general hospital and the county tuberculosis sanitarium. The governing body composed of three members chosen by the mayor of Indianapolis and two selected by the county commissioners possesses all powers formerly held by local health boards, adopts an annual budget, levies taxes and can incur indebtedness.

Several major functional consolidations took place. They most often followed the practices of transferring the responsibility for the performance of a single service from the central city to the county or of the joint undertaking of a function by two such governments. The one affecting the most populous metropolitan area related to Cleveland and Cuyahoga County. Under a contractual arrangement effective for 10 years but terminable by either party upon six months' notice, the city relinquished the administration of poor relief to the county. Employees of the city welfare department were transferred to the county, and the city assigned to the county its share of money received from the state for poor relief. Better service to the public is anticipated through utilization of a central office, uniform policies and the grouping of specialized and consultant services.

Asheville, North Carolina, transferred health services to Buncombe County. Rochester, New York, and Monroe County consolidated their civil defense activities, began a joint civic center project, and continued to explore other areas of possible functional consolidation. In the Syracuse metropolitan area more than two governments were involved in an action upon which agreement was reached in all essential respects during the year. In a major development there a metropolitan sewage disposal program is to be undertaken by Onondaga County through its public works department on behalf of the county, the central city, and several suburban towns.

In the Charlotte, North Carolina, Evansville, Indiana, and Springfield, Ohio, metropolitan areas which range in population from 110,000 to 200,000 functional consolidation materialized through the establishment of joint city-county planning operations.

The potentially important developments took various forms—passage of a Congressional act, the preparation and release of a model law, the formation of a quasi-public organization, the completion of analyses with recommendations and the initiation of studies. Two which are of great possible general significance are Title VII of the National Housing Act and the "Model State and Regional Planning Law." The national legislation extends grants up to 50 per cent of the estimated total cost for planning work in metropolitan and regional areas to official state, regional or metropolitan planning agencies. Similar assistance is also available through state planning agencies to communities of less than 25,000 people.

The money can be utilized to aid in making surveys, land use studies, urban renewal plans, technical services and other planning work exclusive of plans for specific public works. The act (Public Law 560, approved in August, 1954) authorized a maximum appropriation of $5,000,000 for these purposes. One million dollars was soon appropriated for the fiscal year ending on June 30, 1955.

An important corollary to this national legislation was being prepared at about the same time, the "Model State and Regional Planning Law" sponsored and formulated by the National Municipal League under the supervision of Coleman Woodbury in collaboration with numerous public administrators, planners, political scientists, and lawyers. The model legislation sets up provisions relating to the organization and functions of state, regional and metropolitan planning agencies. The document includes draftsman's notes and commentaries on individual sections.

In the introduction, Mr. Woodbury notes that "when one deals with the governmental, economic, or planning needs of metropolitan areas and non-metropolitan, urban regions . . . . he is face to face with some of the most complex, difficult and significant (if often under-estimated) developments of the times . . . . I would suggest that the scale and character of these developments, quite as much as the increase in state and local government activity, underscore the urgent need for intelligent, continuous, broadly based public planning."[1]

Also formed during the year was an organization which may have long-range significance and whose creation furnishes additional evidence of increased recognition of the importance of the metropolitan problem. It is called the Council of Metropolitan Regional Organizations. Its objectives are to serve as a national clearing house for metropolitan planning activities, conduct conferences for laymen and professionals interested in the field, initiate and coordinate research on metropolitan area problems and make conclusions available to individual and member agencies, and aid in establishing or strengthening official and private metropolitan organizations. Significantly, discussion of the possibilities of expanding metropolitan and regional planning under Title VII of the National Housing Act of 1954 occupied a major part of the organizational meeting in Philadelphia.

Several comprehensive metropolitan surveys which included recommendations were completed. In the Miami metropolitan area, the 20-member Metropolitan Miami Municipal Board signed a contract with the local university to receive the findings and recommendations of consultants and an analysis of the possible alternative solutions by the university. (For earlier events, see the 1954 Municipal Year Book, pp. 38-39.) The university contracted with Public Administration Service to undertake the outside survey work and its analysis calling for the establishment of a federated system of government has been published by the professional consulting organization.[2]

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[1] Model State and Regional Planning Law (New York: National Municipal League, 1955), p. 6.

The report recommends the creation of an area-wide government possessing jurisdiction throughout Dade County and the replacement of the existing county government by the new metropolitan government. Its governing body is to consist of some representatives elected from districts of comparable population and others elected by the voters of the local municipalities containing at least 8 per cent of the metropolitan population. Existing municipal governments are to be retained and have responsibility for performing functions that are essentially local or which represent a higher level of service than that generally provided on an area-wide basis by the metropolitan government.

The metropolitan government is to supply purely local services outside incorporated areas through special service charges or special service districts. More importantly, it is to carry out functions best performed on a metropolitan basis, regardless of whether or not certain units are now undertaking them. Among the powers to be vested in the metropolitan government according to the survey suggestions are assessment and collection of property taxes and their distribution to all local governments; master traffic engineering planning; regulation, control and discretionary authority to operate public transportation systems; development and supervision of urban renovation and conservation programs; and regulation and operation of sewage disposal and water service systems.

Others are the development and operation of refuse disposal facilities; provision of uniform health and welfare programs; development and operation of a public education system, a metropolitan system of major parks, and a comprehensive library program; furnishing of minimum patrol and traffic control throughout the metropolitan area; and development of a uniform fire code for the metropolitan area and the carrying out of a minimum fire prevention program.

The Miami survey urges the amending of the state constitution to permit the suggested governmental reorganization, and the insertion of the basic metropolitan governmental pattern in a charter to be drawn up and adopted by the poeple of the county. At year's end the report was submitted to the university for review and recommendations by its government department.

Two other studies finished in other metropolitan areas recommended outright consolidation of the territory and government of two or more units. After an investigation of seven months of the Niagara Falls section of the Buffalo metropolitan area, Thomas and Doris Reed recommended the consolidation of the city of Niagara Falls, the village of Lewiston and the towns (townships) of Niagara and Lewiston ("The Niagara Falls Industrial Community: A Study in Governmental Relations"). Following a study conducted by 10 committees of volunteer citizens over a period of 17 months, the executive board of the Kalamazoo (Michigan) Township Committee submitted a report advocating the territorial merging of the central city of the metropolitan area and the township which completely surrounds the city ("A Report to the Community").

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[2] The Government of Metropolitan Miami (Chicago: Public Administration Service, 1954).

Various metropolitan studies were started during the year under either public or private auspices. The activities of one group in particular, the Government Affairs Foundation of New York, were national in scope. The organization engaged in analyzing the research needs in the metropolitan area field and began the preparation of a comprehensive bibliography of all metropolitan studies and surveys undertaken in the last 30 years. A metropolitan study center was organized at Northwestern University to investigate metropolitan area prospects and problems with particular emphasis on metropolitan Chicago.

Other efforts were publicly initiated and focused on one area and a specific approach. The board of supervisors of Wayne County (Detroit) created a 10-member study group to report on abolishing, altering or merging certain functions of government within the county. The board of supervisors of Los Angeles County and the city council of Los Angeles each appointed 15 citizens to a committee charged with studying which functions might be profitably consolidated by the county and the city. The mayor of Houston appointed a committee of three councilmen to consider the possible area merger of the city and Harris County.

Other analyses and recommendations were privately stimulated and were not limited to one possibility. Following interest generated in part by the citizen financed Toledo Municipal League, the city council of Toledo created the Toledo Area Study Committee. Composed of 150 citizens and public officials from 34 local governmental units, it is to investigate and evaluate the governmental problems of a substantial part of the metropolitan area. A somewhat similar group but consisting entirely of private citizens was formed in the Flint, Michigan, area. Subsequent to a study of the local metropolitan situation, the Municipal League of Seattle, a privately supported government research organization, urged the city council and the county governing body to establish a metropolitan advisory council to look into possible remedies.

Actions in two other areas may lead to later study or implementation. Voters of Fulton County, Georgia, were asked at the primary election to express their opinion as to whether the governments of the county and Atlanta should be completely consolidated. The vote was merely advisory and only about one-seventh of the electorate participating marked this part of the ballot. However, almost three-fifths answered affirmatively. This is the area in which considerable annexation and functional reallocation became effective in 1951 and 1952.

In St. Louis County which is adjacent to the city of St. Louis popular approval was given to a county charter amendment establishing a county police department. Any municipality in the county can contract with the county for law enforcement service. Although this development will not involve the central metropolitan city, considerable functional consolidation within the metropolitan area could result.

Annexation. The accelerated use of annexation in the post-World War II years now spans a decade without any indication that a decline is at hand.

The year 1954 was the third consecutive annual period in which the number of participating cities exceeded the 400 level. About one of each six cities of 5,000 population or more absorbed land during the year. Although the total number dropped slightly over the preceding 12 months, two new records were attained by cities over 10,000 population—more of them completed annexations and more of them annexed one-half square mile or more (Table 1). Concurrently, cities containing 5,000 to 10,000 people declined in both of these respects.

TABLE 1

A DECADE OF ANNEXATION ACTIVITY, 1945–54

Year	All Cities Over 5,000		Cities of 5,000 to 10,000		Cities Over 10,000	
	Total No. of Annexing Cities	No. of Cities Annexing ½ Sq. Mi. or Over	Total No. of Annexing Cities	No. of Cities Annexing ½ Sq. Mi. or Over	Total No. of Annexing Cities	No. of Cities Annexing ½ Sq. Mi. or Over
1954	410	83	121	9	289	74
1953	434	90	168	21	266	69
1952	402	75	155	17	247	58
1951	309	55	98	10	211	45
1950	382	60	159	12	223	48
1949	301	56	113	11	188	45
1948	288	59	95	7	193	52
1947	298	68	128	15	170	53
1946	259	43	105	13	154	30
1945	152	25	63	3	89	22

Collectively the annexing cities gained considerable territory. A total of 325.2 square miles was absorbed, a figure surpassing each of the two previous years by about one-sixth. The average for the larger cities (10,000 and over) slightly exceeded one square mile and that for the smaller municipalities (5,000 to 10,000) was three-tenths of a square mile. The more populous cities obtained about 288 square miles and the smaller localities about 37 square miles. Reenforcing a long-time trend, more large municipalities annexed and as a group they averaged substantially bigger territorial acquisitions.[3]

The most remarkable feature of the annexation activity in 1954 was the number of cities making large annexations. Pre-eminent was the accomplishment of Kansas City, Missouri, which encompassed 48.11 square miles, an achievement more than double its successful action of 1950. Exceeding the top attainment by Tampa, Florida, of 1953, it did not equal the earlier 1949-1951 successes of Atlanta, Houston, and San Antonio. Second was the 27.25 square miles obtained by El Paso, which made the fourth largest annexation in the previous year. Next were Palm Springs, California (15.5) and Corpus Christi, Texas (14.34).

Three other cities—San Diego, Norfolk and Richmond (California)—each annexed more than 10 square miles. These seven cities represent the largest number of incorporated urban centers to accomplish large annexations in a single year during the period of the last seven years. The total easily exceeds the record of any year except 1949 which had six. There is an additional measure of the importance of the attainment. Excluding Palm Springs, five of the municipalities involved are the central cities of metropolitan areas and the sixth (Richmond) is an important center, but not the central city, of such an area.

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[3] Since every city of at least 50,000 population is in a metropolitan area, their annexation accomplishments represent developments in such areas, although often of less than metropolitan scope.

Furthermore, three of these metropolitan central cities increased their land area by more than one-half. They are El Paso (66 per cent), Corpus Christi (62 per cent), and Kansas City (59 per cent). In addition, the three communities abosrbing the next largest amounts of land, Milwaukee, Fort Worth and Dallas, are similarly metropolitan central cities. More significant annexations were completed by more core municipalities of metropolitan areas in 1954 than in any recent year.

Seventy-four cities containing more than 10,000 inhabitants annexed one-half square mile or more, an increase of five over 1953 and a new 10-year record. Nine municipalities of 5,000 to 10,000 similarly did so, a decline of 12. The 83 localities are found in 27 states. As has been the general situation in the post-World War II years, California and Texas far outdistanced the others with 23 and 14 respectively. Wisconsin was also quite active in annexations of this size with six municipalities participating. Colorado, North Carolina, Ohio, and Oklahoma each had three cities which annexed at least one-half square mile. States containing cities completing such annexations are fairly evenly distributed throughout the United States. The exceptions are the Northeast states extending from Maine to New Jersey, none of which had a single municipal representative.

The 410 cities reporting annexations in 1954 included 113 which annexed one-fourth square mile or more and a request was made for further information. Data supplied by 93 of them are analyzed in many of the subsequent paragraphs. Of the 20 other cities, nine answered before press time and are included in Table IV and the names of the 11 cities that did not reply are listed at the end of the same table. This leaves 297 incorporated places which absorbed less than one-fourth square mile of land in 1954.[4]

The average area added to the 93 selected cities covered approximately three square miles of unincorporated land containing 2,500 residents. The average territory absorbed was about one-half larger and the average number of people 900 less than for a similar group of cities in 1953. At the time of annexation, approximately three-fifths of the areas were in residential land use, and about one-fifth of them were agricultural. Most of the remaining areas were in mixed land uses. In only a few instances were either commercial or industrial land utilization predominant. More than four-fifths of the areas were developed within the last 10 years and were still less than 50 per cent developed when annexed.

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[4] The 297 cities with populations of 5,000 or more which annexed less than one-fourth square miles of land in 1954 are listed alphabetically by states within two population groups with the number of acres annexed: Cities over 10,000: Decatur 1, Ala.; Mesa 83, Ariz.; Blytheville 40, Little Rock 23, Ark,; Arcadia 44, Bell 31, Beverly Hills 5, Brawley 22, Burbank 1, Chico 68, Compton 62, Daly City 34, El Centro 17, Glendale 61, Hanford 6, Inglewood 34, La Mesa 52, Lodi 68, Lynwood 70, Merced 57, Modesto 97, Monrovia 10, Monterey 150, Newport Beach 127, Oceanside 54, Ontario 135, Pasadena 4, Pittsburgh 18, Pomona 52, Redondo Beach 72, Redwood City 91, Riverside 43, San Bernardino 32, San Buenaventura 127, San Gabriel 83, San Mateo 15, Santa Rosa 19, Visalia 20, Whittier 14, Calif.; Boulder 76, Englewood 80, Fort Collins 68, Grand Junction 25, Pueblo 157, Colo.; Clearwater 96, Fla.; Albany 30, Ga.; Moscow 5, Nampa 30, Pocatello 21, Twin Falls 20, Idaho; Bloomington 113, Canton 30, Centralia 130, Des Plaines 40, Downers Grove 128, Elgin 103, Galesburg 22, Macomb 14, Mattoon 47, Moline 48, Mount Vernon 140, Ottawa 97, Park Ridge 15, Peoria 26, Rock Island 120, Wood River 20, Ill.; Connersville 10, Crawfordsville 1, Elkhart 60, Goshen 1, Hobart 14, Lafayette 42, Marion 23, Mishawaka 68, South Bend 75, Wabash 30, Ind.; Clinton 2, Iowa City 40, Marshalltown 1, Mason City 21,

Several municipalities made territorial acquisitions containing many inhabitants or a high population density. Norfolk obtained 60,000 new city residents, the third largest population attainment in the last seven years. It has been exceeded only by Houston's 107,000 in 1949 and Tampa's 95,000 in 1953. Five other cities gained at least 10,000 people through annexations in 1954. Two of the most densely settled areas were the approximately one-half square mile containing 4,000 inhabitants acquired by

Iowa; Arkansas City 75, Dodge City 33, El Dorado 51, Hutchinson 64, Independence 5, Junction City 52, Manhattan 48, Newton 46, Pittsburg 30, Salina 62, Topeka 122, Kan.; Fort Thomas 42, Paducah 95, Ky.; Hyattsville 5, Md.; Adrian 62, Birmingham 45, East Lansing 3, Mount Clemens 53, Muskegon 122, Pontiac 100, St. Joseph 40, Mich.; Albert Lea 17, Austin 36, Moorhead 34, Rochester 150, St. Louis Park 80, Minn.; Fulton 24, Mo.; Billings 16, Bozeman 8, Mont.; Fremont 17, Grand Island 17, Omaha 46, Neb.; Las Vegas 74, Nev.; Cranford tp 2, Madison 83, Somerville 58, N.J.; Middletown 100, Rochester 66, N.Y.; Goldsboro 12, Greensboro 43, Lexington 30, Salisbury 79, Statesville 92, Thomasville 10, Wilson 37, N.C.; Bismarck 10, Fargo 120, Grand Forks 46, Minot 124, N.D.; Ashtabula 2, Barberton 44, Cincinnati 54, Elyria 39, Lima 25, Lorain 26, Mansfield 4, Mount Vernon 90, Portsmouth 44, Struthers 30, Toledo 86, Warren 58, Washington Court House 7, Ohio; Enid 76, Ponca City 154, Stillwater 2, Okla.; Albany 70, Bend 40, Corvallis 16, Medford 67, Pendleton 150, Portland 23, Salem 18, Ore.; Coatesville 46, Lancaster 5, Uniontown 4, Pa.; Bristol t 1, R.I.; Greenville 80, S.C.; Rapid City 95, Sioux Falls 114, S.D.; Nashville 5, Tenn.; Amarillo 159, Big Spring 15, Brownwood 129, Edinburg 11, Lamesa 23, Longview 100, Marshall 21, Midland 71, Nacogdoches 13, Sherman 69, Snyder 61, Temple 20, Tyler 23, Waco 10, Waxahachie 3, Tex.; Salt Lake City 45, Utah; Bremerton 43, Vancouver 157, Wash.; Clarksburg 20, South Charleston 145, W.Va.; Cudahy 15, Fond du Lac 19, Kenosha 101, Menasha 23, Milwaukee 13, Oshkosh 7, Racine 143, Sheboygan 128, Wis.

Cities of 5,000 to 10,000: Glendale 80, Tempe 64, Ariz.; West Helena 28, Ark.; Chino 2, Claremont 28, Concord 148, El Cajon 150, Escondico 6, Laguna Beach 20, Mill Valley 41, Porterville 40, Sanger 3, Selma 100, Yuba City 78, Calif.; Durango 120, Golden 21, La Junta 74, Sterling 60, Colo.; Pompano Beach 75, Fla.; Toccoa 5, Warner Robins 130, Ga.; Blackfoot 1, Idaho; Arlington Heights 2, Beardstown 5, Fairfield 21, Geneva 25, Glencoe 10, Glenview 40, Naperville 46, Ill.; Lebanon 32, Martinsville 26, Winchester 14, Ind.; Carroll 50, Knoxville 20, Oelwein 155, West Des Moines 85, Iowa; Liberal 10, Kan.; Old Town 1, Me.; Garden City 66, Ludington 40, Sturgis 27, Mich.; Crookston 1, Eveleth 3, Hopkins 80, Marshall 5, New Ulm 4, Willmar 1, Minn.; Alliance 18, McCook 2, Neb.; Sparks 11, Nev.; Madison tp 83, N.J.; Alamogordo 20, Las Vegas (city) 1, N.M.; East Rochester 4, Hamburg 14, North Tarrytown 64, N.Y.; Dunn 6, N.C.; Dickinson 10, Devils Lake 50, N.D.; Fairborn 146, Medina 31, Miamisburg 10, Shelby 62, Wellsville 1, Wyoming 2, Ohio; Alva 1, Bethany 70, Blackwell 4, Cushing 4, Edmond 80, Woodward 83, Okla.; Grants Pass 51, La Grande 5, The Dalles 6, Ore.; Clearfield 14, Ephrata 39, Lancaster tp 5, Lansdale 1, Lititz 96, Mechanicsburg 39, New Cumberland 11, St. Marys 26, Pa.; Greer 75, Lake City 1, S.C.; Beeville 134, Belton 19, Bonham 40, Cleveland 30, College Station 31, Graham 15, Jacksonville 70, Kerrville 10, Killeen 80, Levelland 88, Mineral Wells 10, Pecos 155, Pharr 3, Uvalde 3, Tex.; Brigham City 4, Utah; Auburn 55, Centralia 56, Clarkston 10, Ellensburg 47, Toppenish 10, Wash.; De Pere 127, Fort Atkinson 19, Kaukauna 20, Ripon 4, West Bend 36, Wis.

Mountain View, California and the one square mile containing 7,000 persons obtained by Aurora, Colorado.

The dominant annexation pattern was for a city to complete more than one annexation. Approximately three-fourths of the reporting cities made two or more annexations during the year. Together, cities acquiring at least one-fourth square mile completed 595 annexations, an average in excess of six for each city. Individual annexations were therefore generally small in territorial extent, and urban centers completing the most annexations often obtained relatively small amounts of land in each separate successful action.

Lexington, Kentucky, took part in the largest number of successful efforts (30) and acquired about two and one-fourth square miles. Dallas was second with 28, followed by the Illinois city of Rockford's 23. In all, 19 municipalities participated in 10 or more annexation successes. However, 12 of them each obtained less than one and one-half square miles. Rockford acquired a total of only one-fourth of a square mile for its numerous efforts. The materialization of 19 annexations in Fresno made an aggregate by the city of 150 for seven years. In this period, Fresno has absorbed about five and one-half square miles.

The frequent practice of large numbers of small annexations is not usually reflective of the desires of the city. Instead, it customarily demonstrates the frequency of difficult, tortuous annexation legal processes. Occasionally in 1954 a city was able to absorb a sizable area through a single action. The most impressive illustration is El Paso, Texas, which acquired more than 27 square miles. However, only three additional cities—Palm Springs, Norfolk, and Milwaukee—annexed more than four square miles through one action.

Often the residents or property owners of the urban fringe represent the controlling factor in an annexation attempt through possessing the exclusive right to start the process and/or being entitled to vote down the proposal at an election in which the fringe balloting is counted separately. City officials need to strive for adequate support to bring about state legislative provisions that will be more equitable in a period of continuing urban expansion. Meanwhile, until many existing laws are altered the city must often be able to convince the urban fringe to come within its boundaries. To increase the possibilities of doing this, many cities must therefore act intelligently and opportunely. Such action should be preceded by getting and keeping up-to-date adequate information about the fringe. Among the most important facts are the condition of fringe services and the most compelling needs of fringe residents.

The inferiority or absence of certain fundamental municipal services was common in fringes annexed last year. No one service was adequate in even one-half of the annexed areas. Water supply was most frequently sufficient, as in five of the six previous years, but it was acceptable only in about one-third of the instances. Streets and garbage disposal were in second and third places, followed closely by drainage, zoning and sewerage. Far behind were fire protection and police protection, each of which was adequate less than one-half so often as water supply.

The two service needs which most frequently induced fringes to annex were water supply and sewage disposal. Each was named in one of every two fringe situations. These two service necessities, the most basic of urban needs, outnumbered the combined total of all others. The fringes in which water was adequate and those in which it was a primary annexation cause were largely different fringe areas.

Despite the direct influence of one or more functional inadequacies in prompting the desire by the fringe to annex, many cities sustain the area by providing the very service that it most needs to continue its separate survival. Every city should obtain full knowledge of the existence and impact of such city-fringe arrangements. Numerous municipalities have policies of no service to the fringe based on the objective of reducing its attractiveness.[5] Such a program frequently quickens the interest of the fringe in annexation.

Eight basic services—drainage, fire protection, garbage collection, police protection, sewerage, streets, water supply, and zoning—were all inadequate in areas annexed to more than one-fourth of the reporting cities. The effect of poor fringe conditions on neighboring cities has been judged in most instances to be more significant than the heavy financial investment that annexing municipalities must make in such areas in the immediate post-annexation period. Every city desires to absorb land that is financially rewarding, but few fringes would be annexed if this were the sole criterion applied.

More than three-fourths of the city officials concur that the fringe areas annexed in 1954 will not in the immediate future return taxes sufficient to pay the cost of services and capital outlays required in such sections. About the same proportion estimate, possibly somewhat optimistically if the areas are or become residential, that in the long run the annexed territory will pay its own way. It is probable that many of the newly annexed areas of an existing or future residential nature will eventually not be more heavily subsidized than older non-commercial or non-industrial parts of the city.

A contemplated annexation by a city must be judged against the background of the city's financial condition. However, unless the absorption will disrupt the finances, it cannot be appraised principally on the basis of its financial attractiveness. The urban fringe area problem is too widespread and too serious to be measured so shortsightedly.

Many cities have not adequately informed themselves about their fringe nor have they thought through an annexation policy and established an annexation program. As a result, often they are at a disadvantage in city-fringe contacts and are followers rather than leaders in such interrelationships. The frequency of the legal requirement that the fringe formally initiate the movement underlines the importance of city leadership, for otherwise the fringe decides upon the nature and timing of the annexation. The fostering of interest and the rendering of guidance by the city should precede the legal process.

Nevertheless, the general practice in recent years has been contrary.

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[5] For the results of a comprehensive survey of the relations of fringes with cities and other local governments, see John C. Bollens, "Controls and Services in Unincorporated Urban Fringes," Municipal Year Book 1954, pp. 53-61.

In 1954, for example, the movement for annexation that came before the legal proceedings originated with the fringe in almost three of every four instances. Many times under such circumstances cities lack a comprehensive annexation program upon which to base their judgments. Instead, they make decisions about annexation requests in a defensive and hesitant manner.

An important element of a comprehensive annexation program is the supplying of accurate, thorough information about area adjustment efforts. Although many cities do not have this most fundamental aspect of an annexation program, more of them have this feature than any other part of such a program. Encouraging is the fact that in 1954 a substantially higher proportion of cities utilized the technique than in the preceding year. However, still less than a majority of annexing municipalities made use of an informational plan. Slightly more than two-fifths did so in 1953.

Such information should be furnished whether or not substantial opposition exists to the annexation effort, for it serves to integrate an area more easily into a city. Furthermore, it should be available to current city residents as well because they, too, frequently do not have adequate knowledge about the activity in which their city is engaged. Cities should have this significant phase of an annexation program worked out and in usable form before an absorption effort is started.

Too many municipalities improvise an information plan as the annexation proceeds and largely ignore the matter until considerable opposition develops. Some do not even undertake to prepare information at this point. Furnishing information is crucial in many situations, particularly when the fringe occupies a determining role in the legal proceedings. It is moreover, an important mechanism in all situations in bringing about better understanding among people living in close proximity, whether or not they become part of the same municipal government.

Opposition crystallizes in about one-fourth of the annexation attempts. Almost without exception it is not the officials or residents of the city who are the opponents. Most often they are residents or property owners in the fringe and occasionally business firms and officials of another governmental unit in the vicinity, such as a school district, another type of special district, a township or a county. Much of the antagonism is generated by the lack of adequate information or the prevalence of misinformation, conditions which can be rectified by a city information plan.

The two most frequent arguments are increased taxes and increased regulations. Sometimes total taxes will be greater and other times they will not. Cities must clearly explain the financial effects, showing that if total taxes will rise total services will increase much more significantly. They must also demonstrate that planning and zoning controls which will be instituted or improved actually constitute a series of beneficial protections to persons living under them. Properly presented, these kinds of facts are often highly persuasive, but they will customarily not be furnished unless cities take the time to supply them. Opposition by private companies and individuals and other governmental officials who feel that their activities will be detrimentally affected can best be counteracted by municipalities indicating the sources and nature of this hostility.

Although annexation programs are frequently lacking, some cities exhibited outstanding plans of study, information and action in 1954. Significantly, four of them were metropolitan central cities which completed large land acquisitions. Furthermore, three of the four did not have to obtain a favorable vote in the fringe. The voters of Kansas City, Missouri sanctioned three annexation proposals totalling 48.11 square miles in the form of city charter amendments by more than three-to-one margins as the climax to an intensive campaign by city officials and civic leaders.

Emphasis was placed upon the advantages accruing from a substantial part of the metropolitan area operating under one governmental unit, sharing the financial resources, technical knowledge, organization and planning skill of the core city. The local newspapers published a lengthy series of articles on the various phases of the proposed city expansion, and radio and television facilities were used extensively. The city prepared and mailed out to fringe residents a two-color 15-page booklet, "People are Proud," which set out answers to questions regarding the effects of annexation. Many voting precincts which registered decisive rejections of similar proposals two years ago went heavily for the propositions at the election. The annexations become effective during a three year period extending from 1957 to 1959.

The voters of Corpus Christi approved the annexation of 14.34 square miles by almost three-to-one, thereby reversing their stand of one month earlier when the annexation of the same area had been rejected by about 400 votes. The city's zoning and planning commission issued a detailed report and a vigorous educational campaign was undertaken by public officials and various civic organizations. A letter circulated under the signature of the mayor emphasized that annexation was the only way to obtain adequate health and sanitary controls and to prevent the spread of the serious health menace developing outside the city limits.

Norfolk's annexation of 11.16 square miles materialized through a favorable decision by a special three-member annexation court. In order to alleviate the reluctance of the fringe residents about joining the city and to increase general understanding of the proposal, a broad public relations program was formulated and utilized. Included were a series of newspaper articles, use of radio and television public service time, establishment of a speakers' bureau, and the distribution of eight four-page tabloid-size newspapers mailed bi-monthly to all homes.

The town (township) of Lake consisting of nine and one-half square miles became part of the city of Milwaukee as the result of separate approval by Milwaukee and Lake voters. The vote was favorable by four-to-one in Milwaukee and affirmative by a margin of 229 votes in Lake. This was the largest individual area ever added to the city. A committee of the Milwaukee Common Council studied the matter which subsequently received the support of the governing bodies of the city and the town as well as that of the city newspapers. A report on the advantages and disadvantages of the proposal was prepared under the direction of Milwaukee's budget supervisor with the assistance of numerous public officials and agencies and a committee on community development.

Tucson held meetings in various homes in the unincorporated area and a mass meeting in the fringe to start the circulation of the petitions and to answer all questions. Close contact was maintained by city officials with leaders in the fringe community. In Lexington, Kentucky an area study committee was formed and periodically released sections of its report for discussion purposes. Sunnyvale, California, undertook personal conferences with every landowner in the unincorporated sector. Phoenix had temporary field workers who made personal contact with the people in the territory contained in the proposal and issued a brochure explaining annexation to every fringe property owner. A number of cities, including Columbus, Ohio, and Janesville, Wisconsin, prepared research studies or as in the case of Aurora, Colorado, had one prepared by an outside agency. Some municipalities, including Dayton, Pensacola, Santa Clara (California), Stockton, and Wenatchee (Washington) distributed informational releases to the fringe residents. Still others utilized newspapers, radio and television facilities, and public meetings.

Other Developments. The action of a newly elected city council majority in San Antonio in 1953 in deannexing 65 of the almost 80 square miles which had been absorbed by council ordinance in the previous year (Municipal Year Book 1953, pp. 33-36) was declared illegal by a state district judge and an appellate court. The city's contention that the land was unimproved was overruled, with the court of civil appeals noting that there should be adequate safeguards for people who become accustomed to city services and privileges. The state supreme court subsequently denied a writ of error to the city on appeal from the appellate court decision.

Occasionally a deannexation action materialized, such as the one in National City, California, where the city was ordered by the court to detach about two-thirds of a square mile of uninhabited territory. Infrequently two municipalities merged. For example, two small incorporated localities in Pennsylvania consolidated and became the city of Jim Thorpe, a name selected in honor of the famous Indian athlete. Throughout various sections of the nation new incorporations continued but at a relatively moderate pace.

One of them was outside of the usual pattern. In Los Angeles County, Lakewood possessing about 60,000 people incorporated and immediately became the fifteenth most populous city in the state. Instead of following the long established practice of the municipal government of the city directly satisfying the needs of its residents, this community adopted a system of having most of its services provided by the county government through contracts and by special purpose districts.

The year was marked by many activities in urban area matters. Many were actions that had a direct, immediate impact. Some were of the foundation and groundwork type. These latter efforts anticipate future actions and aim at facilitating them. They are designed to be stimulants and intelligent springboards, but their ultimate effects are difficult to predict. However, some of these activities were cast in a general, nationwide setting, and others concerned with individual locales were numerically frequent. These two characteristics may well result in the ultimate judgment that 1954 was of both immediate and long-range influence in area situations.

TABLE IV

ANNEXATION OF ONE-FOURTH SQUARE MILE OR MORE BY CITIES OVER 5,000: 1954

Data for this table were obtained directly from city officials early in 1955. The table contains information on annexations of one-fourth square mile or more completed by 102 cities in 1954. Replies from nine cities, however, were received too late for inclusion in the analysis in the latter part of the preceding article; these cities are indicated by a single dagger after the name of the city, while 11 other cities which reported annexations of one-fourth square mile or more but did not furnish additional information are listed at the end of the table. Under "Origin of Annexation Movement," "C" indicates city government and "F" fringe area (including also real estate subdivision developers). Under "Adequate Facilities in Area When Annexed," "D" means drainage, "F" fire protection, "G" garbage collection, "P" police protection, "S" sewer facilities, "St" streets, "W" water supply, and "Z" zoning; facilities not listed in the column were inadequate in the area annexed. These same abbreviations apply under "Service Needs Which Most Influenced Fringes to Annex" where they are supplemented by "Pl" for planning, "Sc" for schools, "Stl" for street lighting, and "Stm" for street maintenance.

City	No. of Annexations	No. of Sq. Miles Annexed	Total City Land Area Incl. 1954 Annex. in Sq. Miles	Pop. of Annexed Area	Estimated Current City Pop. (000 omitted)	Origin of Annexation Movement	City Program Explaining Benefits	Adequate Facilities in Area When Annexed	Service Needs Which Most Influenced Fringes to Annex	Area Will Cost City More Than it Will Return in Revenues	
										Immediately	In Long Run
Over 1,000,000											
Los Angeles, Calif. . . .	3	.29	454.1	0	2,156	F	No	None	W	Yes	No
500,000 to 1,000,000											
Houston, Tex.	1	.75	164.3	1,850	714	C	No	None	SW	No	No
250,000 to 500,000											
Birmingham, Ala.	. .	1.13	70.0	. . .	360	F	No	W	FGP	Yes	Yes
Columbus, Ohio	7	2.84	44.6	195	420	F	Yes	Z	. . .	Yes	Yes
Dallas, Tex.	28	9.15	184.8	5,000	575	F	No	None	SW	Yes	No
Denver, Colo.†	8	2.17	71.0	3,000	485	F	No	WZ	FPSc	Yes	Yes
Fort Worth, Tex.	12	9.47	108.0	1,500	344	C	Yes	None	FP	Yes	No
Indianapolis, Ind.	7	.89	58.1	800	440	F	No	WZ	S	Yes	Yes
Long Beach, Calif. . . .	15	1.45	42.0	5,300	298	. .	Yes	SStZ	FW	Yes	No
Milwaukee, Wis.	1	9.50	62.5	13,000	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	. .
San Diego, Calif.	7	11.58	118.6	6,600	460	F	No	D	FSW	Yes	Yes
100,000 to 250,000											
Charlotte, N. C.	7	.59	31.5	0	150	F	No	DSt	SW	Yes	No
Corpus Christi, Tex. . .	8	14.34	37.5	12,500	145	C	Yes	GW	. . .	Yes	No
Dayton, Ohio	2	1.67	28.5	7,670	277	F	Yes	SStW	FP	Yes	No
El Paso, Tex.	1	27.25	68.8	5,200	185	C	No	St	. . .	Yes	No
Kansas City, Mo.	3	48.11	129.2	18,000	500	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	. .
Montgomery, Ala.	1	.26	27.3	. . .	120	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	. .
Norfolk, Va.	1	11.16	48.3	60,000	300	C	Yes	StW	. . .	Yes	Yes
Phoenix, Ariz.	3	3.10	24.1	10,000	141	F	Yes	W	SW	Yes	No
Sacramento, Calif. . . .	6	.90	22.8	250	163	F	No	. . .	SW	Yes	No
Shreveport, La.	13	.55	25.7	. . .	140	F	No	None	. . .	Yes	No
Wichita, Kan.	6	2.00	40.0	. . .	217	C	No	None	FSt	Yes	No
50,000 to 100,000											
Columbia, S. C.	1	.28	13.5	0	87	C	No	. . .	. . .	. .	. .
Fresno, Calif.	19	1.32	18.6	231	110	F	No	FG	SW	No	No
Hamilton, Ohio	4	.32	8.6	300	62	F	No	DSStW	SW	No	. .

TABLE IV—ANNEXATION OF ONE-FOURTH SQUARE MILE OR MORE: 1954—Continued

City	No. of Annexations	No. of Sq. Miles Annexed	Total City Land Area Incl. 1954 Annex. in Sq. Miles	Pop. of Annexed Area	Estimated Current City Pop. (000 omitted)	Origin of Annexation Movement	City Program Explaining Benefits	Adequate Facilities in Area When Annexed	Service Needs Which Most Influenced Fringes to Annex	Area Will Cost City More Than it Will Return in Revenues	
										Immediately	In Long Run
50,000 to 100,000—continued											
Joliet, Ill.†	..	.25	8.0	3,000	58	F	Yes	None	FGP	Yes	Yes
Lexington, Ky.	30	2.24	9.4	550	58	F	Yes	DStWZ	S	Yes	No
Lubbock, Tex.	3	.78	23.8	2,000	118	C	No	None	SW	Yes	Yes
Madison, Wis.	13	1.55	21.2	650	108	F	No	None	SW	Yes	No
Port Arthur, Tex.	3	3.38	16.2	2	61	F	Yes	None	FP	Yes	No
Raleigh, N. C.	3	.54	11.6	2,800	70	C	Yes	SStWZ	FGStm	No	No
Richmond, Calif.	2	10.87	43.0	50	100	F	No	FSW	PPl	Yes	..
Rockford, Ill.	23	.25	19.5	...	...	F	..	...	...	..	..
San Jose, Calif.	19	2.52	21.9	...	109	F	No	SStWZ	D	Yes	Yes
Stockton, Calif.	16	2.44	17.3	2,356	75	F	Yes	GW	DSStl	Yes	No
Tucson, Ariz.	1	1.52	14.0	4,000	59	F	Yes	DGSStWZ	FGW	Yes	No
Wichita Falls, Tex.	6	.28	14.7	700	91	F	No	None	GSW	Yes	No
Winston-Salem, N. C.	6	.27	19.4	1,500	90	F	No	DFStZ	PSc	Yes	No
25,000 to 50,000											
Abilene, Tex.	7	.56	14.1	...	61	F	No	DSStW	...	No	..
Alliance, Ohio	9	.52	5.2	1,200	29	F	No	FGStW	...	Yes	Yes
Ann Arbor, Mich.	12	.91	9.2	0	50	F	No	StZ	S	Yes	No
Colorado Springs, Colo.†	10	.60	12.1	30	50	F	Yes	...	SW	Yes	Yes
Eugene, Ore.	6	2.09	10.8	400	38	F	Yes	GZ	...	Yes	No
Great Falls, Mont.	6	.65	9.4	920	50	F	No	None	SW	Yes	No
Johnson City, Tenn.	1	.67	7.2	300	28	C	No	DStW	GSc	Yes	No
Lawton, Okla.	15	1.00	10.5	2,500	53	F	Yes	All	GW	No	No
Manitowoc, Wis.†	3	.74	9.1	35	29	C	Yes	St	SW	Yes	No
Meridian, Miss.	2	1.70	11.5	2,000	45	C	No	DFPSStW	...	Yes	Yes
Norman, Okla.	7	.28	5.0	1,000	30	F	Yes	None	SW	Yes	No
Odessa, Tex.†	7	2.04	9.3	5,000	53	F	No	FP	SW	Yes	No
Owensboro, Ky.	12	.26	5.8	1,300	42	F	Yes	All	SScW	No	..
Palo Alto, Calif.	3	.37	9.8	1,830	40	F	No	GSWZ	FPS	Yes	No
Pensacola, Fla.	2	4.00	13.8	4,000	53	F	Yes	GSt	W	Yes	No
Reno, Nev.	4	3.00	11.0	2,500	42	F	Yes	GW	SSt	Yes	..
Rome, Ga.	1	1.00	9.0	1,400	34	F	No	DSStW	...	Yes	Yes
Roswell, N. M.	13	.36	9.0	2,100	34	F	No	None	...	No	..
Santa Ana, Calif.†	10	.75	11.8	0	60	CF	No	Z	FSW	Yes	No
Vallejo, Calif.†	9	1.05	22.0	3,228	38	F	Yes	None	W	Yes	No
West Allis, Wis.	5	6.40	11.4	15,200	62	F	No	GZ	ScW	Yes	..
10,000 to 25,000											
Anaheim, Calif.	10	3.12	11.0	633	30	F	No	St	SW	Yes	No
Aurora, Colo.	3	1.00	5.0	7,000	30	C	Yes	DFGSStW	PStm	Yes	No
Bartlesville, Okla.	8	.45	4.0	1,500	23	..	No	DSStW	...	Yes	No
Baytown, Tex.	1	1.47	10.3	760	28	C	No	DW	...	No	..
Burlingame, Calif.	2	.54	9.4	2	21	F	..	...	...	..	..
Carlsbad, N. M.	4	.28	7.0	500	26	C	No	None	PW	Yes	No
Chicago Heights, Ill.	2	.36	6.0	3,481	26	F	..	None	SW	No	No
Chula Vista, Calif.	6	2.88	8.9	1,100	29	F	No	GW	S	No	No
Colton, Calif.	4	.49	4.8	420	17	F	No	G	FW	Yes	No
Columbus, Ind.	5	.50	6.4	50	18	F	No	Z	...	No	..
El Reno, Okla.†	5	.38	2.5	350	...	C	Yes	FGPSStW	Z	Yes	Yes
Fredericksburg, Va.	1	3.72	6.0	1,000	14	F	No	FGP	W	Yes	No
Fullerton, Calif.	6	1.00	18.4	...	28	F	Yes	None	SW	..	..
Gainesville, Tex.	1	1.50	5.4	100	14	C	Yes	DFPSt	SW	..	Yes
Garland, Tex.	2	2.00	12.7	50	24	C	No	All	SW	No	..

TABLE IV—ANNEXATION OF ONE-FOURTH SQUARE MILE OR MORE: 1954—Continued

City	No. of Annexations	No. of Sq. Miles Annexed	Total City Land Area Incl. 1954 Annex. in Sq. Miles	Pop. of Annexed Area	Estimated Current City Pop. (000 omitted)	Origin of Annexation Movement	City Program Explaining Benefits	Adequate Facilities in Area When Annexed	Service Needs Which Most Influenced Fringes to Annex	Area Will Cost City More Than it Will Return in Revenues	
										Immediately	In Long Run
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Gastonia, N. C.	5	1.65	9.0	6,000	33	C	Yes	SW	W	No	. .
Hayward, Calif.	12	1.44	7.4	. . .	30	F	No	. . .	SW	Yes	No
Janesville, Wis.	5	2.62	10.9	1,364	26	F	Yes	F	Sc	Yes	. .
Lawrence, Kan.	11	.82	5.6	100	28	C	Yes	None	SW	Yes	No
Napa, Calif.	7	.28	2.5	100	15	F	Yes	GSZ	FW	Yes	Yes
Newark, N. Y.	1	.75	3.7	300	11	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	. .
Ocala, Fla.	3	.25	5.0	162	14	F	No	Z	. . .	Yes	No
Oxnard, Calif.	4	.26	4.3	0	26	F	No	PW	. . .	Yes	No
Palestine, Tex.	9	.27	5.9	78	15	F	No	DPSt	W	Yes	No
Richmond, Ky.†	4	.55	2.6	300	14	C	No	DStW	. . .	Yes	No
Salinas, Calif.	7	.32	6.5	0	18	F	. .	. . .	DS	Yes	No
San Bruno, Calif.	3	2.68	5.3	0	16	F	No	None	. . .	No	No
Santa Clara, Calif.	18	.86	6.8	0	20	F	Yes	All	. . .	Yes	No
Shawnee, Okla.	4	.32	5.5	. . .	30	F	Yes	D	SW	No	No
Shelbyville, Ind.	8	.37	2.0	50	13	C	No	. .	. . .	. .	No
Waukesha, Wis.	5	.77	5.2	1,000	25	C	Yes	St	SW	Yes	. .
Wenatchee, Wash.	6	.30	3.0	227	16	F	No	DGPSt	SW	Yes	No
5,000 to 10,000											
Arlington, Tex.	2	3.00	15.0	900	26	F	No	All	SStW	No	No
Belmont, Calif.	1	1.08	3.9	15	10	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	. .
Elko, Nev.	1	1.85	7.0	0	6	. .	No	None	SW	No	No
Millbrae, Calif.	1	.54	3.6	4,000	11	C	Yes	None	SW	No	No
Mountain View, Calif.	25	1.09	6.0	1,500	16	. .	Yes	GW	S	Yes	No
Nevada, Mo.	1	1.30	4.2	50	9	F	Yes	DSt	W	Yes	No
North Chicago, Ill.	1	2.26	4.2	3,000	12	F	Yes	F	SStW	Yes	No
Palm Springs, Calif.	1	15.50	35.5	50	10	C	Yes	None	. . .	Yes	No
Park Forest, Ill.	2	.40	3.4	0	23	F	No	None	. . .	Yes	. .
Spencer, Iowa	1	1.79	4.3	200	8	C	Yes	G	Z	. .	. .
Sunnyvale, Calif.	9	1.10	9.5	50	21	F	Yes	FG	SZ	Yes	No

Omitted from Table IV are 11 cities which reported annexations of one-fourth square mile or more but whose officials had not furnished the additional information needed for the above table at press time. Over 10,000 population: Hawthorne, Calif., annexed 390 acres; San Leandro, Calif., 1,221; Idaho Falls, Idaho, 177; Newton, Iowa, 800; Louisville, Ky., 1,252; Springfield, Ohio, 200; Oklahoma City, 5,377, and Tulsa, Okla., 1,788; Harlingen, Tex., 971; Beckley, W. Va., 2,700. 5,000 to 10,000: Wilmington, Ohio, 201.

Governmental Data for the 2,528 Cities Over 5,000 Population

THIS summary of governmental data for 2,528 American cities includes all cities and other incorporated urban places (boroughs, villages, and towns) over 5,000 population as shown in final figures of the 1950 census of population. In addition it includes 198 towns in the New England states and townships in Pennsylvania and New Jersey as "cities" even though the United States Bureau of the Census does not classify these political subdivisions as urban places.

Governmental data are shown for all 2,528 cities over 5,000 population in Tables V and VI and were obtained directly from city officials and state correspondents for the Year Book. The governmental information shown is summarized in this article and in Tables 1 to 10. Washington, D.C., although shown in Table V, is omitted from this discussion because the city cannot be classified under any of the common forms of municipal government. Articles on the 1950 census of population, metropolitan areas, governmental units, municipal annexations, and urban counties will be found elsewhere in the Year Book.

The population figures shown in Tables V and VI are taken from Bureau of the Census reports and are for April, 1950. Municipalities having a special census after April, 1950, are indicated by a single dagger. (For further information about special census populations, see Table II in the section, "Urban Places and Population," in another part of this Year Book.) Land area (given in square miles) is for April, 1951, and also is taken from Bureau of the Census reports.

SELECTION OF TOWN AND TOWNSHIPS

While the municipal corporation is by far the most common kind of American urban government, about one-half of the New England towns and Pennsylvania and New Jersey townships possess all or most of the social, economic, and governmental characteristics of regularly incorporated cities. Such towns and townships have a high population density and carry on the commonly recognized functions of municipal government even though they do not have the same status in law as incorporated cities.

The New England states, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey have a total of 401 towns and townships over 5,000 population. As stated above, about one-half of these towns and townships are similar to cities in most characteristics. On the other hand, many of the towns and townships have low population densities and perform only a few of the usual functions of municipal government. Two primary standards were established to separate the more urban of these towns and townships as "cities." Each of the 198 towns and townships in the 1955 Year Book meets both of these standards:

1. The town or township does not contain any incorporated urban place within its boundaries.

2. The town or township has one-half or more of its inhabitants living in unincorporated urban places or in an urbanized area. The assumption is made that the town or township is likely to be rendering at least some municipal government services when one-half or more of its citizens live in closely built-up areas.[1]

The application of the first standard above reduced the 401 towns and townships to 365; the application of the second standard reduced the number from 365 to the 200 included in the 1952 Year Book; Baldwin township, Pennsylvania, was dropped in 1953 for Baldwin borough, and Landis township, New Jersey, was dropped in 1954 after consolidation with Vineland borough thus reducing the number to 198. These 198 towns and townships are divided among the various states as follows: 23 towns in Connecticut, one town in Vermont, 10 towns in Rhode Island, five towns in New Hampshire, 10 towns in Maine, 68 towns in Massachusetts, 38 townships in New Jersey, and 43 townships in Pennsylvania. Each of these towns and townships is designated with a “t” or “tp” in Tables V and VI and in other tables in the Year Book.

ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION OF CITIES AND METROPOLITAN AREAS

In Tables III and V standard metropolitan areas and cities of 10,000 population or more are classified according to the following characteristics: (1) metropolitan status of the city; (2) rent level of central cities and suburbs; (3) economic base; and (4) percentage of dwelling units in structures between 1940 and 1950.[2]

Classification by Metropolitan Status. In Table V each city is identified as either: independent (I) if it is located outside a standard metropolitan area; central (C) if the Bureau of the Census calls it a central city of a standard metropolitan area; or suburb (S) if it is located in a metropolitan area but is not a central city. Each of these three types is further classified as either: a dormitory or residential city (D)—most of the people engaged in manufacturing and trade who live in the city work elsewhere; a balanced city (B)—the number of people working in the city in manufacturing and trade approximately equals the number residing within the city and engaged in industries; or as an employing city (E)—more people work within the city than are in the resident labor force. The employment-residence ratio, as used in Tables III and V, applies to the last three categories as follows: a ratio between 85 and 115 indicates a balanced city (B), below 85 a dormitory city (D), and above 115 an employing city (E). The manufacturing ratio, used in the same tables, shows what percentage the employment in manufacturing is of the total aggregate employment in the city.

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[1] Unincorporated urban places contain a definite nucleus of residences and include all surrounding closely settled area within their boundaries. Over 2,000 such places have been delineated for the first time in the 1950 census. Urbanized areas contain a central city or cities of 50,000 inhabitants or more plus all densely settled areas generally contiguous to the central city through commerce, industry, or transportation. The Bureau of the Census established 157 of these urbanized areas for the 1950 census. For concise definitions of unincorporated urban places, urbanized areas, and other census areas of the 1950 census, see the Bureau of the Census release, Geographic Reports (Series GEO. No. 1) issued August 21, 1951.

[2] See the 1954 Municipal Year Book for more detailed description of cities including complete sources of data and further information on each of the four characteristics discussed below.

Classification by Rent Level in Metropolitan Areas. Central cities and suburbs are classified as to whether their median rent is low, medium, high, or "exclusive" in relation to the median rent for the standard metropolitan area of which it is a part. Low rental is $5 or more below the average rent for the metropolitan district; medium is within a range of $5 below and $10 above the average rent; high is more than $10 above the average rent; and exclusive is more than twice the average rent.

TABLE 1

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CENTRAL CITIES, SUBURBS, AND INDEPENDENT CITIES AND OF STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS BY ECONOMIC BASE

Economic Base	All Cities	Independent Cities	Central Cities	Suburban Cities	Standard Metropolitan Areas
Manufacturing	31.9	24.6	38.0	41.1	40.7
Industrial and Predominantly Industrial	19.8	19.0	19.0	18.8	26.9
Retail and Predominantly Retail	33.8	35.5	32.6	31.7	28.1
Others	12.9	20.9	6.1	8.4	4.3
Number of Units	992	521	184	287	167

Classification by Major Economic Base. In Table III standard metropolitan areas are classified according to major economic base, and the same classification for cities is used in Table V. Data on types of employment in the city is used to classify cities by manufacturing, industrial, wholesale, retail, and diversified. The employment-residence ratio was used to classify cities as dormitory, while data on occupations of resident population were used to establish education centers, government centers, mining towns, transportation centers, and amusement or health resorts. These groupings are further defined on the page immediately preceding Table V.

Dwelling Units Built Between 1940 and 1950. The percentage of dwelling units built between 1940 and 1950 is shown in Table V for each city of 10,000 population or more. These percentages indicate the extent to which residents of cities and standard metropolitan areas are living in new structures.

Summary of Findings. Almost one-third of the 992 cities over 10,000 population in the United States for which data are available are manufacturing cities; one-fifth are industrial cities or diversified cities in which manufacturing predominates; slightly more than one-third are either retail cities or cities in which retail trade predominates. In 15 cities, or a little over 1.5 per cent, employment in retail trade and in manufacturing are approximately equal. The remainder (13 per cent) are predominantly mining, transportation, education, government or resort cities.

Of these 992 cities, 521 are independent in that they are not located within a standard metropolitan area; 184 are central cities of standard metropolitan areas; and 287 are suburbs of central cities. Table 1 shows the percentage distribution of standard metropolitan areas, central cities, suburbs, and independent cities by their economic bases.

Of the 1,219 cities of over 10,000 population that are classified by metropolitan status, over one-half are employing cities to which people come to work in manufacturing, retail, and wholesale trade, and in personal, business, and repair services. Almost one-fifth are dormitory cities from which people go to work and a little over one-fourth are balanced cities in which the number of people employed in manufacturing and business approximately equals the number in the manufacturing and business labor forces resident in the city. Table 2 shows the percentage distribution of standard metropolitan areas, central cities, suburbs, and independent cities by their metropolitan status.

TABLE 2

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CENTRAL CITIES, SUBURBS, AND INDEPENDENT CITIES AND OF STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS BY METROPOLITAN STATUS

Status	Employing	Balanced	Dormitory	Number of Units
Cities	55.5	26.3	18.2	1,219
Independent	66.2	28.8	5.0	624
Central	71.6	24.4	4.1	197
Suburban	30.7	23.4	46.0	398
Standard Metropolitan Areas	40.7	59.3	0.0	167

GOVERNMENTAL DATA

Tables V and VI show information about form of government, mayors, number, terms and salaries of councilmen, type and method of councilmanic election, other elective officers, and municipally owned utilities for all cities over 5,000 population. These data are summarized in the following sections.

Form of Government. Table 3, which shows the form of government of all cities over 5,000, indicates that 52 per cent of these cities operate under the mayor-council plan. "Mayor-council" is defined to include municipal organizations having a president and board, or a burgess and council, or a chairman and committee, if they are equivalent in powers and functions to a mayor and council in mayor-council cities. Included are both "strong-mayor" cities, in which the mayor has important duties as chief administrator, and "weak-mayor" cities in which the council (often through committees) has more direct control of administration. The mayor-council form predominates in the very large cities (16 out of 17 cities over 500,000), and in the very small cities (62 per cent of the cities from 5,000 to 10,000 are mayor-council cities).

The commission plan, in which the elected commissioners serve collectively as a legislative body and individually as administrators of the several departments, is found in 14 per cent of all the cities.

The council-manager plan is found in 30 per cent of the cities over 5,000. There are more council-manager cities than commission cities in all population groups. The article "Council Manager Government," elsewhere in this Year Book, shows all cities adopting the council-manager plan during 1954 together with other changes in the directory of council-manager cities. Table XIX shows all council-manager cities as of January 1, 1955.

The town meeting and representative town meeting forms of government, applicable to New England towns, comprise 2.5 per cent and 1.1 per cent, respectively, of all cities over 5,000.

TABLE 3

FORM OF GOVERNMENT IN 2,527 CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION
BY POPULATION GROUPS

Population Group	Total Number of Cities	Mayor-Council		Commission		Council-Manager		Town Meeting		Rep. Town Meeting	
		No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
Over 500,000	17	16	94.1	0	0.0	1	5.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
250,000 to 500,000 . .	23	8	34.8	6	26.1	9	39.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
100,000 to 250,000 . .	65	28	43.1	14	21.5	23	35.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
50,000 to 100,000 . . .	129	46	35.7	27	20.9	55	42.6	0	0.0	1	0.8
25,000 to 50,000	277	107	38.6	48	17.3	113	40.8	3	1.1	6	2.2
10,000 to 25,000	835	376	45.0	132	15.8	283	33.9	24	2.9	20	2.4
5,000 to 10,000	1,181	734	62.2	129	10.9	280	23.7	37	3.1	1	0.1
All cities over 5,000 .	2,527	1,315	52.0	356	14.1	764	30.3	64	2.5	28	1.1

The Mayor. The power of the mayor varies among cities. Conclusions as to the power of the mayor cannot be drawn from characteristics which have previously been tabulated (see Tables 2, 3 and 4 in 1953 Year Book, p. 60)—that is, whether he is directly elected by the people as mayor or chosen by the council from its membership; the veto power; the length of his term of office; and the power to vote on council actions. An analysis of such information shows the difference in the position of the mayor under the main forms of local government but in order to distinguish the strong mayor-council from the weak mayor-council cities, a more detailed examination must be made of the mayor's executive powers as distinguished from his legislative power or the prestige power of his office. Such executive powers would include, for example, appointment, removal, and direction of department heads and other city officials, and budget authority.

Data on voting and veto powers as well as the term of office of mayors in cities over 5,000 were published in the 1953 Year Book (pp. 60-61). The data show that if the mayor is chosen by the council he is usually on a level with the other members as far as voting privileges are concerned. Where the mayor is directly elected by the people he has some voting privileges on council actions in 29 per cent of the cities reporting; the right to vote, however, is limited to cases of a tie in 54 per cent of all the cities. In mayor-council cities the directly elected mayor is a full voting member in only 11 per cent of the cases; in commission cities the directly elected mayor is a full voting member in 94 per cent of the cases.

In mayor-council cities over 5,000 population, 43 per cent of the mayors may veto any measure; 19 per cent may veto ordinances or other selected items; 1 per cent may only veto budget items; 37 per cent have no veto power. In all other forms the mayor usually does not have veto power.

Two-year and four-year terms of office predominant for mayors in American cities. The two-year term is most frequent in mayor-council and council-manager cities while the four-year term of office occurs most frequently in the commission cities.

Data on the method of selection of the mayor was published in the 1954 Municipal Year Book (Table 2, page 74). The data show that in most mayor-council, commission, town meeting, and representative town meeting cities the mayor is chosen directly by the people as mayor; in 55 per cent of the council-manager cities, the mayor is chosen by the council from its membership. The council member receiving the highest number of votes in election to the council automatically becomes mayor in a very small percentage of cities.

TABLE 4

NUMBER OF COUNCILMEN IN CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION
BY POPULATION GROUPS AND FORMS OF GOVERNMENT

Population Group	Mayor-Council			Commission			Council-Manager		
	Range	Mode	Median	Range	Mode	Median	Range	Mode	Median
Over 500,000	7-50	9	15	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	9	. . .
250,000 to 500,000.	7-16	9	9	3-7	5	5	7-9	9	9
100,000 to 250,000.	4-33	9	11	3-5	5	5	4-13	9	7
50,000 to 100,000	5-40	7	11	3-5	5	5	2-18	7	7
25,000 to 50,000	2-28	7	9	2-7	5	5	4-17	5	7
10,000 to 25,000	4-24	7	7	3-7	5	5	3-20	5	5
5,000 to 10,000	3-18	6	6	2-6	3	3	2-15	3	5
All cities over 5,000 . . .	2-50	7	7	2-7	5	5	2-20	5	5

Number of Councilmen. Variations in the number of councilmen for the several forms of government and population groups are shown in Table 4. The mode indicates the number of councilmen most frequently found in cities of the group, while the median indicates the middle item when the cities in the group are arrayed according to the number of councilmen. The range indicates the smallest and largest city councils in each group. Table 4 does not include town meeting and representative town meeting cities. Of 45 town meeting cities reporting, 36 have three-member councils; of 24 representative town meeting cities reporting, 18 have three member councils.

Eight cities still have bicameral councils: Danbury, Connecticut; Augusta and Waterville, Maine; Everett, Malden, Northampton, and Springfield, Massachusetts; and New York City.

Table 4 indicates that in mayor-council cities the size of the council tends to decrease with the size of the city, probably because of a diminishing need for group representation in the small cities. Five is the usual number of commissioners in commission cities, except in cities of 5,000 to 10,000. Council-manager councils also show some decrease in size of council with a decrease in the size of the city. The number of councilmen reported for each city in Tables V and VI includes the mayor only if he is a full voting member of the council.

Type and Method of Councilmanic Election. The character of councilmanic elections and the geographical basis of representation are shown for the five forms of government and seven population groups in Table 5. City council candidates run under a party label in 55 per cent of the mayor-council cities, but this is true in only 34 per cent of the commission cities, and in 16 per cent of the council-manager cities. Partisan elections are found in 51 per cent of town meeting and 26 per cent of representative town meeting cities. A similar distinction is found in the basis of representation: only 38 per cent of the mayor-council cities elect all councilmen at large, while all or almost all of the city councilmen are elected at large in commission-governed cities and in the town meeting and representative town meeting cities. Councilmen are elected at large in 75 per cent of the council-manager cities. A sizeable minority of the mayor-council and council-manager cities have combined representation at large and by wards.

TABLE 5

TYPE AND METHOD OF COUNCILMANIC ELECTIONS IN CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION BY FORMS OF GOVERNMENT AND POPULATION GROUPS

	Total Number of Cities	Type of Election			Method of Election			
		Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Reporting Cities		Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Reporting Cities		
			Partisan	Non-partisan		At Large	By Wards	Combination of Wards & At Large
FORMS OF GOVERNMENT:								
Mayor-Council	1,315	1,280	54.9	45.1	1,273	38.2	36.6	25.2
Commission	356	347	34.3	65.7	340	98.8	0.9	0.3
Council-Manager	764	742	15.8	84.2	740	74.5	14.7	10.8
Town Meeting	64	49	51.0	49.0	45	97.8	2.2	0.0
Rep. Town Meeting	28	23	26.1	73.9	23	91.4	4.3	4.3
POPULATION GROUPS:								
Over 500,000	17	17	35.3	64.7	17	29.4	41.2	29.4
250,000 to 500,000	23	23	17.4	82.6	23	60.9	13.0	26.1
100,000 to 250,000	65	65	41.5	58.5	64	62.5	15.6	21.9
50,000 to 100,000	129	127	29.9	70.1	129	60.5	17.0	22.5
25,000 to 50,000	277	268	38.1	61.9	264	54.6	22.7	22.7
10,000 to 25,000	835	805	39.4	60.5	800	60.8	21.9	17.3
5,000 to 10,000	1,181	1,136	41.9	58.1	1,124	59.7	27.0	13.3
All cities over 5,000	2,527	2,441	39.7	60.3	2,421	59.4	24.0	16.6

In 48 cities over 5,000 population, some or all of the city councilmen are nominated by wards but elected at large. Nine of the cities with this method of election are over 50,000 population: Alhambra, Long Beach, Oakland, Richmond, and Stockton, California; Tampa, Florida; Portland, Maine; Jackson, Michigan; and Charleston, South Carolina.[3]

TABLE 6

TERMS OF OFFICE FOR CITY COUNCILS IN CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION BY FORMS OF GOVERNMENT AND POPULATION GROUPS

	Total Number of Cities	Number of Cities Reporting	Terms of Office of Council					
			Per Cent of Reporting Cities					
			One Year	Two Years	Three Years	Four Years	Five Years	Six Years
FORMS OF GOVERNMENT:								
Mayor-Council	1,315	1,293	0.4	50.4	7.4	41.8	0.0	0.0
Commission	356	349	0.0	21.8	14.9	57.6	2.0	3.7
Council-Manager	764	750	0.1	38.3	9.6	51.0	0.3	0.7
Town Meeting	64	48	27.1	31.2	41.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rep. Town Meeting	28	23	17.4	21.7	60.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
POPULATION GROUPS:								
Over 500,000	17	17	0.0	35.3	0.0	64.7	0.0	0.0
250,000 to 500,000	23	23	0.0	30.4	8.7	60.9	0.0	0.0
100,000 to 250,000	65	65	0.0	47.7	0.0	52.3	0.0	0.0
50,000 to 100,000	129	128	0.0	39.0	3.9	55.5	0.8	0.8
25,000 to 50,000	277	270	0.7	43.7	5.2	49.3	0.0	1.1
10,000 to 25,000	835	815	1.6	41.1	11.5	45.2	0.2	0.4
5,000 to 10,000	1,181	1,145	0.7	42.6	12.1	43.1	0.5	1.0
All cities over 5,000	2,527	2,463	0.9	42.0	10.3	45.7	0.4	0.7

Data collected for the 1954 Year Book (page 75, Table 4) reveal that overlapping terms for councilmen are most common in council-manager cities and least common in town meeting and commission cities. The percentage of cities having overlapping terms ranges from 26 per cent in the 250,000-to-500,000 population group to 66 per cent in cities of 5,000 to 10,000.

Terms of Councilmen. Terms of office for city councils, classified by forms of government and by population groups, are shown in Table 6. If there are varying terms, the term shown is that of the largest number of councilmen. There are usually two- or four-year terms: Mayor-council cities more often have two-year terms while commission and council-

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[3] The 39 cities between 5,000 and 50,000 population that use this method of election are: 25,000 to 50,000—Tucson, Arizona; Santa Ana, California; West Palm Beach, Florida; Elkart and Marion, Indiana; Muskogee, Oklahoma; Newport, Rhode Island; and Warwick, Virginia. 10,000 to 25,000—Selma, Alabama; Bradenton, Florida; Crawfordsville, Elwood and Goshen, Indiana; Takoma Park, Maryland; Holland, Monroe, and Muskegon Heights, Michigan; Clovis, New Mexico; Garden City, New York; Duncan and Shawnee, Oklahoma; and Baytown, Texas. 5,000 to 10,000—Harrison, Arkansas; Cartersville, Georgia; Burley, Idaho; La Grange Park and Mount Carmel, Illinois; Seymour and Sullivan, Indiana; Clarinda, Iowa; Dayton, Kentucky; Marshall and Three Rivers, Michigan; Marshall, Minnesota; Artesia and Raton, New Mexico; Chester, South Carolina; Shelbyville, Tennessee; and Stephenville, Texas.

TABLE 7

SALARIES OF CITY COUNCILMEN IN CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION BY POPULATION GROUPS AND FORMS OF GOVERNMENT

Population Group	Number of Cities Reporting	Lowest	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Highest
Cities over 500,000						
Mayor-Council	16	$1,800	$4,250	$5,344	$7,425	$12,000
Commission	0	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Council-Manager	1	. . . .	. . . .	8,000	. . . .	. . . .
Total	17	1,800	4,500	5,687	7,750	12,000
250,000 to 500,000						
Mayor-Council	7	960	. . . .	2,400	. . . .	7,200
Commission	6	4,500	. . . .	6,750	. . . .	10,080
Council-Manager	9	520	. . . .	1,500	. . . .	3,600
Total	22	520	1,160	2,550	6,125	10,080
100,000 to 250,000						
Mayor-Council	24	250	720	1,000	1,438	4,800
Commission	14	4,000	4,500	5,050	6,375	10,000
Council-Manager	21	240	600	1,200	1,850	5,000
Total	59	240	750	1,200	4,200	10,000
50,000 to 100,000						
Mayor-Council	41	100	500	600	1,000	2,000
Commission	20	2,250	3,600	4,500	5,188	10,000
Council-Manager	49	120	415	720	1,200	4,000
Rep. Town Meeting	1	. . . .	. . . .	2,500	. . . .	. . . .
Total	111	100	500	900	2,000	10,000
25,000 to 50,000						
Mayor-Council	94	100	318	500	600	3,500
Commission	39	300	1,560	3,000	4,000	5,520
Council-Manager	86	60	250	500	900	3,600
Town Meeting	2	600	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	1,000
Rep. Town Meeting	4	520	. . . .	900	. . . .	1,700
Total	225	60	342	600	1,200	5,520
10,000 to 25,000						
Mayor-Council	314	25	142	276	400	1,800
Commission	116	48	600	1,125	1,800	4,200
Council-Manager	161	5	125	216	333	2,500
Town Meeting	18	100	163	300	413	1,400
Rep. Town Meeting	9	300	. . . .	350	. . . .	800
Total	618	5	148	298	591	4,200
5,000 to 10,000						
Mayor-Council	580	6	107	233	281	900
Commission	95	36	300	600	750	3,600
Council-Manager	144	25	90	135	233	900
Town Meeting	19	100	297	300	463	800
Rep. Town Meeting	1	. . . .	. . . .	500	. . . .	. . . .
Total	839	6	109	188	315	3,600
All cities over 5,000						
Mayor-Council	1,076	6	263	660	1,900	12,000
Commission	292	36	937	3,600	5,385	10,080
Council-Manager	469	5	175	520	1,837	8,000
Town Meeting	39	100	196	356	750	1,400
Rep. Town Meeting	15	300	387	700	1,500	2,500
Total	1,891	5	229	700	2,200	12,000

manager cities more often have four-year terms. Three-year terms predominate in town meeting and representative town meeting cities. In 85 cities some councilmen are elected for longer terms than others (see individual city footnotes at the end of Table VI).

Salaries of Councilmen. Detailed data on the salaries of councilmen under different forms of government and in different population groups are contained in Table 7. If the salaries are not the same for all councilmen in a city, the salary shown is that of the majority of the councilmen. The tendency is apparent in commission cities to pay higher salaries to councilmen in view of their administrative duties, while considerably lower salaries are the general rule for mayor-council and council-manager cities below 100,000 and for town meeting and representative town meeting cities (see Table 7).

A total of 417 cities over 5,000 indicated that city councilmen are unpaid or, in a few of these cities, are paid the nominal amount of $1 per year (see Table 8). It can be readily observed that unpaid councilmen are mostly in the smaller mayor-council and council-manager cities.

TABLE 8

NUMBER OF CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION WHERE CITY COUNCILMEN SERVE WITHOUT SALARY BY POPULATION GROUPS AND FORMS OF GOVERNMENT

Population Group	Mayor-Council Cities	Commission Cities	Council-Manager Cities	Town Meeting Cities	Rep. Town Meeting Cities	Total
Cities over 500,000	0	0	0	. .	. .	0
250,000 to 500,000.	0	0	0	. .	. .	0
100,000 to 250,000.	4	0	2	. .	. .	6
50,000 to 100,000.	4	0	5	. .	0	9
25,000 to 50,000	11	0	17	0	2	30
10,000 to 25,000	64	0	69	1	1	135
5,000 to 10,000.	157	4	76	0	0	237
All cities over 5,000	240	4	169	1	3	417

Elective Offices. The number of cities which have elected offices other than those of the mayor and council is shown in Table 9. Offices held by councilmen or elected commissioners are excluded. On the other hand, many of the elected officers perform the duties of other positions in addition to those indicated by their titles, but only the offices corresponding to their titles are shown. For example, the auditor in many Ohio, North Dakota, and South Dakota cities also has the duties of a city clerk. In many Indiana cities the city clerk also has the duties of city treasurer. In addition, municipal functions performed by elected county officers (assessors are a common example) are not shown in these tables.

Of greatest significance in Table 9 is the fact that 1,140 cities over 5,000 (49 per cent of the 2,349 reporting cities) have no elected officers other than city councilmen. City treasurers and clerks are most often popularly elected—in 35 per cent and 26 per cent, respectively, of the cities over 5,000. Tradition is in large part responsible for this situation, since these are among the earliest important offices established in municipal corporations. Somewhat less numerous are the cities reporting popular election of assessors, auditors, and attorneys. State laws are another factor that should be considered in interpreting Table 9 which summarizes information for cities over 5,000. General laws usually specify that offices be filled by election rather than appointment.

Municipally Owned Utilities. Nearly all (2,447) of the cities over 5,000 reported on the ownership of utilities, as shown in Table 10. Seventy-four per cent reported ownership of water supply and distribution systems or water distribution systems, and 49 per cent reported sewage treatment plants. Twenty per cent of the reporting cities own electric generation and distribution systems or electric distribution systems. Twenty-one per cent of the reporting cities over 5,000 own and operate airports although 303 additional cities over 5,000 lease their airports to private operators or other governmental agencies.

TABLE 9

MUNICIPAL ELECTIVE OFFICES OTHER THAN MAYOR AND COUNCIL IN CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION

	All Cities Over 5,000								
Title of Office	No.	Per Cent Of Cities Reporting	Over 500,000	250,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	5,000 to 10,000
Assessor	378	15.5	1	1	7	8	34	141	186
Attorney	236	9.7	3	4	2	7	32	79	109
Auditor	299	12.3	0	5	5	6	27	93	163
Clerk	644	26.4	2	2	13	24	61	212	330
Controller	111	4.5	10	2	8	13	12	40	25
Engineer	7	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	6	1
Finance Director	16	0.7	0	0	0	0	0	4	12
Police Chief	116	4.8	0	0	0	2	4	28	82
Public Works Director	50	2.0	0	0	0	0	4	15	31
Treasurer	855	35.1	6	1	16	38	100	306	388
Welfare Director	17	0.7	0	0	0	3	1	8	5
None of the Above Elective	1,140	46.7	4	12	34	80	142	393	475
Cities Not Reporting	178	7.3	0	0	1	0	4	15	158

Some cities listed in Tables V and VI are served by a public utility that is owned by another governmental unit; but only utilities which the city itself owns or owns jointly with some other governmental unit are shown. Included, however, are utilities owned by a municipal agency or board separate from the general city government but entirely within the corporate limits of the city. Where the city owns but does not operate the utility, this fact is indicated. Utilities reported as under construction are included, except in the case of airports.

Tables V and VI do not indicate, by footnotes or symbols, the utilities jointly owned or owned and operated by individual cities with other cities, counties, special districts, or other governmental units. A total of 108 cities in 29 states, for example, jointly own or own and operate airports with the county, neighboring cities, a state university, or other agency. This does not include the municipal airports owned by cities but leased to private operators or other governmental agencies. A list of the 108 cities jointly owning and operating airports with other governmental units is shown in the 1951 Year Book, footnote 4, pages 46 and 47.

No less than 21 New Jersey cities shown in Table V participate in inter-city arrangements for sewage treatment. All 21 cities are in or adjacent to the New York City-Northern New Jersey metropolitan area. Twenty-three other cities have inter-city arrangements for collection and disposal of sewage—eight in Ohio, six of California, and nine in Massachusetts, New York, Tennessee, and Virginia. The cities with inter-city arrangements for sewerage systems or sewage disposal are shown (except for Woodbridge, New Jersey, and Danvers, Massachusetts) in the 1951 Year Book, footnote 5, page 47.

Seven cities in northern New Jersey lead in inter-city agreements for water supply and distribution: Clifton, Glen Ridge, Kearny, Montclair, Newark, Passaic, and Paterson. Other cities shown in Table V that jointly own and operate water supply systems are Beverly and Salem, Massachusetts; Mamaroneck, New York; Uhrichsville, Ohio; Lansdale, Pennsylvania; and Coos Bay and North Bend, Oregon.

TABLE 10

OWNERSHIP AND OPERATION OF UTILITIES IN CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION

	Type of Utility	All Cities Over 5,000		Over 500,000	250,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	5,000 to 10,000
		No.	Per Cent Of Cities Reporting							
A	Auditorium	409	16.7	8	17	21	34	44	137	148
B	Bus or Trolley Bus Sys.. .	38	1.6	4	1	1	4	5	16	7
E	Elec. Gen. & Distrib..	289	11.8	2	3	6	12	30	84	152
Ed	Electric Distrib. only . . .	210	8.6	0	1	3	3	14	69	120
G	Gas Mfg. & Distrib.	43	1.8	2	3	3	2	5	19	9
Gd	Gas Distribution only. . . .	68	2.8	0	1	1	2	6	21	37
I	Incinerator	420	17.2	14	10	38	49	75	129	105
P	Port Facilities	78	3.2	10	8	12	4	16	17	11
R	Street Railway	8	0.3	5	1	0	0	1	1	0
S	Sewage Treatment Plant. .	1,209	49.4	12	16	35	52	135	419	540
T	Slaughterhouse	26	1.1	0	0	4	2	1	10	9
W	Water Supply & Distrib. . .	1,662	67.9	16	20	54	91	177	525	779
Wd	Water Distribution only . .	145	5.9	0	0	3	9	20	52	61
X	Airport	512	20.9	12	17	45	48	76	159	155
	Cities Having None of Above	297	12.1	1	0	2	6	23	103	162
	Cities Not Reporting	80	3.3	0	0	0	0	1	21	58

ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION OF CITIES

This is an explanation of the code used in columns under "Economic Classification" in Table V beginning on next page. For explanation see preceding article.

Metropolitan Status

I--INDEPENDENT city: not located in metropolitan area as defined by the census.

C--CENTRAL city: as designated by the census.

S--SUBURB: a city, other than central city, located in standard metropolitan area.

B--BALANCED city: the number of people who work in the city in manufacturing and trade approximately equals the number residing within the city and engaged in these industries.

D--DORMITORY city: most of the people engaged in manufacturing and trade who live in the city work elsewhere.

E--EMPLOYING city: more people work within the city in manufacturing and trade than are in the resident labor force for these industries.

Rent Level--relation of the rent of a suburb to the average rent for the whole metropolitan region of which it is a part.

1--low: $5 per month or more below the average rent for the metropolitan district.

2--intermediate: within a range of $5 below the average rent and $10 above the average rent.

3--high: more than $10 above the average rent.

4--exclusive: more than twice the average rent.

Economic Base

G--GOVERNMENT center: 15 per cent or more of the people who live in the city and who are in the labor force are employed by a governmental unit.

Mg--MINING town: 15 per cent or more of the resident labor force reported mining as an occupation.

Mm--MANUFACTURING city: employment in manufacturing is at least 50 per cent of aggregate employment in manufacturing, trade and service; and employment in retail trade is less than 30 per cent of aggregate employment.

M--INDUSTRIAL city: employment in manufacturing totals more than 50 per cent as in the Mm city but is balanced by retail trade employment of at least 30 per cent.

Mr--DIVERSIFIED city: employment in manufacturing is dominant but less than 50 per cent.

Rm--DIVERSIFIED city: employment in retail trade is dominant (manufacturing is at least 20 per cent of aggregate employment).

Rr--RETAIL TRADE center: employment in retail trade is greater than employment in wholesale trade, service, or manufacturing, and employment in manufacturing is less than 20 per cent.

Ed--EDUCATION centers: the enrollment in schools of collegiate rank within the city totals 20 per cent or more of the city's population.

T--TRANSPORTATION center: 25 per cent or more of the people who live in the city and who are in the labor force reported transportation as an occupation.

W--WHOLESALE TRADE center: employment in wholesale trade in the city totals at least 25 per cent of aggregate employment in manufacturing, trade, and service.

X--RESORT OR RETIREMENT town: employment in manufacturing was less than 15 per cent and 10 per cent or more of the resident labor force were employed in restaurants and other eating places, hotels or places of amusement and recreation.

Employment-Residence Ratio

This figure shows the relation between the number of people who work in the city and the number who live there, and is the ratio of the number employed in the city in manufacturing, retail and wholesale trade, and personal, business and repair service establishments to the number of employed people who live in the city.

Manufacturing Ratio

Employment in manufacturing is shown as a percentage of aggregate employment in the city in manufacturing, retail and wholesale trade, and personal, business and repair service establishments. This index shows the relative importance of manufacturing in the economy of one city as compared with that of another.

TABLE V

GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 10,000: 1955

This table includes all cities and other incorporated places in the United States as shown by the 1950 federal census. This table also includes 111 New England towns and Pennsylvania and New Jersey townships selected by special rules (see preceding article). Population is shown for April, 1950, and land area for April, 1951, and are taken from Bureau of the Census reports. A dagger (†) indicates special census after April, 1950 (see article, "Urban places and Population"). Economic data are for various years (see preceding page for explanation of headings). All other data are as of January 1, 1955. Under "Form of Government, Selection of Mayor", code letters to left of dash are: "MC" for mayor-council, "Com" commission, "Mgr" council-manager, "TM" town meeting, and "RTM" representative town meeting; code letters to right of dash show selection of mayor: "c" that he is selected as mayor by the governing body, "d" that he is directly elected by the people, and "h" that councilman receiving most votes becomes mayor.

"Number of Councilmen" includes the mayor if he may vote on all issues; mayor is excluded from number of councilmen if he may vote only in case of a tie or if he may never vote. The first figure shows total councilmen and the second shows how many of total are elected at large; a zero (0) in the "at large" column shows that all councilmen are elected from wards. Under "Type of Election", "NP" indicates nonpartisan (no party designation on ballot) and "P" partisan. A double dagger (‡) indicates terms of councilmen are overlapping.

See code letters below for "Other Elective City Offices" and "Utilities Owned and Operated"; an ampersand (&) means that the preceding code letter is for a utility owned but not operated. A superior numeral (^{1}) refers to notes at end of this table; an asterisk (*) refers to notes at end of Table VI. Leaders (. . .) indicate data not reported. For further explanation see preceding article.

City Offices Held by Officials Elected by People (excluding councilmen)

A—Assessor
C—Controller
D—Auditor
E—Engineer
F—Director of Finance
K—Clerk or Recorder
L—Attorney
P—Police Chief
S—Supt, Comr, Dir. Pub. Works or Streets
T—Treasurer
W—Welfare Director or Board

City-Owned and Operated Utilities

A—Auditorium
B—Bus System or Trolley Buses
E—Electric Generation and Distribution
Ed—Electric Distribution only
G—Gas Manufacture & Distribution
Gd—Gas Distribution only
I—Incinerator
P—Port Facilities
R—Street Railway
S—Sewage Treatment Plant
T—Slaughterhouse
W—Waterworks
X—Airport
Wd—Water Distribution only

City	1950 Population (000 omitted)	Land Area in Square Miles	ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION					Form of Govt. & Selec. of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL			Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ.-Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Percent Dwelling Units Built 1940-50		No. of Councilmen-Total, At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
Over 1,000,000													
Chicago, Ill.	3,621	207.5	CE2	Mm	122	55	4.8	MC-d	50-0	NP4	$5,000	TK	BRISWX
Detroit, Mich. . . .	1,850	139.6	CB2	Mm	110	60	17.4	MC-d	9-9	NP4	12,000	TK	RISWX
Los Angeles, Calif.	2,105†	450.9	CB2	Mr	113	37	25.0	MC-d	15-0	NP4‡	7,200	CL	EIPSWX
New York, N. Y. .	7,892	315.1	CB2	Mr	113	45	8.4	MC-d	25-0*	P4	7,000	C	BRIPSWX&
Philadelphia, Pa. .	2,072	127.2	CE2	Mm	125	53	7.9	MC-d	17-0	P4	9,000	C	AGIPSWX

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population (000 omitted)	Land Area in Square Miles	ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION					Mayor Form of Govt.& Selec.of	CITY COUNCIL			Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Percent Dwelling Units Built 1940-50		No. of Councilmen-Total, At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
500,000 to 1,000,000													
Baltimore, Md. . . .	950	78.7	CE2	Mr	121	47	15.3	MC-d	21-1	P4	$4,000	C	IPSWX
Boston, Mass. . . .	801	47.8	CE2	Rm	158	40	5.1	MC-d	9-9	NP2	5,000	None	None
Buffalo, N. Y.	580	39.4	CE2	M	117	51	3.6	MC-d	15-6	P2‡*	6,000	C	AIPWX
Cincinnati, Ohio . . .	504	75.1	CE2	Mm	157	55	8.5	Mgr-c	9-9	NP2	8,000	None	IPSWX
Cleveland, Ohio . . .	915	75.0	CE2	Mm	147	61	6.4	MC-d	33-0	NP2	5,000	None	ABREISWX
Houston, Tex.	596	160.0	CB2	Rm	108	33	36.3	MC-d	8-3	NP2	3,600	C	AGIPSWX
Milwaukee, Wis. . .	637	51.6	CE2	Mm	124	59	9.1	MC-d	27-0	NP4	5,687	CTL	IPSWX&
Minneapolis, Minn.	522	53.8	CE2	Mr	123	40	7.8	MC-d	13-0	NP2	5,000	CT	AIPSWX&
New Orleans, La. .	570	199.4	CE2	Rm	119	32	17.6	MC-d	7-2	NP4	7,500	None	AIWX
Pittsburgh, Pa. . . .	677	54.2	CE2	Mr	137	40	6.4	MC-d	9-9	P4‡	8,000	C	IW
St. Louis, Mo.	857	61.0	CE2	Mm	152	54	3.8	MC-d	30-1	P4‡	1,800	CT	APWX
San Francisco, Calif	775	44.6	CE2	W	134	29	14.1	MC-d	11-11	NP4‡	2,400	TAL	ABRSWX
Washington, D. C. .	802	61.4	CE2	G	131	13	22.3	. . .*	. .-. .	. . .	13,000	None	AIP&SW
250,000 to 500,000													
Akron, Ohio	275	53.7	CE2	Mm	144	71	13.3	MC-d	13-3[7]	P2	2,700	None	ISWX
Atlanta, Ga.	331	36.9	CE2	Rm	181	32	13.7	MC-d	16-0[7]	NP4	2,400	None	AISWX
Birmingham, Ala. .	326	63.5	CB2	Rm-Mr	112	37	18.8	Com-d	3-3	NP4	7,000	None	AIW*X
Columbus, Ohio . . .	376	39.4	CE2	Mr	123	45	15.2	MC-d	7-7[7]	NP4‡	1,000	DL	EISWX
Dallas, Tex.	434	130.3	CE2	Rm	124	30	35.4	Mgr-d	8-2	NP2	1,040	None	ASWX
Denver, Colo.	416	67.5	CE2	Rm	133	32	20.6	MC-d	9-0	NP4	3,000	D	ASWX
Fort Worth, Tex. . .	279	102.2	CE2	Mr	122	43	34.6	Mgr-c	9-9	NP2	520	None	AISWX
Indianapolis, Ind. . .	427	55.4	CE2	Mm	139	54	12.0	MC-d	9-9	P4	1,200	K	GSX
Jersey City, N. J. .	299	13.0	CB2	Mm	95	57	3.1	Com-c	5-5	NP4	7,500	None	W
Kansas City, Mo. .	457	80.6	CE2	Rm	132	34	8.0	Mgr-d	9-5	NP4	3,600	None	AWX
Long Beach, Calif. .	251	35.5	SD2	Rr	75	23	32.9	Mgr-c	9-9	NP3	2,400	DL	AGPWX
Louisville, Ky. . . .	369	52.7	CE2	Mm	130	52	12.6	MC-d	12-0	P2	960	C	APWX&
Memphis, Tenn. . .	396	104.2	CB2	Mr-Rm	113	37	26.4	Com-d	5-5	NP4	6,000	A	AEdGdIPSWX
Newark, N. J.	439	23.6	CE2	Mm	143	55	4.6	MC-d	9-4	NP4	. . .	None	R&P&WX&S
Oakland, Calif. . . .	385	53.0	CE2	RM	116	33	14.5	Mgr-d	8-8	NP4‡	1,440	D	APX
Omaha, Neb.	251	40.7	CE2	Mr	129	40	10.7	Com-c	7-7	NP3	4,500	None	AE&G&PSW&X
Portland, Ore. . . .	374	69.6	CE2	Rm	132	35	19.2	Com-d	5-5	NP4‡	10,080	D	AISW
Rochester, N. Y. . .	332	36.7	CE2	Mm	154	67	4.2	Mgr-c	9-5	P4‡	1,500	None	AIPSW
St. Paul, Minn. . . .	311	52.2	CE2	Mr	129	49	8.6	Com-d	7-7	NP2	6,500	C	ASWX
San Antonio, Tex. .	408	72.3	CB2	Rm	110	23	30.2	Mgr-c	9-9	NP2	1,040	None	AEGISWX
San Diego, Calif. . .	435†	110.4	CB2	Rm	112	35	38.0	Mgr-d	7-1	NP4‡	2,000	L	PSWX
Seattle, Wash.	468	74.1	CE2	Mr	143	41	20.0	MC-d	9-9	NP4‡	7,200	TKL	ABREW
Toledo, Ohio	304	43.1	CE2	Mm	131	59	7.4	Mgr-c	9-9	NP2	3,600	None	AIPSWX
100,000 to 250,000													
Albany, N. Y.	135	19.0	CE2	Rm	129	33	4.3	MC-d	19-0	P4	750	CT	PSWX
Allentown, Pa. . . .	107	15.9	CE2	Mm	134	59	9.2	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	4,500	CT	ISWdX&
Austin, Tex.	132	38.0	CB2	Rr	97	13	37.7	Mgr-c	5-5*	NP2	None	None	EISTWX
Baton Rouge, La. . .	126	30.2	C-2	Ed	. . [5]	. . [5]	46.2	MC-d	7-7*	NP4	720	None	IPTX
Berkeley, Calif. . .	114	9.5	SB2	Ed	94	48	13.7	Mgr-d	9-9	NP4‡	240	D	None
Bridgeport, Conn. .	159	14.6	CE2	Mm	168	73	12.0	MC-d	16-0	P2	None	TK	AISTX
Cambridge, Mass. .	121	6.2	SE2	Mm	182	65	4.9	Mgr-c	9-9	NP2	4,000	None	IWX
Camden, N. J.	125	8.6	SE2	Mm	169	73	11.1	Com-c	5-5	NP4	4,500	None	AISW
Canton, Ohio	117	14.1	CE2	Mm	146	67	9.6	MC-d	14-3[7]	P2	900	DTL	SW
Charlotte, N. C. . .	134	30.3	CE2	Mr	125	36	28.5	Mgr-d	7-7	NP2	600	None	AISWX
Chattanooga, Tenn.	131	28.0	CE2	Mm	167	60	10.5	Com-d	5-5	NP4	7,500	None	AEdX
Corpus Christi, Tex.	108	46.7	CB2	Rr	106	16	44.3	Mgr-d	4-4	P2	1,040	None	AGISWX
Dayton, Ohio	244	25.0	CE2	Mm	171	68	13.9	Mgr-h	5-5	NP4‡	1,200	None	ISWX
Des Moines, Iowa . .	178	54.9	CB2	Rm	113	33	14.4	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡*	300	None	SWX

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population (000 omitted)	Land Area in Square Miles	ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION					Form of Govt. & Selec. of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL			Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Percent Dwelling Units Built 1940-50		No. of Councilmen-Total, At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
50,000 to 100,000—continued													
Johnstown, Pa. . . .	63	5.6	CE2	Mm	195	67	3.5	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	$6,000	CT	IX&
Joliet, Ill.	52	7.7	SE2	M	139	52	8.1	Com-d	5-5	NP4	4,500	None	W
Kalamazoo, Mich. .	58	8.8	CE2	Mm	161	59	4.8	Mgr-h	7-7	NP2	350	None	EWX
Kenosha, Wis.	54	7.6	CE2	Mm	126	75	13.6	Mgr-c	7-7	NP2‡	200	None	ISW
Lakewood, Ohio . . .	68	5.6	SD3	Mr	50	50	4.0	MC-d	7-3[7]	NP4‡	1,800	None	ISWd
Lancaster, Pa. . . .	64	4.3	CE2	Mm	135	63	4.8	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	5,000	CT	SWX
Lansing, Mich. . . .	92	14.5	CE2	Mm	177	66	13.2	MC-d	16-0	NP2‡	400	TAK	A&ESWX
Laredo, Tex.	52	13.5	CB2	Rr	109	13	30.1	MC-d	8-0	NP2	1,300	TAKPL	ISWX
Lawrence, Mass. . .	81	6.7	CE2	Mm	144	74	2.3	Com-d	5-5	NP2‡	4,500	None	IWX
Lexington, Ky. . . .	56	5.7	CE2	Rm	181	22	7.0	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2	1,500	None	AISX&
Lima, Ohio	50	7.7	CE2	Mm	160	61	9.1	MC-d	7-1[7]	NP4	1,200	LD	SW
Lincoln, Neb.	99	23.8	CB2	Rm	114	36	13.0	MC-d	7-7	NP4‡	480	None	EWX
Lorain, Ohio	51	11.0	CE2	Mm	140	76	15.7	MC-d	10-3[7]	P2	1,200	DTKL	W
Lowell, Mass.	97	12.9	CB2	Mm	106	66	4.0	Mgr-c	9-9	NP2	4,000	None	AW
Lubbock, Tex.	72	17.0	CB2	Rr	93	10	55.8	Mgr-d	5-5	NP4‡	300	None	ESWX
Lynn, Mass.	100	10.4	SE2	Mm	128	71	3.4	MC-d	11-4	NP2	1,000	None	AW
McKeesport, Pa. . .	52	3.5	SE2	M	123	61	6.7	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	4,500	CT	W
Macon, Ga.	70	12.4	CE2	Mr	128	42	11.8	MC-d	18-0	NP2	600	None	WX
Madison, Wis.	96	15.9	CE2	Ed	127	41	18.5	MC-d	20-0	NP2‡	600	None	WX
Malden, Mass. . . .	60	4.8	SD2	M	75	53	4.4	MC-d	21-0	NP2	None	None	None
Manchester, N. H. .	83	32.1	CE2	Mm	117	66	9.2	MC-d	14-0	NP2	400	W	ISW
Medford, Mass. . . .	66	8.1	SD2	Mr	35	43	4.6	Mgr-c	7-7	NP2	4,000	None	None
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	72	4.1	SB2	Mr	92	43	6.8	MC-d	5-5	P4‡	2,000	C	W
Muncie, Ind.	58	10.0	CE2	Mm	127	66	15.9	MC-d	9-2	P4	480	K	SX
New Britain, Conn.	74	13.7	CE2	Mm	121	78	15.2	MC-d	15-5	P2	500	CTK	STW
New Rochelle, N. Y.	60	9.9	SD2	Rm	81	31	6,8	Mgr-d	5-5	P4‡	2,500	None	IPS
Newton, Mass. . . .	82	17.3	SD3	M	68	58	12.4	MC-d	21-14	NP2	None	None	IW
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	91	12.7	SE2	Mm	140	74	18.0	Mgr-d	5-5	P4‡	3,000	None	WX
Oak Park, Ill.	64	4.7	SD3	Rr	45	5	1.6	Mgr-d	7-7	NP4	550	K	IW
Ogden, Utah	57	17.4	CE2	Rm	145	29	24.8	Mgr-c	7-3	NP2	300	None	SWX
Orlando, Fla.	52	16.2	CE3	Rr	140	14	33.8	MC-d	5-1	NP3‡	900	None	AEISWX
Passaic, N. J.	58	3.1	SE1	Mm	179	77	7.0	Com-c	5-5	NP4	3,000	None	W
Pawtucket, R. I. . .	81	8.6	SB2	Mm	115	72	10.1	MC-d	9-3	NP2	1,200	None	SW
Pittsfield, Mass. . .	53	40.9	CE2	Mm	140	73	10.0	MC-d	11-4	NP2	300	K	ISWX&
Pontiac, Mich. . . .	74	19.8	SE2	Mm	192	81	12.7	Mgr-c	7-0	NP2	300	None	SWX
Port Arthur, Tex. .	58	12.8	CD2	M	83	51	22.8	Mgr-c	7-0	NP2‡	None	None	IW
Portland, Me.	78	21.6	CE2	Rm	138	32	5.9	Mgr-c	9-9	NP3‡	500	None	AX
Portsmouth, Va. . .	80	10.2	CD2	Rm	71	21	26.7	Mgr-d	11-1	NP4‡	900	None	ISW
Pueblo, Colo.	64	10.9	CD2	Rr	67	17	16.5	Mgr-c	7-3	NP4‡	1,200	None	AWXS
Quincy, Mass.	84	16.8	SB2	Mr	85	49	9.2	Mgr-c	7-7	..2	3,000	None	Wd
Racine, Wis.	71	9.2	CE2	Mm	118	72	9.1	MC-d	15-0	NP2‡	900	CTA	ISW
Raleigh, N. C.	66	11.0	CE2	Rm	144	21	23.0	Mgr-c	7-7	NP2	200	None	AIWX&
Richmond, Calif. . .	100	14.5	SB1	Mm	85	64	73.3	Mgr-c	9-9	NP6‡	600	None	AP&
Roanoke, Va.	92	26.5	CE2	Rm	118	30	18.3	Mgr-c	7-7	P4‡	1,000	T	IWX
Rockford, Ill.	105†	14.5	CE2	Mm	135	68	11.6	MC-d	20-0	P4‡	780	TK	W
Saginaw, Mich. . . .	93	16.6	CE2	Mm	134	65	10.6	Mgr-c	9-9	NP4‡	250	None	ASWX
St. Joseph, Mo. . . .	79	14.1	CB2	Mr	106	44	3.2	MC-d	5-5	P4	300	DT	W
St. Petersburg, Fla.	97	52.2	CB2	X	108	10	31.2	Mgr-d	7-1	NP4‡	None	None	BGIPSWX&
San Angelo, Tex. . .	52	28.8	CB2	Rr[4]	88[2]	..[4]	43.4	Mgr-d	2-2	NP2	500	P	ABISWX
San Bernardino, Cal.	74†	19.6	CE2	Rr	130	12	32.6	MC-d	5-0	NP4‡	600	TKL	ASW
San Jose, Calif. . . .	102†	17.4	CE2	Rm	134	39	23.4	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	300	D	AX
Santa Monica, Calif.	75†	8.0	SE2	Mm	178	62	28.8	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	600	None	ABPWdX
Schenectady, N. Y.	92	10.2	CE2	Mm	172	74	5.5	Mgr-d	7-7	P4‡	2,000	None	ISW
Sioux City, Iowa . . .	84	45.0	CB2	Mr	113	42	7.9	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	500	None	AWX

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population (000 omitted)	Land Area in Square Miles	ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION					Form of Govt. & Selec. of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL			Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Percent Dwelling Units Built 1940-50		No. of Councilmen Total, At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Council men		
50,000 to 100,000—continued													
Sioux Falls, S. D. . .	53	12.7	CE2	Rm	119	36	25.5	Com-d	3-3	NP5‡	$6,000	None	AEISWX
South Gate, Calif. .	51†	7.0	SD3	Mm	81	73	51.1	MC-c	5-5	NP4‡	600	TK	AW
Springfield, Ill. . . .	82	10.5	CE2	Rm	122	38	11.0	Com-d	5-5	NP4	. . .	None	EW
Springfield, Mo. . .	67	17.3	CE2	Rm	121	33	14.7	Mgr-c	9-5	NP4‡	None	None	BEGdSX
Springfield, Ohio . .	79	12.2	CE2	Mm	145	68	11.0	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	500	None	SWX
Stamford, Conn. . .	74	37.6	C-2	Mm	..[5]	63	18.6	MC-d	40-0	P2	None	K	IS
Stockton, Calif. . . .	75†	12.5	CE2	Rm	153	23	27.4	Mgr-c	9-9	NP4‡	. . .	None	AP&SX
Terre Haute, Ind. .	64	12.3	CE2	Mr	138	44	6.3	MC-d	9-3	P4	1,000	K	X
Topeka, Kan.	79	13.1	CB2	Rm	114	32	14.5	Com-d	5-5	NP2	4,000	None	WX
Troy, N. Y.	72	9.3	CB2	Mr	104	49	4.4	MC-d	18-0	P4	750	CT	IWX&
Union City, N. J. . .	56	1.3	SB1	M	88	52	0.6	Com-c	5-5	P4	3,000	None	None
Upper Darby tp, Pa.	85	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	MC-d	13-0	P4‡	600	T	None
Waco, Tex.	85	26.0	CB2	Rm	105	24	29.5	Mgr-c	7-7	NP2‡	None	None	SWX
Waterloo, Iowa. . . .	65	31.3	CE2	Mm	136	67	19.9	MC-d	6-2	NP2	500	T	SWX
Wheeling, W. Va. . .	59	10.4	CE2	Mr[4]	157[1]	..[4]	4.8	Mgr-c	9-9	NP4	1,200	None	AEdIW
Wichita Falls, Tex.	68	11.8	CE2	Rm	119	26	24.4	Mgr-d	6-6	NP2‡	120	None	ASWX&
Wilkes-Barre, Pa. .	77	6.9	CE2	Mg	172	48	1.2	Com-d	5-5	P4	4,500	CT	I
Winston, Salem, N.C.	88	18.9	CE2	Mm	174	68	15.9	Mgr-d	8-0	P2	120	None	ISTW
Woonsocket, R. I. .	50	8.6	SB2	Mm	113	74	6.5	MC-d	7-7	NP2	750	None	SW
York, Pa.	60	4.2	CE2	Mm	190	70	5.6	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	3,600	None	S
25,000 to 50,000													
Abilene, Tex.	46	10.5	IB	Rr	93	17	37.9	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2‡	250	None	AWX
Abington tp, Pa. . .	29	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	MC-c	13-0	P4‡	600	T	S
Albany, Ga.	31	10.4	IB	Rr	93	19	35.4	Mgr-d	7-..	NP2‡	600	None	AEdGT&WX
Alexandria, La. . . .	35	6.2	IB	Rm	105	24	26.3	Com-d	3-3	NP4	5,500	None	AEGdWX
Aliquippa, Pa. . . .	26	4.4	SE2	Mm	168	85	14.1	MC-d	7-7	P4‡	None	D	IW
Alliance, Ohio	26	4.6	SE2	Mm	124	64	8.4	MC-d	9-3[7]	P2	360	DTL	SW
Alton, Ill.	33	6.4	SB2	M	86	54	10.2	MC-d	14-..	NP4‡	. . .	TK	B
Amsterdam, N. Y. .	32	6.0	IE	Mm	126	76	3.8	MC-d	8-0	P2	1,200	TA	IW
Anderson, Ind.	47	9.8	IE	Mm	190	80	12.5	MC-d	9-3	P4	600	DTAK	ESW
Ann Arbor, Mich. .	48	7.3	IE	Ed	170	43	15.4	MC-d	15-0	NP2‡	None	None	SWX
Anniston, Ala.	31	9.3	IE	Mm	164	64	23.4	Com-d	3-3	NP4	. . .	None	AWX&
Appleton, Wis. . . .	34	8.2	IE	M	116	55	16.8	MC-d	18-0	NP2‡	600	TKL	SW
Arlington t, Mass. .	44	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	Mgr-c	5-5	NP3‡	1,200	TAK	AWd
Ashland, Ky.	31	8.0	CB2	Rm	94	35	14.3	Mgr-c	5-5	NP2	. . .	None	ISW
Athens, Ga.	28	9.5	IE	Ed	131[2]	..[4]	17.0	MC-d	10-0	NP2‡	600	L	IW
Auburn, N. Y.	37	8.4	IE	Mm	134	70	2.4	Mgr-d	5-5	P4‡	1,500	None	SW
Bakersfield, Calif. .	35	8.9	IE	Rr	191	9	26.3	Mgr-c	7-0	NP4	600	None	S
Bangor, Me.	32	32.3	IE	Rm	137	21	7.0	Mgr-c	9-9	NP3‡	400	None	AEPW
Barberton, Ohio . . .	28	5.9	SE2	Mm	215	84	17.9	MC-d	7-3[7]	P2	900	DTL	ISW
Battle Creek, Mich.	49	10.5	IE	Mm	154	65	8.2	Com-d	5-5	NP2‡	300	None	SWX
Belleville, Ill.	33	6.4	SB2	M	107	53	13.6	MC-d	14-0	P4‡	360	TK	S
Belleville, N. J. . .	32	3.2	SE2	Mm	121	81	16.1	Com-c	5-5	NP4	. . .	None	S
Bellingham, Wash. .	34	21.0	IE	Rm	116	38	11.2	MC-d	7-1	NP2‡	300	TKL	SWX
Belmont t, Mass. . .	27	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	RTM-c	3-3	NP3‡	800	TAK	EdWd
Beloit, Wis.	30	4.8	IE	Mm	132	73	11.8	Mgr-c	7-7	NP2‡	200	None	None
Bessemer, Ala. . . .	28	5.0	SE2	Mg	127	50	21.7	Com-..	3-3	P4	1,800	L	AEdIWd
Beverly, Mass. . . .	29	15.1	SB2	Mm	95	68	11.4	MC-d	9-3	NP2	300	None	WX&
Beverly Hills, Calif.	29	5.0	SE3	Rr	181	17	13.6	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	None	T	W
Billings, Mont. . . .	32	4.3	IE	W	130	14	22.0	MC-d	8-0	NP2	260	T	SWX
Biloxi, Miss.	37	5.8	IE	Mm[4]	120[2]	..[4]	38.8	Com-d	3-3	P4	3,600	None	R&W
Bloomfield, N. J. . .	49	5.4	SE2	Mm	152	79	16.2	MC-d	6-0	P2‡	2,500	None	W
Bloomington, Ill. . .	34	5.4	IE	Mr	142	45	4.6	Mgr-d	5-5	P4	780	NP4‡	None

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population (000 omitted)	Land Area in Square Miles	ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION					Form of Govt. & Selec. of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL			Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Percent Dwelling Units Built 1940-50		No. of Councilmen-Total, At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
25,000 to 50,000—continued													
Bloomington, Ind.	28	3.7	IE	Ed	135	48	17.1	MC-d	7-2	P4	$ 324	K	SWX
Boise City, Idaho	34	6.9	IE	Rr	137	11	27.7	MC-d	4-4	NP4‡	1,200	None	SX
Bremerton, Wash.	28	4.3	ID	Rr	60	6	47.2	Com-d	3-3	NP3	5,520	K	APSW
Bristol, Conn.	36	26.6	CE2	Mm	146	86	23.7	MC-d	7-..	P2	500	TAK	S
Brownsville, Tex.	36	2.3	IB	Rr	100	10	37.7	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2	240	None	ESWXT&
Burlington, Iowa	31	11.2	IB	Mr	113-	46	14.7	Com-d	5-5	NP2	4,200	S	APWX
Burlington, Vt.	33	10.8	IE	Mr	130	45	9.4	MC-d	12-0	P2‡	300	None	AEW
Butte, Mont.	33	5.1	IE	Mg	119	10	6.2	MC-d	16-0	P2	600	T	IX&
Champaign, Ill.	40	4.7	IE	Ed	137	21	25.3	Com-d	5-5	NP4	2,500	None	None
Charlottesville, Va.	26	6.4	IE	Rm	134	27	20.7	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	. . .	TA	GdSW
Chelsea, Mass.	39	2.0	SB1	Mr	97	48	1.8	MC-d	9-4	NP2	500	None	None
Cheyenne, Wyo.	32	8.1	IE	T	132[1]	..[4]	26.5	Com-d	3-3	NP2	4,320	None	SWX&
Chicopee, Mass.	49	18.6	SE2	Mm	133	88	15.9	MC-d	9-..	NP2	None	TAK	AEdW
Clarksburg, W. Va.	32	4.6	IE	Rm-Mr	133	39	10.2	Mgr-c	9-0	P2	150	None	None
Clinton, Iowa	30	9.6	IB	M	111	57	9.0	MC-d	9-2	P2	. . .	TA	IPX
Colo. Springs, Colo.	45	9.7	IB	Rr	111	16	13.8	Mgr-c	9-9	NP6‡	None	None	AEGdSWX
Columbia, Mo.	32	6.9	IE	Ed	134	19	25.0	Mgr-d	5-1	NP2	None	A	EWX
Compton, Calif.	56†	7.2	SD2	Rr	64	24	63.2	Mgr-d	5-1	NP4‡	900	TKL	W
Concord, N. H.	28	64.1	IB	Rm	114	39	5.0	Mgr-c	15-6	NP2‡*	200	None	AWX
Council Bluffs, Iowa	45	3.0	SD2	T	80	21	7.6	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	300	None	WX&
Cumberland, Md.	38	7.9	IE	Mr	134	48	5.2	Com-d	5-5	NP4	3,600	None	WX&
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	29	8.5	SD3	Rm	47	42	33.1	MC-d	7-3[7]	P2	150	DTL	EdISW
Danville, Ill.	38	9.8	IE	Mr	130	44	7.7	Com-d	5-5	NP..	. . .	None	I
Danville, Va.	35	6.1	IE	Mm	234	67	14.8	Mgr-c	9-9	NP4‡	1,200	T	AEGW
Daytona Beach, Fla.	30	9.0	IB	X	109	13	25.4	Mgr-c	5-0	NP2	600	None	ABIPSWX&
Dubuque, Iowa	50	9.9	IE	M	122	59	8.6	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	500	None	PWX
East Cleveland, Ohio	40	3.0	SD2	Rm	25	26	4.0	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	100	None	IWd
E. Hartford t, Conn.	30	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	MC-d	16-0	P2	None	TK	None
Easton, Pa.	36	3.6	CE2	M	137	55	2.8	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	4,000	CT	ISWX
E. Providence t, R. I.	36	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	TM-c	9-0	P2	1,000	TK	SW
Eau Claire, Wis.	36	2.5	IE	Mm	160	64	18.9	Mgr-c	7-7	NP2‡	200	None	SWX
Elgin, Ill.	44	8.3	SB2	Mm	108	61	10.2	Com-d	5-5	NP4	3,500	None	IW
Elkhart, Ind.	36	9.6	IE	Mm	143	69	10.4	MC-d	7-7	P4	288	K	SW
Elmira, N. Y.	50	7.0	IE	Mm	163	61	6.5	Mgr-d	7-1	P2	1,000	None	ISW
Elyria, Ohio	30	7.9	CE2	Mm	170	77	16.0	MC-d	9-3[7]	..2	900	DTL	SW
Enid, Okla.	36	7.8	IB	Rm	99	22	22.7	Mgr-..	7-1	NP4‡	None	None	AISWX
Euclid, Ohio	41	9.8	SE2	Mm	203	93	58.3	MC-d	7-3[7]	NP2	600	DTL	BIS
Eugene, Ore.	36	7.5	IE	Ed	143	17	32.9	Mgr-d	8-0	NP4‡	None	None	EWX
Everett, Mass.	46	3.2	SE2	Mm	128	80	3.3	MC-d	25-7*	NP2	400	None	Wd
Everett, Wash.	34	7.7	IE	Mr	127	44	7.2	Com-h	3-3	NP4	4,200	None	W
Fairfield t, Conn.	30	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	RTM-d	..-..	NP2	None	TK	S
Fairmont, W. Va.	29	6.2	IE	Mm	202	61	12.7	Com-c	4-4	P4	3,125	None	WX
Fargo, N. D.	38	5.6	IE	W	126	18	17.7	Com-d	5-5	NP4‡	1,500	None	ASWX
Fayetteville, N. C.	35	9.6	IE	Rr	136	16	42.1	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2	300	None	EdIWX&
Ferndale, Mich.	30	3.7	SD2	M	72	62	31.1	Mgr-d	5-5	NP4‡	500	None	Wd
Fitchburg, Mass.	43	27.5	IE	Mm	131	72	7.4	MC-d	11-5	NP2	500	None	SWX
Fond Du Lac, Wis.	30	5.9	IE	M	117	51	9.7	Com-d	3-3	NP6‡	3,600	None	S
Fort Dodge, Iowa	25	5.3	IB	Rm	106	34	12.6	Com-d	3-3	NP2	. . .	None	ISW
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	36	18.7	IB	X	112	10	59.2	Mgr-c	5-5	NP2‡	3,600	L	AISW
Fort Smith, Ark.	53†	25.1	IE	Mr	122	41	27.5	Com-d	3-3	. . .	. . .	. . .	X
Framingham t, Mass.	28	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	TM-..	..-..	. . .	. . .	TK	AISW
Gainesville, Fla.	27	5.5	IE	Ed	155	14	36.8	Mgr-c	5-5	NP3‡	None	None	ESWX&
Galesburg, Ill.	31	8.8	IE	Rm	125	40	9.0	MC-d	14-0	P4‡	240	TAK	WX&
Garfield, N. J.	28	2.2	SB1	Mm	89	84	7.7	MC-d	8-0	P2‡	600	None	W

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population (000 omitted)	Land Area in Square Miles	ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Percent Dwelling Units Built 1940-50	Form of Govt. & Selec. of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL No. of Councilmen-Total, At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
25,000 to 50,000—continued													
Gloucester, Mass. .	25	24.0	IB	Mr	111	44	5.2	Mgr-..	9-..	NP2	$1,500	None	ASW
Grand Forks, N. D.	27	4.0	IB	Rr	113	15	22.0	Mgr-d	14-0	NP4‡	130	None	ASWX
Granite City, Ill. . .	29	6.8	SB2	Mm	110	75	18.2	MC-d	14-0	NP4‡	540	TKS	None
Great Falls, Mont. .	39	8.9	IB	Rr	94	13	23.6	MC-d	10-0	P2	520	T	AWX&
Greenville, Miss. .	30	6.2	IE	Rm	122	33	21.0	MC-d	6-2	..4‡	600	None	PWX
Greenwich t, Conn.	41	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	RTM-d	3-3	P2	1,700	AK	IS
Hackensack, N. J. .	29	4.6	SB2	Rm	112	25	17.6	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4	1,000	None	IS
Hagerstown, Md. . .	36	7.1	IE	Mm	165	62	11.3	MC-d	5-0	..4	1,500	None	ESWX&
Hamden t, Conn. . .	30	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	RTM-d	49-0	P2	None	TK	A
Hamilton tp, N. J. .	41	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	Com-c	5-5	P3‡	. . .	AKS	None
Hamtramck, Mich. .	43	2.1	SE1	Mm	199	84	0.9	MC-d	5-5	NP2	3,500	TK	IWd
Hattiesburg, Miss. .	29	10.9	IE	Rm	136	34	32.6	Com-d	2-2	..4	4,800	None	IWX&
Haverford tp, Pa. .	40	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	MC-c	9-0	P4‡	600	CT	IS
Haverhill, Mass. . .	47	32.0	IB	Mm	110	71	3.3	Mgr-c	7-7	NP2	1,000	None	W
Hazleton, Pa.	35	6.0	CE2	Mg	155	58	4.7	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	1,200	CT	WX
Hempstead, N. Y. .	29	3.7	SE3	Rr	118	8	29.0	MC-d	5-5	P2‡	2,400	None	ISW
Highland Pk, Mich.	46	3.0	SE2	Mm	173	75	0.1	Com-d	5-5	NP4‡	1,000	CTAK	W
High Point, N. C. . .	40	9.8	CE2	Mm	136	72	21.1	Mgr-d	9-1	P2	420	None	EdISTW
Hot Springs, Ark. .	29	8.0	IE	X	118	9	18.4	MC-d	16-0	P2‡	360	TKL	SWX
Huntington, Pk., Cal.	29	2.8	SB2	Rm	96	43	16.5	MC-c	5-5	NP4‡	1,200	TK	IW
Hutchinson, Kan. . .	34	8.9	IB	Rm	110	30	11.9	Mgr-c	5-5	NP..‡	100	None	ASX
Independence, Mo. .	37	10.0	SD2	Rm	45	36	23.5	MC-d	8-0	P2‡	208	TAPL	ES
Inglewood, Calif. . .	50†	7.2	SD2	Rm	67	28	38.2	Mgr-d	5-1	NP4‡	600	TK	W
Iowa City, Iowa . . .	27	5.6	IE	Ed	124	9	18.0	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡*	. . .	None	X
Ithaca, N. Y.	29	5.4	IE	Ed	178	46	4.7	MC-d	10-0	P2‡	None	None	ISWX&
Jackson, Tenn. . . .	30	6.5	IE	Rm	118	24	18.5	Com-d	3-3	P4	3,700	None	EdIWX&
Jamestown, N. Y. .	43	9.5	IE	Mm	133	67	2.6	MC-d	12-6	P2	600	None	ESWX&
Jefferson City, Mo.	25	9.5	IE	G	141	47	12.7	MC-d	10-0	P2‡	600	TAPL	X&
Johnson City, Tenn.	28	6.7	IE	Rm	130	35	18.0	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4	300	None	EdWX
Joplin, Mo.	39	17.1	IB	Rm	113	27	13.5	Mgr-c	9-5	NP4‡	120	None	AX
Kankakee, Ill.	26	4.9	IB	Rm	105	39	10.9	MC-d	15-1	P4‡	360	TK	S
Kearny, N. J.	40	8.9	SE2	Mm	272	91	4.3	MC-d	9-1	P2‡	500	K	ISW
Key West, Fla. . . .	26	4.3	IB	X	111[1]	..[4]	37.5	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡*	250	None	ES
Kingston, N. Y. . . .	29	7.4	IE	Mr	122	49	4.2	MC-d	14-1	P2	600	None	AISW
Kokomo, Ind.	39	5.7	IE	Mm	135	72	15.7	MC-d	7-2	P4	300	AK	SX
Lackawanna, N. Y. .	48	5.7	SE1	Mm	223	89	17.9	MC-d	5-0	P2	1,800	TA	IS
La Crosse, Wis. . .	48	10.5	IE	Mm	131	59	11.7	MC-d	21-0	NP4‡	600	TK	SWX
Lafayette, Ind. . . .	36	10.5	IB	Ed	96	32	18.6	MC-d	9-2	P4	420	K	W
Lafayette, La.	34	6.7	IB	Rr	98	14	43.5	Com-d	3-3	P4	5,400	None	ESWX
LaGrange, Ga. . . .	25	13.6	IE	Mm	146	78	22.0	Mgr-d	6-6	NP2‡	300	None	EGISWX&
Lake Charles, La. .	41	17.5	ID	Rr	75	12	42.5	MC-d	2-2	P4	292	None	None
Lakeland, Fla. . . .	31	11.4	IB	Rr	89	13	25.6	Mgr-c	7-1	NP..‡	. . .	None	EISWX
Laurel, Miss.	25	7.3	IE	Mm[4]	181[2]	..[4]	26.1	Com-d	3-3	NP4	. . .	None	AWX
Lawton, Okla.	35	8.0	IB	Rr	105	11	44.8	MC-d	8-0	P2‡	600	TKSP	SWX&
Lebanon, Pa.	28	3.7	IE	Mm	167	70	5.6	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	1,200	CT	SWd
Lewiston, Me.	41	34.7	IB	Mm	109	66	10.2	MC-d	7-0	NP1	200	None	AEWX&
Lincoln Park, Mich.	29	5.9	SD2	Rr	22	12	56.4	MC-d	7-7	NP2	800	TK	Wd
Linden, N. J.	31	11.1	SE2	Mm	170	81	25.9	MC-d	10-..	P3‡	600	None	X&
Lockport, N. Y.	25	7.1	SE2	Mm	153	74	3.2	MC-d	10-2	P2	750	T	IS
Lower Merion tp, Pa.	49	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	Mgr-c	13-0	P4‡	600	DT	I
Lynchburg, Va. . . .	48	13.5	IE	Mm	130	56	11.9	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	500	TA	AWX&
Lynwood, Calif. . . .	28†	3.5	SD3	M	54	50	57.5	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	120	TK	AWX
Manchester t, Conn.	34	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	Mgr-c	9-9	P2	200	. . .	SW
Manitowoc, Wis. . .	28	8.5	IE	Mm	125	62	15.3	MC-d	14-0	NP2‡	600	None	ESWX&

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

			ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION						CITY COUNCIL				
City	1950 Population (000 omitted)	Land Area in Square Miles	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Percent Dwelling Units Built 1940-50	Form of Govt. & Selec. of Mayor	No. of Councilmen Total, At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
25,000 to 50,000—continued													
Mansfield, Ohio	44	6.5	IE	Mm	159	69	15.2	MC-d	9-3[7]	P2	$ 360	DTL	ISWX
Maplewood tp, N. J.	25	...	...	..	...	..	...	MC-c	5-5	P3‡	125	AK	None
Marion, Ind.	30	5.0	IE	Mm	164	67	12.0	MC-d	7-7	P4	360	DTAK	SW
Marion, Ohio	34	5.5	IE	M	164	62	6.2	MC-d	9-3[7]	P2	125	DTL	IPSX
Mason City, Iowa	28	12.2	IB	Mr	113	44	12.3	MC-d	6-2	NP4	400	TA	WX
Massillon, Ohio	30	6.7	SB2	M	94	56	12.4	MC-d	9-3[7]	P2	420	DTL	IS
Maywood, Ill.	27	2.8	SD2	Mm	62	60	2.7	Mgr-d	6-0	NP4‡	480	K	IWd
Melrose, Mass.	27	4.8	SD3	Rm	34	33	6.9	MC-d	11-4	NP2	None	None	AWd
Meriden, Conn.	44	23.0	IE	Mm	129	77	6.0	MC-d	20-0	P4‡	150	CTK	SWX&
Meridian, Miss.	42	10.0	IB	Rm-Mr	109	37	22.2	Mgr-d	11-4	NP4	1,200	None	WX
Miami Beach, Fla.	46	7.2	SE3	X	144	4	42.4	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡*	3,000	None	AWd
Michigan City, Ind.	28	6.6	IE	Mm	144	68	10.5	MC-d	7-2	P4	360	TK	SWX
Middletown, Conn.	30	41.8	IE	Mm	131	66	13.0	MC-d	11-11	P4‡	None	TKW	ISW
Middletown, Ohio	34	7.4	CE2	Mm	145	75	10.1	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	500	None	WX
Milford t, Conn.	27	...	...	..	...	..	...	Mgr-..	15-..	NP2	None	None	S
Mishawaka, Ind.	33	6.8	SE2	Mm	116	78	18.6	MC-d	7-7	P4	150	TK	EdWd
Moline, Ill.	37	7.1	CB2	Mm	105	58	14.3	MC-d	14-0	P4‡	480	TK	W
Monroe, La.	39	16.3	IE	Rm	129	21	29.1	Com-d	3-3	P4	4,500	None	BESW
Montclair, N. J.	44	6.2	SD3	Rr	54	16	6.8	Com-c	5-5	NP4	2,000	None	SW
Morgantown, W. Va.	26	5.1	IE	Ed	124	33	12.2	Mgr-c	14-0	NP2‡	260	None	IWX
Mt. Lebanon tp, Pa.	27	...	...	..	...	..	...	Mgr-c	5-0	P4‡	1,200	DT	None
Muskegon, Mich.	48	11.7	IE	Mm	194	72	12.2	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	360	None	ISW
Muskogee, Okla.	37	9.7	IB	Rm	105	22	19.2	Mgr-d	17-17	NP4‡	None	None	AWX
Nashua, N. H.	35	31.3	IE	Mm	128	75	10.9	MC-d	15-6	NP2‡*	100*	None	None
New Albany, Ind.	29	5.0	SB2	M	97	51	10.4	MC-d	7-2	NP4	300	K	None
Newark, Ohio	34	7.0	IE	Mm	143	63	11.9	MC-d	9-3[7]	P2	600	DTL	SWX&
New Brunswick, N. J.	39	5.5	SE2	Mm	167	64	12.3	Com-c	4-..	...	...	None	ISTW
Newburgh, N. Y.	32	3.7	IE	M	130	53	2.3	Mgr-d	5-5	P4‡	750	None	IW
New Castle, Pa.	49	7.8	IE	M	120	56	3.6	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	3,500	CT	ISX&
New Kensington, Pa.	25	3.8	SE2	M	148	60	14.6	Com-d	5-5	NP4‡	2,400	CT	I
New London, Conn.	31	6.1	IE	Rm	127	30	5.0	Mgr-c	7-7	P2‡	300	None	ISW
Newport, Ky.	31	3.2	SB2	M	86	57	1.5	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2	1,500	None	IW
Newport, R. I.	38	7.0	IE	Rr	118	16	9.5	Mgr-c	7-3	NP2	780	None	I&W
Newport News, Va.	42	4.2	IE	Mm	263	64	24.1	Mgr-c	5-5	P4‡	1,200	T	IPWX
Norman, Okla.	27	4.1	IE	Ed	130[3]	..[4]	42.6	Mgr-c	7-7	NP2	300	T	SW
Norristown, Pa.	38	3.5	SB2	Mr	89	49	3.9	MC-d	12-0	P4‡	300	D	S
Northampton, Mass.	29	33.8	SE2	M	117	57	7.0	MC-d	28-0*	P2	None	TK	W
N. Bergen tp, N. J.	42	...	...	..	...	..	...	Com-c	5-5	P4	...	None	None
N. Little Rock, Ark.	50†	13.4	CD2	Rr	77	30	35.8	MC-d	8-0	P2‡	...	TKL	EdX
Norwalk, Conn.	49	24.7	CB2	Mm	105	69	16.7	MC-d	12-..	P2	300	T	E*ISW*X
Norwood, Ohio	35	3.2	SB2	Mm	101	78	3.6	MC-d	9-3[7]	P2	500	DTL	W
Nutley, N. J.	27	3.4	SD2	Rm	29	42	22.3	Com-c	5-5	NP4	1,500	None	Wd
Odessa, Tex.	29	6.7	IE	Mg	128[1]	..[4]	64.8	Mgr-d	5-1	NP2‡	450	None	SW
Orange, N. J.	38	2.2	SD2	M	81	51	6.9	Com-d	5-5	NP4	2,250	None	WS
Oshkosh, Wis.	41	7.5	IE	M	126	58	7.3	MC-d	16-0	NP2‡	600	None	ISW
Ottumwa, Iowa	34	9.7	IE	Mm	129	61	13.2	Mgr	..-..	...	...	...	IWX
Owensboro, Ky.	34	5.3	IE	M	120	54	16.1	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2	1,500	None	AEWX&
Paducah, Ky.	33	8.7	IE	Mr	129	42	11.9	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2	1,500	None	PWX&
Palo Alto, Calif.	34†	8.5	SE3	Ed	120	22	31.0	Mgr-c	15-15	NP6‡	None	None	EdGdSWdX&
Panama City, Fla.	26	13.4	ID	D	71[2]	..[4]	58.8	Mgr-d	5-1	NP4‡	1,800	None	SWX&
Parkersburg, W. Va.	30	8.5	IE	M	169	56	10.9	Com-d	5-5	NP3	3,000	None	W
Parma, Ohio	29	19.8	SD3	D	11[2]	..[4]	48.0	MC-d	7-3[7]	P2	300	DTL	None
Penn tp (Aghy. Co.) Pa.	25	...	...	..	...	..	...	Mgr-c	7-..	P4‡	720	DT	S
Pensacola, Fla.	43	7.4	IE	Rm	148	28	18.4	Mgr-c	10-5	NP2	60	None	GdPSWX

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population (000 omitted)	Land Area in Square Miles	ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION					Form of Govt. & Selec. of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL			Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Percent Dwelling Units Built 1940-50		No. of Councilmen-Total, At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
25,000 to 50,000—continued													
Perth Amboy, N. J.	41	4.4	SE2	Mm	121	62	8.7	Com-c	5-5	NP4	$3,000	None	EdISW
Petersburg, Va. . .	35	7.7	IB	Mr	105	46	9.2	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	500	X	IPWX
Pine Bluff, Ark. . .	37	7.6	IE	Rm[4]	128[2]	..[4]	26.1	MC-d	8-8	P2‡	480	TKL	X&
Plainfield, N. J. . .	42	6.0	SB2	Mr-Rm	96	43	11.2	MC-d	11-3	P2‡	None	T	S
Pocatello, Idaho . . .	26	5.0	IB	T	114	11	31.1	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	. . .	None	WX
Pomona, Calif. . . .	48†	13.7	SB2	Rm	111	37	34.3	Mgr-d	4-4	NP4‡	600	DTKL	ISW
Port Huron, Mich. .	36	7.5	IE	Rm[4]	123[3]	..[4]	10.0	Mgr-c	7-7	NP2	250	None	PSW
Portsmouth, Ohio .	37	10.7	IE	M	146	57	5.4	Mgr-c	6-0	NP2	600	DL	SW
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	41	4.8	IE	Mm	165	59	6.9	Mgr-d	9-1	P2	750	None	IW
Provo, Utah	29	17.5	IB	Rr	85	16	36.1	Com-h	3-3	NP4‡	3,600	D	EWX
Quincy, Ill.	41	6.1	IB	M	108	51	8.6	MC-d	14-0	P4‡	520	TAK	WX
Rapid City, S. D. . .	25	12.0	IE	Rr	116	18	36.5	Mgr-c	8-8	NP3‡	150	None	ASWX
Redondo Beach, Cal.	36†	6.0	SD2	Rr	35	10	42.2	Mgr-d	5-0	NP4‡	None	TKL	None
Redwood City, Cal.	34†	7.4	SB3	Rm	98	39	50.2	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	240	None	PSWd
Reno, Nev.	32	7.3	IE	Rr	136	11	31.5	Mgr-d	6-0	NP4	1,800	KL	ASX
Revere, Mass. . . .	37	5.6	SD2	Rm	33	22	5.5	Mgr-d	9-4	NP2	900	TA	Wd
Richmond, Ind. . . .	40	7.7	IE	Mm	151	68	10.5	MC-d	9-2	P4	1,080	K	ESX
Riverside, Calif. . .	57†	39.1	IE	Rm	129	26	28.7	Mgr-d	7-7	NP4‡	2,400	None	AWX
Rochester, Minn. . .	30	5.3	IB	X	104	11	23.5	MC-d	7-1	NP2‡	300	TA	AESW
Rock Island, Ill. . .	49	10.5	CE2	Mm	130	68	15.5	Mgr-d	5-5	NP4‡	500	TK	PSW
Rocky Mount, N. C.	28	5.6	IE	Mr	155	39	15.8	Mgr-d	12-0	NP2‡	120	None	EGISWX&
Rome, Ga.	30	7.7	IB	Mm[4]	111[2]	..[4]	21.3	Mgr-c	8-8	NP4	600	None	AW
Rome, N. Y.	42	77.1	CE2	Mm	164	74	20.8	Mgr-c	9-9	NP2	None	None	SW
Roswell, N. M. . . .	26	9.1	IB	Rr	111	10	44.9	Mgr-d	10-0	P4‡	None	None	SWX
Royal Oak, Mich. . .	47	12.0	SD2	Rr	46	19	49.3	Mgr-d	7-7	NP4‡	260	None	W
St. Cloud, Minn. . .	28	8.4	IE	Rm	117	27	21.2	MC-d	7-3	NP4	480	None	SWX&
Salem, Mass.	42	8.0	SB2	M	103	54	3.0	MC-d	11-5	NP2	500	None	SW
Salem, Ore.	45†	8.0	IE	Rm	142	38	24.7	Mgr-d	9-0	NP4‡	None	T	SWX
Salina, Kan.	26	4.8	IE	Rm	117	21	20.1	Mgr-c	5-5	NP2‡*	75	None	ASWX&
Sandusky, Ohio . . .	29	7.3	IE	Mm	127	67	13.7	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	400	None	W
San Leandro, Calif.	33†	3.9	SB3	Mm	103	63	47.8	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	480	None	A&S
San Mateo, Calif. . .	52†	8.7	SD3	Rr	47	7	56.4	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	480	TA	S
Santa Ana, Calif. . .	59†	10.8	SB1	Rr	111	18	29.7	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	900	None	S
Santa Barbara, Cal.	45	16.8	IE	X	117	7	18.7	Mgr-d	7-1	NP2	600	AL	SWX
Santa Fe, N. M. . . .	28	21.7	IE	G[4]	131[2]	..[4]	31.5	Mgr-d	8-0	P4‡	None	None	SX
Shaker Heights, Ohio	28	6.5	SD4	D	50[1]	..[4]	25.2	MC-d	7-7[7]	NP4	600	None	R
Sharon, Pa.	26	3.6	IE	Mm	245	79	6.1	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	750	CT	S
Sheboygan, Wis. . .	42	6.3	IB	M	108	60	8.1	MC-d	16-0	NP2‡	550	CTAKL	AISW
Spartanburg, S. C. .	37	7.1	IE	Rm	161	43	19.6	Mgr-d	4-4	NP4‡	2,000	None	WX
Steubenville, Ohio .	36	5.8	CB3	M	104	54	6.3	MC-d	9-3[7]	NP2	1,200	DTL	ISW
Stratford t, Conn. .	33	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	Mgr-..	10-0	NP2	None	None	S
Superior, Wis. . . .	35	36.6	CB2	Rm	105	48	6.1	Mgr-c	7-7	NP2‡	None	None	X
Tallahassee, Fla. .	27	6.3	IE	Ed	142	25	33.9	Mgr-c	5-5	NP3‡	None	None	EGIST&WX
Taunton, Mass. . . .	40	47.3	IB	Mm	102	68	4.4	MC-d	9-9	NP2	500	None	ESWX
Teaneck tp, N. J. . .	34	. . .						Mgr-c	5-5	NP4	1,000	None	S
Temple, Tex.	25	6.9	IB	Rr	110	19	35.4	Mgr-c	5-5	NP2	180	None	ASWX
Torrington, Conn. .	28	37.9	IE	Mm	122	75	13.0	MC-d	4-4	P2	250	TAK	AIS
Tucson, Ariz.	49†	9.5	IE	Rr	205	10	25.7	Mgr-d	7-7	P2‡	2,400	None	ISWX&
Tuscaloosa, Ala. . .	46	10.0	IB	Rm	98	31	38.4	Com-d	3-3	..4	. . .	None	WX&
Tyler, Tex.	39	12.6	IE	Rm	116	24	29.0	Mgr-c	5-5	NP2‡	None	None	SWX
Union tp, N. J. . . .	38	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	MC-c	5-5	NP3‡	500	K	None
University City, Mo.	40	5.9	SD3	Rm	28	24	20.9	Mgr-d	7-1	NP4‡	250	None	None
Vallejo, Calif.	35†	19.1	SD2	G	81	13	33.0	Mgr-d	7-7	NP4‡	600	D	BW
Valley Stream, N. Y.	27	3.6	SD3	Rr	39	8	36.7	MC-d	5-5	P2‡	600	None	None

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population (000 omitted)	Land Area in Square Miles	ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION					Form of Govt. & Selec. of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL			Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Percent Dwelling Units Built 1940-50		No. of Councilmen-Total, At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
25,000 to 50,000—continued													
Vancouver, Wash. .	42	9.6	SB2	Mr-Rm	96	43	53.4	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	$ 480	None	PSWX
Vicksburg, Miss. . .	28	9.7	IB	Rm[4]	115[2]	..[4]	11.7	Com-d	3-3	NP4	4,800	A	GdWX
Vineland, N. J. . . .	30	...	...	..	...	..	...	MC-d	5-5	NP4	1,500	None	...
Waltham, Mass. . .	47	12.4	SE3	Mm	164	71	14.4	MC-d	11-4	NP2	500	None	IW
Warren, Ohio	50	8.6	SB2	Mm	115	66	21.1	MC-d	10-3	P2	900	DTL	IW
Warwick, R. I. . . .	43	33.5	SD2	M	51	62	24.5	MC-d	9-0	P2	500	None	IWd
Warwick, Va.	40	...	...	..	...	..	...	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4	600	T	X
Washington, Pa. . .	26	2.9	SE2	M	133	50	6.1	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	1,125	CT	IS
Watertown t, Mass.	37	...	...	..	...	..	...	RTM-c	3-3	P3‡	1,000	DTAK	Wd
Watertown, N. Y. . .	34	8.5	IE	Mr	140	45	3.6	Mgr-d	5-5	NP4‡	1,200	None	WX&
Waukegan, Ill.	39	9.6	SB2	M	103	54	11.2	MC-d	14-0	P4‡	540	TAK	W
Wausau, Wis.	30	6.8	IE	M	139	57	16.5	MC-d	18-0	NP2	250	TA	ISWX
Wauwatosa, Wis. . .	33	4.4	SD2	Rm	26	31	23.9	MC-d	16-0	NP2‡	1,200	TL	IW
West Allis, Wis. . .	43	4.4	SE2	Mm	220	88	16.9	MC-d	10-0	NP4	1,800	TAKL	IS&Wd
W. Hartford t, Conn.	44	...	...	..	...	..	...	Mgr-c	7-0	P2	None	None	None
West Haven t, Conn.	32	...	...	..	...	..	...	TM-d	3-3	P2	600	T	None
W. New York, N. J.	38	1.1	SD2	Mm	84	64	1.6	Com-c	5-5	NP4	1,800	None	None
West Orange, N. J.	29	12.5	SB2	D[4]	87[2]	..[4]	13.3	Com-c	5-5	NP4	1,800	None	S
W. Palm Beach, Fla.	43	11.6	IE	X	133	12	27.3	Mgr-c	5-5	NP2‡	1,800	P	I
Weymouth t, Mass.	33	...	...	..	...	..	...	RTM-c	5-5	NP1	520	...	EdW
White Plains, N. Y.	43	9.4	SE3	Rm	124	25	7.3	Com-d	7-7	P4‡	1,200	None	IW
Wilkinsburg, Pa. . .	31	2.0	SD3	Rr	37	9	5.2	Mgr-d	9-0	P4‡	300	D	None
Williamsport, Pa. .	45	8.8	IE	Mm	151	61	2.5	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	3,000	CT	IX
Wilmington, N. C. .	45	7.6	IB	Rm	97	29	27.4	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	600	None	SW
Winona, Minn.	25	9.2	IE	M	116	51	7.1	MC-d	9-1	NP4‡*	500	T	SWX
Woodbridge tp, N. J.	36	...	..	..	...	..	...	MC-d	7-1	P2‡	1,000	None	S
Wyandotte, Mich. . .	37	5.2	SB2	Mm	103	71	23.6	MC-d	6-6	NP2‡	500	TAK	EW
Yakima, Wash. . . .	38	6.5	IE	Rm	161	23	20.7	Com-d	3-3	NP3	3,750	None	ISW
Zanesville, Ohio . .	41	6.7	IB	M	111	50	10.5	MC-d	7-7[7]	NP4‡	...	D	AW
10,000 to 25,000													
Aberdeen, S. D. . . .	21	3.7	IB	Rr	109	11	16.8	Com-..	5-5	NP5‡	3,600	None	SWX
Aberdeen, Wash. . .	20	8.1	IB	Rm	101	38	8.7	MC-d	12-0	NP2‡	300	CT	W
Ada, Okla.	16	2.8	IB	Rm	105	21	15.9	Mgr-c	5-1	NP2	None	None	AISW&
Adams t, Mass. . . .	12	...	...	...	...	..	...	RTM-d	3-3	NP3‡	...	TAK	...
Adrian, Mich.	18	4.5	IE	Mm	183	71	17.5	Com-d	3-3	..2	3,600	TK	SWX
Albany, Calif.	18	2.1	SD2	Rr	23	3	33.4	MC-c	5-5	..4	260	DTAKPL	None
Albany, Ore.	10	3.3	IE	..	156[1]	..[4]	33.6	Mgr-d	6-0	NP2	420	TKP	X&
Albemarle, N. C. . .	12	5.6	IE	..	154[1]	..[4]	18.6	MC-d	5-5	P2	300	None	EdIW
Albert Lea, Minn. .	14	2.1	IE	Rm	122	42	17.6	Mgr-d	7-1	NP4‡	None	None	SW
Albion, Mich.	10	3.5	IE	..	124[1]	..[4]	10.9	MC-d	7-1	NP4‡	50	None	W
Alice, Tex.	16	...	IE	Mg	150[1]	..[4]	53.0	Mgr-d	4-4	NP2	600	None	SWX
Allen Park, Mich. .	12	6.3	SD3	..	36[1]	..[4]	77.2	MC-d	6-6	NP2	900	TK	W
Alpena, Mich.	13	6.2	IE	M[4]	129[2]	..[4]	7.9	Mgr-d	5-5	NP..‡	260	None	PWX
Ambridge, Pa. . . .	16	...	SE2	Mm	178	79	4.2	MC-d	12-0	P4‡	300	A	IW
Americus, Ga. . . .	11	...	IE	..	150[3]	..[4]	19.2	MC-d	6-6	NP2‡	100	None	W
Ames, Iowa	23	...	IB	Ed	93	16	32.9	Mgr-d	6-2	NP4‡	50	None	ESWX
Amesbury t, Mass.	11	...	...	..	...	..	...	TM-..	..-..	...	...	TAKS	AW
Amherst t, Mass. .	11	...	...	..	...	..	...	Mgr-c	5-5	NP3‡	None	None	ASW
Anaconda, Mont. . .	11	1.0	ID	Rr[4]	24	..[4]	3.1	MC-d	12-0	P2	300	T	None
Anaheim, Calif. . . .	22†	4.6	SB1	Rr	89	23	24.8	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	600	TK	EdSW
Anderson, S. C. . .	20	4.0	IB	Rm	110	42	15.9	MC-d	8-8	..2	1,200	None	ASTX&
Andover t, Mass. . .	12	...	...	..	...	..	...	TM-d	..-..	...	...	TAK	W
Annapolis, Md. . . .	10	6.7	SE2	G	211	10	8.3	MC-d	8-0	P4	1,200	None	IPSW
Ansonia, Conn. . . .	19	6.0	IE	Mm	128	82	4.9	MC-d	15-0	P2	None	TK	None

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population (000 omitted)	Land Area in Square Miles	ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION					Form of Govt. & Selec. of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL			Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Percent Dwelling Units Built 1940-50		No. of Councilmen—Total, At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
Antioch, Calif. . . .	14†	1.3	SB2	. .	101[1]	..[4]	48.4	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	$ None	TK	SW
Arcadia, Calif. . . .	33†	10.6	SB3	. .	101[1]	..[4]	59.6	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	240	K	W
Ardmore, Okla. . . .	18	4.7	IB	Rr	101	11	19.8	Mgr-c	5-1	NP4‡	None	None	ASWX&
Arkansas City, Kan.	13	3.3	IB	Rm	101	35	4.7	Mgr-c	3-3	NP4‡*	50	None	WX
Arnold, Pa.	10	0.7	SE2	Mm	129	88	10.4	Com-d	5-5	NP4‡	900	CT	None
Asbury Park, N. J.	17	1.5	IE	Rm	184	23	5.6	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4	1,200	None	AISW
Ashland, Ohio	14	4.3	IE	Mm	128	68	13.6	MC-d	5-1[7]	NP2	150	KL	SW
Ashland, Wis.	11	12.8	IE	Rr	116	17	4.1	Mgr-c	5-5	NP2	100	T	SWX&
Ashtabula, Ohio . . .	24	7.0	IE	T	129	54	6.6	MC-d	6-1[7]	NP2	400	L	BS
Astoria, Ore.	12	5.4	IE	M	151	50	21.4	Mgr-c	5-1	P4‡	400	None	W
Atchison, Kan. . . .	13	2.7	IB	Rm[4]	109[1]	..[4]	2.4	Mgr-c	3-3	NP..	75	. . .	X
Athens, Ohio	12	. . .	IE	Ed	220[1]	..[4]	15.2	MC-d	7-3[7]	P2	150	DTL	IW
Athol t, Mass.	12	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	..	. . .	TM-c	3-3	NP3‡	300	TAKSE	AW
Attleboro, Mass. . .	24	27.3	SE2	Mm	192	89	8.7	MC-d	11-5	NP2	300	TK	SW
Auburn, Ala.	13	9.0	IB	Ed	106[3]	..[4]	46.0	Com-c	3-3	NP3‡	900	None	W
Auburn, Me.	23	60.9	IB	Mm	111	71	9.7	Mgr-d	5-0	NP2	None	None	WX
Augusta, Me.	21	55.2	IE	M	119	60	11.2	MC-d	24-0[4]	P2	None	None	I
Aurora, Colo.	11	4.0	SD3	. .	74[1]	..[4]	72.1	Mgr-c	8-1	NP2	600	None	SWX
Austin, Minn.	23	4.1	IE	Mm	123	69	24.7	MC-d	7-1	NP4‡*	300	TAS	EGdSWX&
Azusa, Calif.	15†	4.3	SD2	. .	65[1]	..[4]	55.8	MC-c	5-5	NP4‡	300	TK	AEdSW
Barre, Vt.	11	4.0	IB	M	105	55	4.0	MC-d	6-0	NP2‡	. . .	TAK	AWX
Bartlesville, Okla. .	19	3.0	IB	Mg	91	14	22.8	Mgr-c	5-0	NP2	150	None	ASWX&
Bastrop, La.	13	7.3	IE	. .	117[1]	..[4]	37.4	MC-d	5-5	NP4	300	None	SX&
Batavia, N. Y.	18	5.8	IE	Mm	147	54	4.6	MC-d	7-1	P2	600	TL	SW
Bath, Me.	11	10.5	IE	Mm	234	80	17.2	Mgr-..	14-0	NP2‡	None	None	W
Baytown, Tex.	23	17.0	SE2	. .	122[1]	..[4]	35.6	Mgr-d	7-7	NP2‡	None	None	SW
Beacon, N. Y.	14	5.3	IE	Mm	131	69	6.1	Com-d	5-5	P4	. . .	8	SW
Beatrice, Neb. . . .	12	4.0	IB	Rm	100	41	10.6	MC-d	8-0	NP2‡	200	K	AEdWdX&
Beaver Dam, Wis. .	12	4.1	IB	Mm	113	65	12.3	MC-d	14-0	NP2	200	KL	SW
Beaver Falls, Pa. .	17	2.1	SB2	Mr	114	48	7.1	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	1,125	CT	IS
Beckley, W. Va. . .	19	4.5	IE	Mg	139	13	33.3	MC-d	7-2	P2	120	None	S
Bedford, Ind.	13	. . .	IE	M	124	55	3.8	MC-d	7-2	P4	288	K	WX
Bell, Calif.	15	1.6	SD	Rr	28	15	39.4	MC-c	5-5	NP..‡	300	TK	None
Bellaire, Ohio	13	1.9	SB2	M	99	54	3.3	MC-d	7-3[7]	P2	168	DTL	IW
Bellaire, Tex.	10	3.6	S-3	..[6]	..[6]	..[6]	89.4	Mgr-d	6-6	NP1‡*	520	None	ASW
Bellefontaine, O. . .	10	3.3	IE	..	132[1]	..[4]	6.8	MC-h	7-3[7]	P2	150	DTL	EGISW
Bellevue, Pa.	12	0.9	SD3	D[4]	53[1]	..[4]	9.0	MC-d	9-0	P4‡	300	D	A
Bemidji, Minn. . . .	10	13.0	IB	. .	104[1]	..[4]	16.9	Mgr-d	11-0	NP4‡	100	None	SWX&
Bend, Ore.	11	3.8	ID	Rr	56	12	22.6	Mgr-c	7-7	NP2‡*	120	None	WX&
Bensalem tp, Pa. . .	11	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	Com-c	3-3	P6‡	. . .	DA	None
Benton Harbor, Mich.	19	3.3	IE	Mm	150	58	8.7	Mgr-d	9-5	NP2‡	300	None	SWX
Berea, Ohio.	12	4.2	SB2	. .	97[3]	..[4]	45.6	MC-d	7-3[7]	P2	144	DTL	ESW
Bergenfield, N. J. .	18	3.0	SD3	Rm	36	35	44.7	MC-d	6-6	P3‡	350	T	S
Berkley, Mich. . . .	18	2.4	SD3	. .	45[1]	..[4]	68.3	Mgr-d	7-7	NP4‡	540	None	W
Berlin, N. H.	17	56.9	IB	Mm	91	67	2.5	MC-d	12-0	P3‡	250	None	IWX
Berwick, Pa.	14	3.0	IE	Mm	212	81	14.5	MC-d	8-0	P..‡	300	DA	IS
Bethel, Pa.	11	. . .	S2	. .[6]	. . .[6]	..[6]	54.4	MC-d	7-7	P4‡	. . .	D	. . .
Bexley, Ohio	12	2.5	SD3	. .	25[1]	..[4]	25.1	MC-d	7-7[7]	NP4‡	100	D	Wd
Biddeford, Me. . . .	21	29.3	IE	Mm	151	81	9.9	MC-d	12-5	P1	None	None	X
Big Spring, Tex. . .	17	5.2	IE	. .	119[1]	..[4]	32.8	Mgr-c	4-4	NP2‡	240	None	AWS
Birmingham, Mich.	15	4.5	SD3	Rr	42	16	39.1	Mgr-c	7-..	..3	. . .	None	SW
Bismarck, N. D. . .	19	8.3	IE	G[4]	126[1]	..[4]	23.6	Com-d	5-5	NP4‡	1,200	None	ASWX
Bloomsburg, Pa. . .	11	4.6	IB	. .	111[1]	..[4]	7.5	MC-d	7-7	P4‡	300	A	ISX&
Blue Island, Ill. . . .	18	3.5	SB2	M	88	53	8.2	MC-d	14-..	NP4‡	240	TK	None

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population (000 omitted)	Land Area in Square Miles	ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION					Form of Govt. & Selec. of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL			Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Percent Dwelling Units Built 1940-50		No. of Councilmen Total, At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
Bluefield, W. Va. . .	22	5.7	IE	W	146	20	11.0	Mgr-c	4-0	NP4	$ 260	None	S
Blytheville, Ark. . .	16	2.1	IB	Rr	115	17	34.3	MC-d	6-0	NP2‡	120	TKL	ASX
Bogalusa, La.	18	8.9	IE	Mm	139	67	21.9	Com-d	5-5	P4	600	None	WX&
Boone, Iowa	12	5.1	IB	Rr	90	17	5.8	MC-d	7-2	P2	160	T	SWX
Borger, Tex.	18	4.8	IE	Mg	139	52	46.5	Mgr-c	4-4	..2	120	None	ISWd
Bossier City, La. .	15	. . .	ID	. .	80[3]	..[4]	56.7	Com-. .	3-3	NP4	5,500	. . .	Wd
Boulder, Colo. . . .	20	3.0	IE	Ed	116	12	18.0	Mgr-c	9-0	NP2	None	None	SWX&
Bowling Green, Ky.	18	6.1	IE	Mr-Rm	151	43	16.5	MC-d	12-0	P2	120	None	EdSWX
Bowling Green, Ohio	12	3.8	IE	Ed	326[1]	..[4]	18.3	MC-h	7-3[7]	P2	240	DTL	EdSW
Bozeman, Mont. . . .	11	3.3	IE	Ed	125[1]	..[4]	20.5	Mgr-d	3-3	NP4‡	520	None	SWX
Braddock, Pa.	16	0.5	SB2	Rm	93	28	0.5	MC-d	12-0	P4‡	300	None	W
Bradenton, Fla. . . .	14	5.0	IE	. .	134[1]	..[4]	32.5	MC-d	5-5	NP2	300	None	AW
Bradford, Pa.	17	2.8	IE	Mr	153	48	2.8	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	1,125	CT	IWX
Brainerd, Minn. . .	13	6.4	IE	T	142	26	14.5	MC-d	7-2	NP2‡	300	TAL	EdSWX&
Braintree t, Mass. .	23	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	RTM-d	3-3	NP3‡	650	TAK	EWX
Brattleboro t, Vt. .	12	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	Mgr-c	5-5	NP3‡*	250	DTAKL	W
Brawley, Calif. . . .	13†	. . .	IB	Rr	101	5	20.3	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	300	TK	W
Brentwood, Pa. . . .	13	1.4	SD3	. .	39[1]	..[4]	44.3	MC-d	7-7	P4‡	300	D	None
Bridgeton, N. J. . .	18	6.0	IE	Mm	148	62	11.4	MC-d	7-7	P3‡	None	T	ISWdX&
Bristol, Pa.	13	1.3	SE2	Mm	151	80	7.7	MC-d	18-0	P4‡*	300	DA	SW
Bristol t, R. I. . . .	12	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	TM-c	5-5	P2	300	TAK	S
Bristol, Tenn.	17	3.5	IE	Rm	164	34	20.0	Com-d	3-3	NP4	3,000	None	EdWX
Bristol, Va.	16	4.4	IE	Mm	199	59	23.3	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	100	None	EdSW
Brookfield, Ill. . . .	18†	2.8	SD2	Rm	15	22	30.0	Mgr-d	6-6	P4‡	72	K	Wd
Brownwood, Tex. . .	13	8.5	IB	. .	101[1]	..[4]	34.0	Mgr-d	4-0	NP2‡	240	P	AGdSWdX
Brunswick, Ga. . . .	18	. . .	IB	Mr-Rm	112	42	33.4	Mgr-c	4-0	NP3‡	240	None	X
Brunswick t, Me. . .	11	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	Mgr-. .	5-5	NP3‡*	. . .	TK	None
Bryan, Tex.	18	6.4	IE	. .	116[1]	..[4]	37.0	Mgr-d	4-4	NP2	120	None	EISWX
Bucyrus, Ohio	10	3.1	IE	. .	159[1]	..[4]	4.8	MC-d	7-3[7]	P2	300	DTL	SWX&
Burlingame, Calif. .	20	3.5	SD3	Rr	54	7	24.0	MC-c	5-5	NP4‡	None	TAK	Wd
Burlington, N. J. . .	12	2.8	SB2	Mm[4]	89[2]	..[4]	12.0	MC-d	12-0	P3‡	1,000	TP	SW
Burlington, N. C. . .	25	7.3	IE	Mm	175	72	27.4	Mgr-c	5-5	NP2	400	None	AWIX&
Butler, Pa.	23	2.5	IE	Mr	146	46	3.0	Com-d	4-4	P4‡	. . .	CT	S
Cadillac, Mich. . . .	10	4.9	IB	. .	106[1]	..[4]	12.4	Mgr-d	5-1	NP4‡	None	None	SWX&
Cairo, Ill.	12	3.8	IB	Rm[4]	109[2]	..[4]	6.0	Com-d	5-5	NP4	1,200	None	EGd
Caldwell, Idaho . . .	10	5.0	IB		106[1]	..[4]	39.7	MC-d	6-0	NP4‡	480	TK	WX&
Calumet City, Ill. .	19†	7.0	SD2	Rm	41	39	19.0	MC-d	10-0	P4‡	416	TK	W
Cambridge, Md. . .	10	2.0	IE	Mm	155	55	9.1	MC-d	5-0	NP4‡	520	None	S
Cambridge, Ohio . .	15	2.6	IB	. .	91[2]	..[4]	4.2	MC-d	7-3[7]	P2	250	DTL	PWX&
Camden, Ark.	11	6.4	IB	. .	111[1]	..[4]	30.1	MC-d	8-0	NP2‡	360	TKL	ASWX&
Campbell, Ohio . . .	13	3.1	SE1	Mm	215	96	7.9	MC-d	7-3[7]	P2	600	DTL	X
Canonsburg, Pa. . .	12	. . .	SE2	Mm	150	64	4.4	MC-d	9-0	P4‡	None	D	S
Canton, Ill.	12	2.1	IE	Mm	147	68	8.7	MC-d	14-0	P4‡	240	TK	SW
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	22	10.0	IE	Mr	121	47	17.0	Com-d	5-5	NP4	1,800	None	X&
Carbondale, Ill. . . .	11	2.3	IB	Ed	110[1]	..[4]	18.3	Com-d	5-5	NP4	360	None	SW
Carbondale, Pa. . .	16	3.4	SE2	M	120	52	0.4	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	750	CT	None
Carlisle, Pa.	17	3.2	SE2	Mm[4]	180[2]	..[4]	9.7	Mgr-d	15-0	P4‡	None	DA	SW
Carlsbad, N. M. . .	18	. . .	IB	Mg	114[3]	..[4]	56.7	MC-d	8-0	NP4‡	120	None	SWX&
Carnegie, Pa.	12	1.2	SD2	Rm	74	37	6.1	MC-d	6-0	NP4‡	. . .	DT	None
Carteret, N. J. . . .	13	4.4	SE1	Mm	138	83	17.9	MC-d	6-6	P3‡	300	A	S
Carthage, Mo.	11	5.4	IB	Mr-Rm	107	45	10.0	MC-d	10-0	P2‡	240	TAPL	AESWX
Casper, Wyo.	24	4.7	IB	Rm	104	24	19.1	MC-d	6-. .	NP2‡	120	None	W
Cedar Falls, Iowa .	14	6.4	SB2	Ed	85[1]	..[4]	21.2	MC-d	7-2	NP2	35	TA	EGSW
Central Falls, R. I.	24	1.2	SD2	Mm	72	78	1.1	MC-d	10-10	NP2	600	None	S

Table V—Governmental and Economic Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

			ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION						CITY COUNCIL				
City	1950 Population (000 omitted)	Land Area in Square Miles	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Percent Dwelling Units Built 1940-50	Form of Govt. & Selec. of Mayor	No. of Councilmen-Total, At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
Centralia, Ill.	11	2.9	IB	Rm	109	27	11.7	Com-d	5-5	NP4	$ 900	None	SWX&
Chambersburg, Pa.	17	3.5	IE	M	195	62	14.7	MC-d	10-0	P4‡	None	D	EGISW
Chanute, Kan.	10	2.8	ID	Rm	81	20	7.2	Mgr-c	5-5	. . .	100	. . .	. . . .
Charles City, Iowa .	10	4.5	IE	. .	116[1]	..[4]	15.0	MC-d	6-2	NP2	250	T	SWX
Cheltenham tp, Pa.	23	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	Mgr-..	6-0	P4‡	500	DT	None
Chicago Hgts., Ill. .	25	5.6	SE2	Mm	147	55	11.4	Com-d	5-5	NP4	1,700	None	W
Chickasha, Okla. . .	16	3.2	IB	Rr	100	14	20.0	Mgr-d	8-0	NP2‡	None	None	SWX&
Chico, Calif.	12	5.6	IE	. .	145[1]	..[4]	20.0	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	None	T	SX
Chillicothe, Ohio . .	20	3.8	IE	M	139	54	10.2	MC-d	7-3[7]	NP2	200	DTL	SW
Chippewa Falls, Wis.	11	6.9	IB	Mr	101	46	11.7	MC-d	10-..	NP2	163	. . .	. . . .
Chula Vista, Calif. .	26†	5.4	SD2	. .	72[1]	..[4]	64.3	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	300	None	S
Clairton, Pa.	20	2.7	SE2	Mm	154	83	20.0	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	1,000	CT	I
Claremont, N. H. . .	13	42.7	IE	Mm	121	66	10.4	Mgr-c	9-3	NP2	None	None	ASXW&
Clarksdale, Miss. .	17	3.0	IB	Rr	102	12	28.6	Com-d	3-3	NP4	1,800	None	AWEX&
Clarksville, Tenn. .	16	5.0	IE	Mr	155	46	24.9	MC-d	12-12	NP2	60	None	AEdW
Clayton, Mo.	16	2.5	SD3	Rr	79	2	20.9	MC-d	10-0	NP2	240	P	None
Clearwater, Fla. . .	16	7.9	SB2	X	111	12	43.4	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2‡	None	None	AGISWX&
Cleburne, Tex. . . .	13	. . .	IB	T	104	17	19.9	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2‡	None	None	I
Cleveland, Tenn. . .	13	. . .	IE	Mm	152	66	19.9	Com-d	3-3	NP6‡	100	None	EdSW
Cliffside Park, N. J.	17	0.9	SD2	Rr	23	19	5.4	MC-d	6-6	P3‡	750	A	S
Clinton t, Mass. . .	12	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	TM-..	3-3	P3	600	TAK	AW
Clovis, N. M.	17	7.1	IB	Rr	98	7	42.7	Mgr-c	5-5	P4‡	120	None	SX
Coal tp, Pa.	17	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	Com-c	..-..	P4‡	. . .	DCTA	None
Coatesville, Pa. . .	14	1.4	SE2	Mm	214	74	6.0	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	600	CT	SW
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	12	3.5	ID	Rr	67	10	19.5	MC-d	8-0	NP4‡	120	None	SX&
Coffeyville, Kan. . .	17	4.5	IE	Mr	119	46	10.6	Com-d	3-3	NP2	2,700	None	AESWX&
Cohoes, N. Y.	21	3.3	SB1	Mm	91	74	1.8	MC-d	6-0	P4	700	A*	W
College Park, Ga. .	15	4.0	SD2	. .	36[3]	..[4]	39.0	MC-d	6-0	NP2‡	300	None	AEdSW
College Park, Md. .	11	. . .	S2	. .	. . .	. .	51.7	MC-d	8-3	P2	50	None	None
Collingswood, N. J.	16	2.1	SD3	Rr	36	11	15.4	Com-c	3-3	NP4	1,000	None	ISW
Collinsville, Ill. . .	13†	. . .	SD2	. .	79[1]	..[4]	19.5	Com-d	5-5	NP4	600	None	SW
Colton, Calif.	15†	4.4	SD2	. .	78[1]	..[4]	31.5	MC-c	5-5	NP4‡	300	TK	EdW
Columbia, Pa.	12	1.5	SE2	Mm	128	77	5.2	MC-d	9-0	P4‡	300	DA	None
Columbia, Tenn. . .	11	2.2	IE	Rm	125	36	13.9	Mgr-c	5-..	..4	120	None	. . . .
Columbus, Ind. . . .	18	. . .	IE	Mm	184	69	20.6	MC-d	7-2	P4	360	K	WX&
Columbus, Miss. . .	17	3.5	IE	Rm-Mr	125	41	18.0	MC-d	6-0	NP4	416	None	AEdW
Concord, N. C. . . .	16	4.2	IE	Mm	157	74	19.5	MC-d	7-1	P4	600	None	EdSW
Conneaut, Ohio . . .	10	3.1	IE	. .	140[3]	..[4]	8.0	MC-d	7-3[7]	P2	144	DTL	Wd
Connellsville, Pa. .	13	1.8	IB	T	105	23	7.3	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	750	D	X&
Connersville, Ind. .	16	4.8	IE	Mm[4]	178[2]	..[4]	17.4	MC-d	7-7	P4	125	TK	W
Conshohocken, Pa. .	11	1.0	SE2	Mm[4]	151[2]	..[4]	5.7	MC-d	15-0	P4‡	None	D	S
Coral Gables, Fla. .	20	12.3	SE3	Ed	146[1]	..[4]	49.1	Mgr-d	5-5	NP4‡*	600	None	BI
Coraopolis, Pa. . . .	10	1.4	SB2	Mm	109	70	3.8	MC-d	8-0	P4‡	300	D	W
Corning, N. Y. . . .	18	2.8	IE	Mm	156	179	11.8	MC-d	8-0	P2‡	200	T	ISW
Corona, Calif.	11†	16.0	IB	. .	85[1]	..[4]	18.1	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	105	TK	IS
Coronado, Calif. . .	17†	4.1	SD3	. .	67[3]	..[4]	37.8	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	None	TK	None
Corsicana, Tex. . .	19	8.0	IB	Rm	112	37	16.4	Com-d	5-5	NP2‡	120	AL	SWX
Cortland, N. Y. . . .	18	4.1	IE	Mm	140	68	7.8	MC-d	6-0	P2	450	TA	SW
Corvallis, Ore. . . .	16	3.3	IE	Ed	128[1]	..[4]	27.1	Mgr-d	9-0	NP6‡	None	None	WX
Coshocton, Ohio . . .	12	. . .	IE	M[4]	150[2]	..[4]	7.9	MC-d	7-3[7]	P2	400	DTL	W
Cranford tp, N. J. .	19	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	MC-c	5-5	P3‡	400	TK	None
Crawfordsville, Ind.	13	3.6	IE	M	130	60	11.7	MC-h	7-2	P4	360	K	ESX&
Crowley, La.	13	. . .	IB	. .	112[1]	..[4]	21.0	MC-d	9-1	P4	300	P	AS
Cudahy, Wis.	12	1.9	SE2	Mm	188	84	15.2	MC-d	9-1	NP..	. . .	CTL	Wd

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

			ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION						CITY COUNCIL				
City	1950 Population (000 omitted)	Land Area in Square Miles	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Percent Dwelling Units Built 1940-50	Form of Govt. & Selec. of Mayor	No. of Councilmen-Total, At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
Culver City, Calif. . .	28†	4.5	SB2	. .	95[1]	..[4]	57.8	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	$ 600	DTK	AB
Dalton, Ga.	16	. . .	IE	Mm	156	72	28.0	MC-d	4-4	NP2‡	25	TKP	EdGISWX
Daly City, Calif. . .	24†	3.0	SD2		48[1]	..[4]	36.0	MC-c	5-5	NP4‡	600	TK	W
Danbury, Conn. . . .	22	4.0	IE	Mm	135	67	4.4	MC-d	12-0*	P2‡	None	DTK	SW
Danvers t, Mass. . .	16	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	Mgr-..	5-..	NP3	. . .	None	EdSW
Darby, Pa.	13	0.9	SD2	Rm	45	25	25.1	MC-d	9-0	P4‡	None	None	None
Darien t, Conn. . . .	12	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	RTM-d	5-5	P2	300	T	None
Decatur, Ala.	20	6.7	IE	M	174	58	19.6	MC-d	5-5	NP4	240	None	EdGdWX
Decatur, Ga.	22	4.2	SD2	Rr	44	11	29.9	Mgr-c	5-5	NP2‡	240	None	S&W&
Dedham t, Mass. . .	18	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	RTM-..	3-3	NP1	800	TAK	None
Defiance, Ohio	11	. . .	IE	. .	125[1]	..[4]	15.1	MC-d	7-3[7]	P2	150	DTL	W
De Kalb, Ill.	12	2.1	IE	. .	227[1]	..[4]	12.8	MC-d	14-0	P4‡	240	TK	WX&
Delaware tp, N. J. .	10	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	Com-c	5-5	NP4	. . .	None	S
Delaware, Ohio . . .	12	3.9	IE	. .	135[1]	..[4]	5.8	Mgr-c	7-3	NP4‡	120	D	SWX
Del Rio, Tex.	14	5.5	IB	. .	113	..[4]	24.4	Com-d	3-3	NP2	1,200	None	SWX&
Denison, Tex.	18	3.5	IE	T	124	32	15.6	Com-d	3-3	NP2‡	1,500	None	W
Denton, Tex.	21	5.4	IB	Ed	108	26	37.3	Com-d	5-5	NP2‡	None	PL	ESWX&
Derby, Conn.	10	5.2	ID	M	73	56	8.9	MC-d	6-0	P2	None	T	None
Des Plaines, Ill. . .	21†	5.3	SB2	. .	86[1]	..[4]	37.2	MC-d	10-0	P4‡	900	CTK	IW
Dixon, Ill.	12	. . .	IE	M	122	52	12.3	Com-d	5-5	NP4	. . .	None	SX
Dodge City, Kan. . .	11	. . .	IE	. .	119[1]	..[4]	16.9	Com-d	3-3	NP3‡	1,200	None	SWX
Donora, Pa.	12	1.3	SE1	. .	164[2]	..[4]	3.1	MC-d	7-7	P4‡	300	DA	None
Dormont, Pa.	13	0.8	SD3	D[4]	67[1]	..[4]	1.5	Mgr-d	7-7	P4‡	None	D	None
Dothan, Ala.	22	10.2	IB	Rm	103	30	33.1	Com-c	3-3	P3‡	1,800	None	AEdSWX&
Dover, N. H.	16	26.0	IB	M	98	60	8.7	MC-d	9-4	P2	300	None	AIW
Dover, N. J.	11	2.3	SE2	M	145	58	11.3	MC-d	9-0	P2	None	None	W
Downers Grove, Ill.	14†	5.4	SB3	. .	93[1]	..[4]	21.3	Com-d	5-5	NP4	900	None	W
Dublin, Ga.	10	. . .	IE	. .	123[3]	..[4]	28.3	MC-d	7-3	NP2‡	400	None	W
Du Bois, Pa.	11	3.2	IB	Rm	112	29	4.5	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	300	CT	WX
Dumont, N. J.	13	1.8	SD3	. .	41[3]	..[4]	43.3	MC-d	6-6	P3‡	300	A	S
Duncan, Okla.	15	2.8	IE	Mg	120[1]	..[4]	40.7	Mgr-d	5-5	NP3‡	None	None	ESWX&
Dunkirk, N. Y. . . .	18	4.7	IE	Mm	135	71	5.9	MC-d	5-5	P2	900	TAEL	EdPSWdX&
Dunmore, Pa.	20	8.5	SD2	Mr	47	47	1.5	MC-d	6-0	P4‡	600	CTS	None
Duquesne, Pa.	18	2.0	SE2	Mm	163	88	12.1	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	2,400	None	IW
Durant, Okla.	11	2.4	IB	. .	99[1]	..[4]	24.0	MC-d	8-0	NP2‡	48	TKSP	AISWX
Dyersburg, Tenn. .	11	4.3	IE	Rm	152	33	25.3	MC-d	7-7	NP2	. . .	None	EGdWX&
East Detroit, Mich.	21	5.0	SD2	. .	65[1]	..[4]	63.9	Mgr-d	4-4	NP2‡	600	None	Wd
Easthampton t,Mass.	11	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	RTM-d	3-3	. . .	. . .	TAKE	W
East Haven t, Conn.	12	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	TM-d	3-3	P2	300	TA	None
East Lansing, Mich.	20	14.1	SD1	Ed	80[1]	..[4]	51.1	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	125	None	SW
E. Liverpool, Ohio .	24	4.3	ID	Mr	72	47	6.5	MC-d	7-3[7]	P2	300	DTL	IW
East Moline, Ill. . .	14	. . .	SE2	Mm	296	91	15.0	Mgr-d	5-5	NP4‡	25	TK	W
East Paterson, N. J.	15	2.5	SD3	. .	45[1]	..[4]	70.5	MC-d	6-6	P3‡	. . .	None	. . . .
East Point, Ga. . . .	21	. . .	SD2	Mr	63	46	37.6	MC-d	8-0	NP2‡	600	None	AEdIW
Ecorse, Mich. . . .	18	2.2	SE1	Mm	304	94	19.8	MC-d	6-6	NP2	1,200	TAK	A
Edinburg, Tex. . . .	12	2.9	IE	. .	138[1]	..[4]	38.6	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2‡	120	None	SWX
El Centro, Calif. . .	15†	3.3	IE	W	204	25	33.6	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	300	TK	W
El Cerrito, Calif. .	22†	3.3	SD2	. .	49[1]	..[4]	67.9	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	300	TK	None
El Dorado, Ark. . .	23	6.8	IB	Rm	92	20	21.4	MC-d	8-0	P2	480	EPL	SX&
El Dorado, Kan. . .	11	2.3	ID	Rr	73	7	11.1	Mgr-c	3-3	NP..	100	None	ASWX
Elizabeth City, N.C.	13	. . .	IB	Rr	101	18	21.3	Mgr-d	8-0	NP2	120	None	EdWX&
Elizabethton, Tenn.	11	. . .	IE	. .	159[3]	..[4]	30.4	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4	600	None	EdW
Ellwood City, Pa. .	13	2.1	SE2	Mm	187	82	13.0	Mgr-d	10-0	P4‡	300	None	EdIS
Elmhurst, Ill.	28†	6.3	SD3	Rr	36	5	28.6	Mgr-d	11-1	P4‡	200	TK	SW

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population (000 omitted)	Land Area in Square Miles	ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION					Form of Govt. & Selec. of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL			Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Percent Dwelling Units Built 1940-50		No. of Councilmen- Total, At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
Elmwood Park, Ill.	22†	2.0	SD2	Rr	26	8	26.9	Mgr-d	6-6	P4‡	$ 120	K	None
El Reno, Okla.	11	2.0	IB	Rm	97	23	17.0	Mgr-C	9-9	NP3‡	None	T	SW
Elwood, Ind.	11	2.8	ID	M	77	52	7.3	MC-d	7-7	P4	360	K	SWd
Emporia, Kan.	16	2.9	IB	Rr	114	12	8.9	Mgr-c	3-3	NP2‡*	100	None	AWX
Endicott, N. Y.	20	2.1	SE2	Mm[4]	251[2]	..[4]	6.5	MC-d	7-7	P2‡	1,000	None	EdX
Enfield t, Conn.	15	...	...	..	...	..	...	TM-d	3-3	P2	220	TA	None
Englewood, Colo.	17	3.0	SD2	..	81[1]	..[4]	36.8	Mgr-c	9-1	NP2	300	None	W
Englewood, N. J.	23	4.9	SD3	Rm	78	30	19.6	MC-d	5-..	P3‡	300	K	I
Escanaba, Mich.	15	8.0	IB	Rm	107	31	9.2	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	120	None	EdGPSWX&
Eureka, Calif.	23	5.8	IB	Rm	99	30	22.6	MC-d	5-5	NP2	1,200	DTAKSEL	APSWX&
Evergreen Park, Ill.	16†	3.8	SB2	..	106[3]	..[4]	69.2	MC-d	6-6	P4	120	K	Wd
Ewing tp, N. J.	17	...	...	..	...	..	...	Com-c	5-5	P3‡	...	AKS	S
Fairfield, Ala.	14†	1.4	SD2	D	35[2]	..[4]	13.9	MC-d	10-0	P4	260	None	None
Fairhaven t, Mass.	13	...	...	..	...	..	...	RTM-c	3-3	NP3‡	450	DTAK	APWd
Fairlawn, N. J.	24	5.3	SD3	..	47[1]	..[4]	61.8	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	300	None	SW
Faribault, Minn.	16	8.8	IB	Mr	112	49	12.1	Com-d	5-5	NP2	600	None	IWX&
Farrell, Pa.	14	2.2	ID	Rm	25	30	7.8	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	450	CT	IS
Fayetteville, Ark.	17	6.5	IE	Ed	144[1]	..[4]	28.4	MC-d	8-0	NP2‡	78	TKL	SWX&
Fergus Falls, Minn.	13	7.4	IB	Rm	102	24	24.5	MC-d	8-0	NP2‡	None	T	ISWX&
Ferguson, Mo.	12	3.8	SD3	..	56[1]	..[4]	47.2	Mgr-d	7-1	NP2‡	150	None	None
Findlay, Ohio	24	8.1	IE	..	124[2]	..[4]	13.0	MC-d	7-3[7]	P2	150	DTL	SW
Floral Park, N. Y.	15	1.5	SD3	Rr	33	2	9.9	MC-d	5-5	P2‡	600	None	I
Florence, Ala.	24	10.5	IB	Rm	86	28	35.9	Com-c	3-3	NP3‡	1,800	A	EdGdIWX
Florence, S. C.	23	6.0	IE	Rr	126	15	28.5	Mgr-d	5-5	NP4‡	600	None	AISWX&
Forest Park, Ill.	15	1.9	SD2	Rm	56	39	3.1	Com-d	5-5	NP4	720	None	IWd
Fort Collins, Colo.	15	2.7	IB	Ed	108	7	14.7	Mgr-d	5-5	NP4‡	400	T	ERSW
Fort Lee, N. J.	12	2.5	SD2	..	66[3]	..[4]	23.6	MC-d	6-6	P3‡	500	FTA	None
Fort Madison, Iowa	15	4.0	IE	Mm	162	70	9.9	MC-d	7-2	P2	78	T	W
Fort Myers, Fla.	13	...	IB	Rr	111	10	21.6	MC-d	5-0	NP4‡*	300	None	GW
Fort Pierce, Fla.	14	10.5	IE	..	157[1]	..[4]	43.4	Mgr-d	5-3	NP2‡	...	None	EIPW
Fort Scott, Kan.	10	4.1	IE	Rm	123	36	5.0	Com-d	3-3	NP2	1,200	None	ASWX&
Fort Thomas, Ky.	11	5.2	SD3	Rr	12	4	10.9	MC-d	6-6	NP2	72	None	IS
Fostoria, Ohio	14	3.6	IE	Mm	154	75	7.8	MC-d	7-3[7]	P2	360	DTL	SW
Frankfort, Ind.	15	3.1	IB	Rm	98	42	10.1	MC-d	7-2	P4	360	K	ESW
Frankfort, Ky.	12	2.2	IE	G[4]	124[2]	..[4]	9.3	MC-d	12-0	P2	72	None	EdW
Franklin, Pa.	10	3.1	IE	..	161[1]	..[4]	2.4	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	600	CT	SW
Frederick, Md.	18	5.0	IE	M	158	50	10.5	MC-d	5-5	P4	1,200	K	AISWX
Fredericksburg, Va.	12	2.4	IE	Rm	116	23	15.2	Mgr-d	12-12	NP4‡	None	TA	IW
Freeport, Ill.	22	4.5	IE	M	134	58	5.3	MC-d	14-0	P4‡	260	TK	SWX
Freeport, N. Y.	25	4.9	SD2	Rm	82	25	9.5	MC-d	5-5	P2‡	600	None	ESIW
Fremont, Neb.	15	3.5	IB	Rr	101	18	17.3	MC-d	8-0	P2‡	200	TK	AEWX&
Fremont, Ohio	17	...	IE	M[4]	131[2]	..[4]	12.0	MC-d	7-3[7]	P2	420	DTL	ISW
Fullerton, Calif.	28†	16.7	SB1	Mr	96	49	28.4	MC-c	5-5	NP4‡	420	TK	SWX
Fulton, Mo.	10	1.6	IE	..	123[1]	..[4]	16.1	MC-d	8-0	P2‡	120	TAPL	EGdSWX&
Fulton, N. Y.	14	3.5	IE	Mm	160	80	8.2	MC-d	6-0	P2	...	None	WX
Gainesville, Ga.	12	3.1	IE	Rm	151	34	13.5	Mgr-c	3-0	NP3‡	1,800	None	AWX
Gainesville, Tex.	11	4.4	IE	..	122[1]	..[4]	26.4	Mgr-d	4-0	NP2‡	...	1	AESWX
Gardena, Calif.	17†	3.2	SB2	..	111[1]	..[4]	57.0	MC-c	5-5	NP4‡	300	TK	AB
Garden City, Kan.	14	2.7	IE	..	126[1]	..[4]	34.9	Mgr-c	3-3	NP4‡	100	None	EdWX
Garden City, N. Y.	14	5.3	SE3	Mm	419	63	26.4	MC-d	7-7	P2‡	None	None	ISW
Gardner, Mass.	20	22.1	IE	Mm	137	76	5.6	MC-d	11-6	NP2	300	None	ASWX
Garfield Hgts., Ohio	22	1.3	SD2	D[4]	13[2]	..[4]	30.1	MC-d	7-3[7]	P2	240	DTL	None
Garland, Tex.	11	5.3	S2	..[6]	..[6]	..[6]	78.1	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2‡	None	None	ESW
Gastonia, N. C.	23	6.1	IE	Mm	149	60	20.2	Mgr-d	7-7	NP2	300	None	EdISW

Table V—Governmental and Economic Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population (000 omitted)	Land Area in Square Miles	ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION					Form of Govt. & Selec. of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL			Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employment-Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Percent Dwelling Units Built 1940-50		No. of Councilmen-Total, At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
Geneva, N. Y.	17	2.2	IE	M	147	57	6.0	MC-d	13-1	P2	$ 340	T	SW
Girard, Ohio	10	4.0	SB2	. .	98[3]	..[4]	12.7	MC-d	7-3[7]	P2	150	DTL	AW
Glen Cove, N. Y. . .	15	6.6	SE3	M	116	50	12.8	Com-d	5-5	P2	1,200	None	IS
Glens Falls, N. Y. .	20	3.7	IE	Mr-Rm	126	43	3.4	MC-d	6-1	P2	1,500	A	S
Gloucester City, N.J.	14	3.1	SD2	Mr	66	47	5.8	MC-d	9-0	P3‡	None	None	W
Gloversville, N. Y.	24	4.3	IE	Mm	126	69	2.2	MC-d	12-0	P4	375	TW	S
Goldsboro, N. C. . .	21	4.8	IE	Rm	155	39	18.5	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2	200	None	IWX&
Goshen, Ind.	13	3.5	IE	Mm	151	72	12.7	MC-d	7-7	P4	. . .	K	ESWX&
Grand Island, Neb.	23	5.4	IB	Rr	104	14	16.2	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	200	None	ESWX
Gnd Junction, Colo.	15	3.2	IE	Rr	176	15	19.4	Mgr-c	7-2	NP4‡	480	None	ASWX
Grand Prairie, Tex.	15	4.4	S2	..[6]	..[6]	..[6]	82.8	Com-d	5-5	. . .	. . .	None	. . . .
Great Bend, Kan. . .	13	2.3	IE	. .	120[1]	..[4]	31.9	Mgr-c	8-0	P2‡	8	None	AX
Greeley, Colo. . . .	20	4.1	IE	Rr	116	11	22.0	Mgr-c	7-..	NP2	520	None	SWX
Greenfield t, Mass.	17	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	RTM-d	..-..	. . .	. . .	TAKW	ABSW
Greensburg, Pa. . .	17	. . .	SE2	Rm	126	24	9.7	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	1,200	CT	I
Greenville, N. C. . .	17	6.7	IE	Rm	174	33	19.7	Mgr-c	5-5	NP2	600	None	EGdW
Greenville, Tex. . .	15	4.7	IE	Rm	117	34	15.5	Mgr-c	5-5	NP2	None	None	AESWX
Greenwood, Miss. .	18	4.6	IB	Rr[4]	108[2]	..[4]	23.3	Com-d	3-3	P4	750	None	EWX
Greenwood, S. C. .	14	4.3	IE	M	132	62	18.1	Mgr-d	7-1	..2	300	None	EdGdSWd
Gretna, La.	14	4.0	SD1	Mr-Rm	66	48	28.5	MC-d	5-5	P4	180	None	ISW
Griffin, Ga.	14	3.5	IE	Mm	146	60	12.7	Mgr-c	3-3	NP3‡	150	None	EdISWX&
Gr. Pte. Park, Mich.	13	2.2	SD3	D[4]	26[2]	..[4]	11.5	Mgr-d	6-6	NP4‡	None	K	Wd
Gr. Pte. Woods, Mich.	.10	3.2	SD2	. .	49[1]	..[4]	76.7	Mgr-d	7-7	NP2‡	400	None	Wd
Gulfport, Miss. . . .	23	. . .	IE	Rm	148	30	38.6	Com-d	3-3	NP4	4,200	None	PWX
Guthrie, Okla.	10	. . .	ID	Rr	72	11	8.9	Mgr-c	6-6	NP2	1	None	WX&
Haddon tp, N. J. . .	12	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	Com-c	5-5	NP4	. . .	None	SW
Haddonfield, N. J. .	10	2.8	SD3	. .	65[1]	..[4]	6.4	Com-c	3-3	NP4	900	None	SW
Hanford, Calif. . . .	10	2.1	IE	. .	150[1]	..[4]	20.5	Mgr-c	4-4	NP4‡	200	TK	SX&
Hannibal, Mo.	20	. . .	IE	M	121	54	4.2	MC-d	12-0	P4‡	150	PL	ESW
Hanover, Pa.	14	3.2	SE2	Mm[4]	174[2]	..[4]	12.1	Mgr-d	10-0	P4‡	None	A	SW
Hanover tp, Pa. . . .	15	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	MC-h	7-0	P4‡	600	TKPL	AST
Harlingen, Tex. . . .	23	10.1	IE	Rm	135	21	40.1	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2‡	600	None	AISWX&
Harrisburg, Ill. . . .	11	2.1	IB	Rr	113	18	8.6	Com-d	5-5	NP4	400	None	SW
Harrison, N. J. . . .	13	1.2	SE1	Mm	426	91	6.9	MC-d	9-1	P2‡	300	None	Wd
Harrison tp, Pa. . .	15	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	MC-d	5-0	P4	400	DT	None
Harrisonburg, Va. .	11	2.7	IE	Rm	122	30	14.0	Mgr-d	5-5	NP4‡	240	T	EIW
Harvey, Ill.	21	4.6	SE2	Mm	185	83	13.4	Com-d	5-5	NP4	. . .	None	W
Hastings, Neb. . . .	20	5.8	IE	Rr[4]	118[1]	..[4]	23.1	MC-d	8-0	NP2‡	200	TK	AEGISWX&
Hawthorne, Calif. .	21†	2.6	SD2	. .	73[1]	..[4]	47.9	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡*	300	TK	WX
Hawthorne, N. J. . .	15	3.6	SD2	Mm	46	66	16.8	Com-c	3-3	NP4	1,200	None	W
Hayward, Calif. . .	24†	4.7	SE2	. .	168[1]	..[4]	44.5	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	None	K	SWX
Hazel Park, Mich. .	18	2.8	SD2	. .	70[1]	..[4]	25.7	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2‡	180	None	Wd
Helena, Ark.	11	4.4	IE	. .	130[1]	..[4]	9.5	MC-d	8-0	NP2‡	240	TKL	SWX
Helena, Mont.	18	9.0	IB	G	96[2]	..[4]	16.0	Mgr-h	5-5	NP4‡	3,000	None	AWX
Henderson, Ky. . . .	17	3.2	IB	Mr	92	44	21.5	Com-d	3-3	P2‡	2,000	None	EGdW
Henderson, N. C. . .	11	1.5	IE	. .	187[1]	..[4]	21.8	MC-d	8-0	NP2‡	150	None	SW
Hermosa Beach, Cal.	14†	1.4	SB2	. .	90[1]	..[4]	25.5	MC-c	5-5	NP4‡	300	TK	A
Hialeah, Fla.	20	14.1	SD2	X	36[1]	..[4]	75.8	MC-d	7-7	NP2	1,200	None	AWd
Hibbing, Minn. . . .	16	12.0	SE2	Mg	121	6	16.7	MC-d	5-5	NP3‡	1,800	TK	EGSWX
Hickory, N. C. . . .	15	5.6	IE	Mm	217	71	20.5	Mgr-d	7-1	NP2‡	120	None	SWX&
Highland Park, Ill. .	20†	12.2	SD3	Rr	59	17	18.9	Com-d	5-5	NP4	900	None	IW
Highland Park, Tex.	11	2.2	SD4	Rr	38	0	18.1	MC-d	5-5	NP2	None	K	WdA
Hillside tp, N. J. . .	21	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	MC-c	5-5	P3‡	600	. . .	. . . .
Hingham t, Mass. .	11	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	TM-d	3-3	NP3‡	1,400	TAK	Ed

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population (000 omitted)	Land Area in Square Miles	ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION					Form of Govt. & Selec. of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL			Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Percent Dwelling Units Built 1940-50		No. of Councilmen—Total, At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
Hobart, Ind.	10	8.1	SD2	. .	68^1	..^{4}	37.6	MC-d	7-1	P4	$ . . .	K	None
Hobbs, N. M.	14	7.7	IB	Mg	92	5	48.4	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡*	None	None	ISW
Holland, Mich. . . .	16	2.9	IE	Mm	173	69	12.4	Mgr-d	8-8	NP4‡	150	None	ESW
Hollywood, Fla. . . .	14	17.3	IE	X	125^1	..^{4}	58.9	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	2,400	None	SW
Homestead, Pa. . . .	10	0.7	SD2	Rr	59	10	1.8	MC-d	12-0	P4‡	None	C	W
Homewood, Ala. . .	13	3.8	SD4	D	36^1	..^{4}	43.0	MC-d	11-11	NP4	120	None	None
Hopewell, Va.	10	4.6	IE	Mm	183	82	13.7	Mgr-c	5-5	P4‡	480	TA	A
Hopkinsville, Ky. . .	13	2.0	IE	Rm-Mr	158	40	10.8	Com-d	3-3	P2	. . .	None	EdISW
Hoquiam, Wash. . .	11	5.0	IE	Mm	143	82	6.8	MC-d	12-0	NP2‡	300	TK	W
Hornell, N. Y.	15	2.4	IE	T	132	33	2.1	MC-d	12-0	..2	300	TW	SWX&
Houma, La.	12	1.4	IE	Mg	165^1	..^{4}	27.4	MC-d	5-1	P4	1,800	None	EGdISW
Hudson, N. Y.	12	2.0	IB	M	97	51	1.3	MC-d	11-1	P2	200	T	W
Huntington, Ind. . . .	15	3.1	IE	M	123	63	9.8	MC-d	7-2	P4	288	K	ISWX&
Huntsville, Ala. . . .	16	5.0	IE	Rm	183	38	24.6	MC-d	11-1	NP4	600	None	EdGdWX
Huron, S. D.	13	5.1	IB	. .	108^1	..^{4}	15.5	Com-d	5-5	NP5‡	1,000	None	SWX
Hyattsville, Md. . .	12	3.5	SB3	. .	111^3	..^{4}	47.5	MC-d	10-1	NP4‡	600	None	None
Idaho Falls, Idaho .	19	4.8	IE	Rr	131	12	31.9	MC-d	4-4	NP4‡	1,200	None	EWX&
Independence, Kan.	11	3.1	ID	Rm	84	27	3.8	Mgr-c	3-3	NP4‡	100	None	AWSX
Indiana, Pa.	12	1.8	IE	Rm	182	25	11.8	MC-d	12-0	P4‡	None	D	S
Inkster, Mich.	17	7.0	SD2	. .	66^3	..^{4}	58.2	Mgr-d	7-1	NP2	1,200	None	W
Ironton, Ohio	16	5.0	SE2	. .	158^2	..^{4}	10.7	Mgr-..	7-7	NP4‡	150	None	IW
Ironwood, Mich. . .	11	5.6	IB	Mg	113	22	5.4	Mgr-c	7-0	NP2	240	None	AGW
Jacksonville, Ill. . .	20	6.1	IE	Rm	127	34	7.3	MC-d	9-1	P4‡	480	TK	ESW
Jamestown, N. D. .	11	7.4	IE	. .	116^1	..^{4}	16.1	MC-d	12-0	NP4‡	400	T	ASWX&
Janesville, Wis. . .	25	7.8	IE	Mm	137	66	11.1	Mgr-c	7-7	NP2‡	None	None	SW
Jeannette, Pa.	16	3.1	SE2	Mm	230	82	9.1	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	1,125	CT	S
Jeffersonville, Ind.	18†	4.0	SD2	Rm	81	39	10.6	MC-d	7-2	P4	. . .	. . .	. . . .
Jennings, Mo.	15	. . .	S2	. .^{6}	. .^{6}	..^{6}	40.6	MC-d	8-0	NP2‡	360	TAPL	None
Johnson City, N. Y.	19	2.3	SE2	Mm^4	197^2	..^{4}	8.4	MC-d	4-4	P2‡	600	None	W
Johnston t, R. I. . .	13	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	TM-c	7-7	P2	200	TAK	None
Johnstown, N. Y. . .	11	3.4	IE	Mm^4	124^2	..^{4}	3.3	MC-d	5-1	P4‡	450	TA	WX
Jonesboro, Ark. . .	16	. . .	IE	Rm	116	33	23.2	MC-d	10-0	NP2‡	120	TKL	AX
Junction City, Kan.	13	. . .	IB	. .	113^1	..^{4}	24.4	Mgr-c	3-3	NP4‡*	60	None	AWX
Kearney, Neb.	12	. . .	IE	. .	116^1	..^{4}	15.4	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡*	200	T	WX&
Keene, N. H.	16	36.6	IE	M^4	123^2	..^{4}	6.8	MC-d	15-0	NP2‡*	200	None	AISWX&
Kenmore, N. Y. . . .	20	1.4	SD3	Rr	35	5	9.5	MC-d	5-5	P2‡	900	T	SWd
Kennewick, Wash. .	10	4.1	IE	. .	117^1	..^{4}	75.4	MC-d	7-1	NP4‡	120	TK	WX&
Kent, Ohio	12	3.4	IE	Ed	130^1	..^{4}	11.0	MC-d	7-3^7	P2	200	DTL	SW
Keokuk, Iowa	16	5.5	IE	M	121	60	7.8	Com-d	3-3	NP2	. . .	None	WX
Kewanee, Ill.	17	5.0	IE	Mm	118	65	11.4	Com-d	5-5	NP4	900	None	SWX&
Kingsport, Tenn. . .	20	5.5	IE	Mm	250	76	40.1	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	250	None	AIWX
Kingston, Pa.	21	2.2	SE3	M	135	60	4.3	MC-d	7-0	P4	300	DTK	None
Kingsville, Tex. . . .	17	4.2	IB	T	97^1	..^{4}	42.4	Com-d	3-3	NP2	720	None	ISW
Kinston, N. C.	18	2.7	IE	Mr	150	40	22.9	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2	400	None	EWX&
Kirksville, Mo. . . .	11	2.7	IE	Rm	124	35	10.3	Com-d	3-3	NP4	1,800	None	SWX
Kirkwood, Mo. . . .	19	7.5	SD3	Rr	32	7	37.6	Com-d	3-3	NP4	1,800	None	EdSW
Klamath Falls, Ore.	16	. . .	IE	Rr	132	17	11.6	MC-d	5-0	NP4‡	216	TK	SX
Laconia, N. H. . . .	15	20.3	IE	Mm	185	71	6.6	MC-d	6-0	P2	300	None	I&SX&
La Grange, Ill. . . .	13†	2.0	SD3	Rr	66	15	18.0	Mgr-d	6-6	NP2‡	None	K	W
Lakewood tp, N. J. .	11	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	Com-c	5-5	P3‡	600	K	None
Lake Worth, Fla. .	12	. . .	ID	X	76^1	..^{4}	34.4	Mgr-d	4-0	NP2	1,200	None	AEIW
La Mesa, Calif. . . .	16†	. . .	SB3	. .	91^3	..^{4}	62.7	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	300	K	None
Lamesa, Tex.	11	3.0	IE	. .	116^1	..^{4}	48.1	Mgr-c	4-4	NP2‡	120	None	SW
Lancaster, Ohio . . .	24	4.9	IB	Mm	115	67	13.5	MC-d	7-3^7	P2	150	DTL	AGdSW

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population (000 omitted)	Land Area in Square Miles	ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION					Form of Govt. & Selec. of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL			Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Percent Dwelling Units Built 1940-50		No. of Councilmen-Total, At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
Lansdowne, Pa. . . .	12	1.2	SD3	Mr	58	47	6.8	Mgr-d	7-7	P4‡	None	None	None
La Porte, Ind. . . .	20†	3.3	IE	Mm	169	74	9.6	MC-d	7-2	P4	360	K	ASWX
Laramie, Wyo. . . .	16	8.0	IB	Ed	95[1]	..[4]	24.9	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	10	None	SWX&
La Salle, Ill.	12	3.0	ID	Rm	77	38	6.0	MC-d	14-0	NP4‡	180	TK	IW
Las Cruces, N. M. .	12	5.0	IE	. .	140[1]	..[4]	37.4	Mgr-c	5-5	P4‡*	120	T	GdW
Las Vegas, Nev. . .	25	14.1	IE	. .	138[1]	..[4]	58.9	Mgr-d	5-5	NP4‡	1,200	AL	AS
Latrobe, Pa.	12	1.7	SE2	Mm	186	69	11.0	MC-d	12-0	P4‡	300	D	IX
Lawrence, Kan. . . .	23	4.9	IB	Ed	112	18	12.0	Mgr-c	5-5	NP2	100	None	AWX&
Leavenworth, Kan. .	21	7.4	IB	G[4]	104[1]	..[4]	7.3	Com-d	5-5	NP2	600	None	W
Leominster, Mass.	24	29.5	IB	Mm	96	75	9.0	MC-d	9-4	NP2	400	None	ISW
Lewiston, Idaho . . .	13	. . .	IB	Rr	108	14	21.5	Com-d	6-6	NP2‡	198	None	WX
Lewiston, Pa.	14	1.9	ID	Rm	75	22	6.0	Mgr-d	14-0	P4‡	300	D	None
Lexington t, Mass. .	17	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	RTM-..	5-5	NP3‡	. . .	TK	None
Lexington, N. C. . .	14	. . .	IE	Mm	138	75	19.4	Mgr-d	6-6	NP2	118	None	EdIW
Lincoln, Ill.	14	. . .	IB	Rm	106	31	13.6	MC-d	14-0	P4‡	120	CTK	S
Lincoln t, R. I. . . .	11	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	TM-c	5-5	P2	200	TAK	None
Livonia, Mich. . . .	18	35.9	S2	. .[6]	. .[6]	..[6]	52.6	MC-d	7-7	NP4‡*	600	TK	Wd
Lock Haven, Pa. . .	11	2.0	IE	Mm	166	69	4.2	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	900	CT	WX
Lodi, Calif.	17†	2.8	SB2	RM	111	34	28.3	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	600	None	AEdSW
Lodi, N. J.	15	2.0	SD2	Mm	70	75	32.1	MC-d	6-0	P3‡	None	A	SW
Logan, Utah.	17	6.3	IE	Ed	138	14	30.2	Com-d	3-3	NP4‡	2,400	D	ETWX
Logansport, Ind. . .	21	4.0	IE	Mr	121	48	8.2	MC-d	7-2	P4	360	AK	EW
Long Beach, N. Y. .	16	2.0	SB3	. .	95[3]	..[4]	15.1	Mgr-c	5-5	P2	2,500	None	ABI&SW
Long Beach, N. J. .	23	4.7	IB	Rm	101	36	15.0	Com-c	5-5	NP4	2,000	None	IS
Longview, Tex. . . .	25	9.2	IB	Rr	94	16	25.5	Mgr-c	4-4	NP2‡	None	None	SWX
Longview, Wash. . .	20	8.3	ID	Rr	43	11	43.2	MC-d	7-1	NP4‡*	120	TKL	WX
Lufkin, Tex.	15	8.7	IE	. .	120[1]	..[4]	35.0	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2‡	120	None	SWX&
Lynbrook, N. Y. . .	17	2.5	SD3	Rr	67	16	12.8	MC-d	5-1	P2‡	1,000	None	None
Lyndhurst tp, N. J.	20	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	Com-c	5-5	NP4	1,000	None	SW
McAlester, Okla. . .	18	. . .	IE	Rr	118	13	27.7	Mgr-d	7-7	P2‡	120	None	SWX&
McAllen, Tex.	20	5.8	IE	Rm	130	26	38.4	Mgr-d	4-4	NP2	120	None	GdISWX
McComb, Miss. . . .	10	4.1	IE	. .	133[1]	..[4]	22.0	MC-d	6-3	NP2	300	AP	ASW
McKees Rocks, Pa.	16	1.1	SE1	Mm	322	86	4.9	MC-d	9-0	P4‡	None	C	I
McKinney, Tex. . . .	11	2.3	IB	. .	101[1]	..[4]	30.8	Com-d	3-3	NP2	300	None	SW
Macomb, Ill.	11	. . .	IE	. .	131[1]	..[4]	8.2	MC-d	8-0	P2	375	TAK	SW
Madera, Calif. . . .	13†	2.5	IE	. .	156[1]	..[4]	38.3	MC-c	5-5	NP4‡	300	TK	SWX
Madison, N. J. . . .	10	4.0	SB3	. .	87[1]	..[4]	24.8	MC-d	6-6	P3‡	None	None	EdSW
Madisonville, Ky. .	11	. . .	IE	Mg	131[1]	..[4]	25.3	MC-d	6-0	P2	260	None	EdSW
Mahanoy City, Pa. .	11	0.5	IE	Mg	118	45	0.5	MC-d	15-0	P4‡	None	D	None
Mamaroneck, N. Y.	15	3.1	SD2	Rm	54	23	12.2	Mgr-d	5-5	P2‡	None	None	IW
Manhattan, Kan. . .	19	2.4	IE	Ed	138	8	16.2	Mgr-c	5-5	NP2‡*	100	None	IWX
Manhattan Bch.,Cal.	26†	3.9	SD3	. .	48[1]	..[4]	56.3	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	300	TK	W
Mankato, Minn. . . .	19	7.7	IE	Rm	141	29	18.1	Mgr-d	7-7	NP2‡	None	None	IPWX&
Maple Heights, Ohio	16	5.0	SD2	. .	40[3]	..[4]	60.1	MC-d	7-0[7]	NP2	400	TK	B
Maplewood, Mo. . . .	13	1.5	SD2	Rm	80	30	7.3	Com-d	3-3	NP4	1,800	None	None
Marblehead t, Mass.	14	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	TM-c	5-5	NP1	100	TAKS	ESW
Marietta, Ga.	21	5.4	SB2	. .	109[1]	..[4]	59.7	MC-d	7-0	NP2	200	None	EdSWX&
Marietta, Ohio	16	4.0	IE	Rm	133	38	6.8	MC-d	7-3[7]	P2	150	DTL	W
Marinette, Wis. . . .	14	6.2	IB	M	104	59	8.8	Mgr-c	5-5	NP2‡	200	None	SW
Marion, Ill.	10	2.9	IB	Mg	99[1]	..[4]	17.9	Com-d	5-5	NP4	900	None	SW
Marlborough, Mass.	16	20.0	IB	Mm	91	70	7.5	MC-d	11-4	NP2	200	None	SW
Marquette, Mich. . .	17	9.6	IE	Mr	136	48	12.9	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2‡	180	None	EW
Marshall, Tex. . . .	22	10.2	IB	T	108[2]	..[4]	26.6	Mgr-c	4-4	NP2‡	None	None	ASW

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population (000 omitted)	Land Area in Square Miles	ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION					Form of Govt. & Selec. of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL			Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Percent Dwelling Units Built 1940-50		No. of Councilmen-Total, At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
Marshalltown, Iowa	20	6.0	IE	M	118	53	10.5	MC-d	8-2	NP2	$ 250	TA	SW
Marshfield, Wis. . .	12	9.6	IB	Rm	89	39	20.3	MC-d	10-0	NP2‡	275	TAK	EdSWdX
Martins Ferry, Ohio	13	2.0	SB2	Mm	100	71	3.9	MC-d	7-3[7]	P2	144	DTL	EIW
Martinsburg, W. Va.	16	2.3	IE	Mm	157	65	9.8	MC-d	7-0	P2	100	None	SWX
Martinsville, Va. . .	17	9.2	IB	M	93	56	33.0	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	300	TA	EIWX&
Massena, N. Y. . . .	13	3.7	IB	Mm	115	68	21.2	MC-d	5-5	P2‡	750	None	Wd
Mattoon, Ill.	18	3.9	IE	Mr	146	49	17.5	Com-d	5-5	NP4	1,200	. . .	ISWX
Maywood, Calif. . .	13†	1.3	SD2	Rm	29	21	26.2	MC-c	5-5	NP4	300	K	A
Meadville, Pa. . . .	19	. . .	IB	Rm	91	34	3.7	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	900	CT	ISWX&
Medford, Ore.	19†	3.2	IE	Rr	123	10	30.9	Mgr-d	8-0	NP4‡	None	None	ISWX
Melrose Park, Ill. .	13	3.2	SE2	Mm	222	87	16.1	MC-d	6-6	P4‡	120	K	Wd
Menasha, Wis. . . .	12	2.2	IE	Mm	154	86	15.4	MC-d	10-0	NP2‡	360	CTAK	ESWX
Menlo Park, Calif. .	22†	3.1	SD3	. .	71[3]	..[4]	69.1	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	None	TK	None
Menominee, Mich. .	11	4.0	IE	Mm	139	73	11.3	MC-d	14-0	NP2‡	150	TA	SW
Merced, Calif.	18†	4.0	IE	Rr	148	7	39.1	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	240	None	SX
Mercedes, Tex. . . .	10	. . .	ID	. .	80[1]	..[4]	30.1	Com-d	5-5	NP2‡	120	None	ISWd
Mesa, Ariz.	17	5.7	SE2	. .	129[1]	..[4]	56.0	MC-c	7-7	P4‡	300	None	AEdGdSWX
Methuen t, Mass. . .	24	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	RTM-d	3-3	NP3‡	. . .	TAKS	W
Mexico, Mo.	12	. . .	IE	. .	116[1]	..[4]	16.2	Mgr-c	5-5	NP3‡	1	None	S
Miami, Okla.	12	3.6	IE	. .	122[1]	..[4]	33.0	Com-d	4-4	P2	100	None	ESW
Middlesboro, Ky. . .	14	9.0	IE	Mg	132	27	26.1	Com-d	3-3	P2	900	None	SX
Middleboro t, Mass.	10	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	Mgr-c	5-5	NP3‡	None	TA	AEGdSW
Middletown, N. Y. .	23	3.8	IE	Mr	130	47	3.3	MC-d	9-1	P2	1,000	None	ISW
Midland, Mich. . . .	14	8.3	IE	Mm	266	85	31.6	Mgr-c	5-0	NP2	200	None	SWX
Midland, Tex.	22	. . .	IE	Mg	123[3]	..[4]	62.8	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2‡	300	None	AWSX
Midwest City, Okla.	10	1.3	SD3	. .	40[1]	..[4]	99.2	Mgr-d	4-0	NP2	None	None	SW
Milford t, Mass. . .	15	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	RTM-..	3-..	. . .	. . .	TAKSW	S
Millburn tp, N. J. .	15	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	MC-c	5-5	P3‡	400	K	SX
Millcreek tp, Pa. .	17	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	Com-c	3-3	P..‡	. . .	DA	None
Millville, N. J. . . .	16	42.8	IB	Mm	113	78	13.9	Com-h	5-5	NP4	1,800	None	SWX&
Milton t, Mass. . . .	22	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	RTM-d	5-5	NP1	500	TAK	Wd
Mineola, N. Y. . . .	15	1.8	SB3	Rm-Mr	115	33	35.4	MC-d	5-5	..2‡	600	None	SW
Minot, N. D.	22	5.7	IB	Rr	111	11	21.3	Mgr-d	14-0	NP4‡	200	None	ITWX
Mission, Tex.	11	1.9	IE	. .	116[1]	..[4]	45.0	Com-d	4-4	NP2	240	None	STW
Missoula, Mont. . .	22	4.6	IE	Rm	133	24	15.7	Mgr-h	5-5	NP4‡	240	None	None
Mitchell, S. D. . . .	12	4.5	IB	Rr	100	18	10.4	MC-d	8-0	NP2‡	200	None	AWSX
Moberly, Mo.	13	3.3	IB	Mr[4]	90[3]	..[4]	3.6	Mgr-c	5-5	NP3‡	1	None	AWSX&
Modesto, Calif. . . .	17	4.2	IE	Rr	235	34	16.0	Mgr-d	7-7	NP4‡	240	None	WX
Monessen, Pa. . . .	18	2.3	SE1	Mm	146	81	7.0	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	2,100	CT	I
Monmouth, Ill. . . .	10	2.3	IB	. .	110[1]	..[4]	8.6	MC-d	10-0	P4‡	168	TK	SWX&
Monroe, Mich. . . .	21	5.2	IE	Mm	137	87	17.7	Com-d	7-7	NP2	1,000	TK	PSWX
Monroe, N. C.	10	. . .	IE	. .	150[1]	..[4]	23.8	Mgr-d	3-3	NP2	300	None	EdSW
Monrovia, Calif. . .	23†	8.2	SB2	Rm	87	41	35.0	Mgr-c	5-5	..4‡	None	TK	W
Montebello, Calif. .	26†	7.8	SD3	. .	44[1]	..[4]	65.7	MC-c	5-5	NP4‡	300	TK	B
Monterey, Calif. . .	19†	5.6	IE	. .	212[2]	..[4]	26.8	Mgr-d	5-5	NP4‡	None	D	PS
Monterey Park, Cal.	25†	6.5	SD3	. .	42[1]	..[4]	59.6	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	300	TK	W
Moorhead, Minn. . .	15	4.8	IB	. .	92[1]	..[4]	32.1	MC-d	8-0	NP2	178	None	ESW
Morristown, N. J. .	17	2.8	SB2	Rr	98	8	9.1	MC-d	9-1	P2‡	None	None	SWX
Morristown, Tenn. .	13	4.7	IE	. .	142[3]	..[4]	29.6	MC-d	5-1	NP2	240	TK	EdW
Moscow, Idaho	11	2.5	IB	Ed	107[1]	..[4]	29.3	MC-d	6-0	NP4‡	300	None	SW
Moultrie, Ga.	12	2.8	IE	Rm	124	39	20.5	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2‡	300	None	EdSTWX&
Moundsville, W. Va.	15	. . .	SB2	Mm	93	69	9.8	MC-d	8-0	P4‡	96	TPL	IWX
Mount Carmel, Pa.	14	0.7	IE	Mg	133	40	0.6	MC-d	12-0	NP4‡	300	None	None
Mt. Clemens, Mich.	17	3.7	SD2	Mm	82	67	10.2	Mgr-d	7-7	NP4‡*	300	None	SW

Table V—Governmental and Economic Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

10,000 to 25,000—continued

City	1950 Population (000 omitted)	Land Area in Square Miles	ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION					Form of Govt. & Selec. of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL			Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Percent Dwelling Units Built 1940-50		No. of Councilmen-Total, At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
Mt. Pleasant, Mich.	11	3.2	IE	Ed	160[1]	..[4]	16.8	Mgr-c	5-5	NP3‡	$ 150	None	WX&
Mount Rainier, Md.	11	.6	SD[3]	. .	26[3]	..[4]	58.7	MC-d	4-0	NP2	600	None	None
Mount Vernon, Ill.	16	3.2	IE	M[4]	184[2]	..[4]	21.7	Mgr-d	5-5	NP4‡	1	TK	ASX&
Mount Vernon, Ohio	12	2.3	IE	M	123	52	9.1	MC-d	7-3[7]	P2	None	DTL	SW
Munhall, Pa.	16	2.3	SE2	Mm	279	96	22.4	MC-d	7-7	P4‡	None	D	None
Murfreesboro, Tenn.	13	3.5	IE	. .	150[1]	..[4]	24.8	Mgr-d	5-5	NP4‡	260	None	EdSW
Muscatine, Iowa	19	6.8	IE	M	126	62	7.2	MC-d	7-2	P2‡	600	TKL	EWX
Muskegon Hts., Mich.	19	3.1	IE	Mm	202	86	18.6	Mgr-d	7-7	NP2‡	. . .	TA	SW
Nacogdoches, Tex.	12	. . .	IE	. .	117[1]	..[4]	27.3	Mgr-c	5-5	NP2‡	60	None	SW
Nampa, Idaho	16	5.0	IE	Rm	130	20	33.2	MC-d	4-4	NP4‡	. . .	None	SWX&
Nanticoke, Pa.	20	2.6	SB2	Mg	102	52	0.6	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	1,100	CT	None
Napa, Calif.	15†	3.1	IE	. .	156[1]	..[4]	31.7	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2‡	None	None	W
Natchez, Miss.	23	8.5	IE	Mr[4]	117[2]	..[4]	28.5	MC-d	8-0	P2‡	120	AKP	AWX
Natick t, Mass.	20	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	TM-c	3-3	P3	400	TAK	SW
National City, Cal.	27†	6.0	SD1	Rr	51	15	48.5	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	120	TAK	A
Naugatuck, Conn.	17	16.6	SE2	Mm[4]	146[2]	..[4]	17.6	MC-d	6-0	P2	120	T	None
Needham t, Mass.	16	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	RTM-c	3-3	NP3‡	300	TAK	W
Neenah, Wis.	12	2.5	IB	Mm	95	66	17.1	MC-d	10-0	NP2‡	240	T	ASW
Neptune tp, N. J.	14	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	Com-c	5-5	P3‡	. . .	AKS	S
Newark, N. Y.	10	2.9	IB	. .	103[1]	..[4]	6.4	MC-d	5-5	P2‡	500	None	SW
New Bern, N. C.	16	. . .	IE	Rm	139	28	19.6	Mgr-d	5-0	P2	120	None	EWX
New Braunfels, Tex.	12	. . .	IE	. .	125[1]	..[4]	33.3	Com-d	3-3	NP2	1,500	None	EdSW
Newburyport, Mass.	14	8.3	IE	Mm	135	72	3.9	MC-d	11-5	NP2‡	. . .	None	W
New Castle, Ind.	18	3.7	IE	Mm	134	71	13.2	MC-d	7-7	P4	360	K	ESX
New Iberia, La.	16	2.5	IE	Rr	134	16	30.8	MC-d	10-2	NP4	120	None	IS
New Philadelphia, O.	13	3.2	IB	Rm	90	39	4.5	MC-d	7-3	NP2	150	DTL	WX&
Newport Beach, Cal.	17†	4.5	SE3	. .	120[1]	..[4]	41.9	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	600	. . .	SW
Newton, Iowa	14†	3.8	IE	Mm	151	75	12.0	MC-d	6-2	NP2	50	None	SW
Newton, Kan.	12	3.6	IB	Rr	109	16	9.6	Mgr-c	3-3	NP..‡	100	None	ASW
Niles, Mich.	13	4.1	IE	M	122	63	14.6	MC-d	8-0	P2‡	50	TK	SWX&
Niles, Ohio	17	4.5	SB2	Mm	88	75	12.4	MC-d	7-3[7]	P2	150	DTL	EdW
Norfolk, Neb.	11	3.0	IE	Rr	118	15	11.1	MC-d	8-0	P2‡	200	TK	AWX
North Adams, Mass.	22	20.6	IB	Mm	109	71	3.2	Mgr-c	9-9	NP2	. . .	None	SWX&
N. Arlington, N. J.	16	2.7	SD3	. .	37[1]	..[4]	42.9	MC-d	6-6	P2‡	None	A	SWd
N. Attleboro t, Mass.	12	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	TM-c	3-3	P1	200	DTAK	EdSW
North Braddock, Pa.	15	1.4	SE2	Mm[4]	154[2]	..[4]	6.0	MC-d	9-0	P4‡	None	D	I
Northbridge t, Mass.	10	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	TM-..	5-5	NP3‡	150	FTAK	SW
North Miami, Fla.	11	5.6	SD3	X	22[3]	..[4]	83.3	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	600	None	. . . .
N. Plainfield, N. J.	13	3.0	SD2	D[4]	41[2]	..[4]	15.5	MC-d	6-6	P3‡	None	TA	S
North Platte, Neb.	15	. . .	IB	T	106	8	24.0	MC-d	8-0	NP2‡	200	TK	EWX
N. Providence t, R. I.	14	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	TM-c	7-1	P2	500	None	None
N. Tonawanda, N. Y.	25	10.0	SE2	Mm	147	83	19.9	MC-d	7-0	P2	600	TL	IW
Norwich, Conn.	38	5.6	IB	M	112	57	2.8	Mgr-c	..-..	NP2	. . .	None	EGSW
Norwood t, Mass.	17	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	Mgr-..	5-5	NP3‡	None	TL	EdWS&
Ocala, Fla.	12	4.4	IE	. .	143[1]	..[4]	30.8	Mgr-d	5-5	NP4‡	180	None	AEdISWX
Oceanside, Calif.	18†	10.2	SB2	. .	114[1]	..[4]	59.6	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	300	CTK	BSWX&
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	16	4.7	IB	Rm	98	41	3.3	MC-d	8-0	..4‡	269	None	WX
Oil City, Pa.	20	4.4	IE	M	127	54	0.6	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	1,500	CT	IW
Okmulgee, Okla.	18	. . .	IB	Rm	88	24	12.7	Mgr-d	5-1	NP3‡	None	None	SWdX&
Olean, N. Y.	23	6.0	IE	M	146	59	7.9	MC-d	11-0	P2	200	None	SWX
Olympia, Wash.	16	5.2	IE	G	187	40	18.7	Com-d	3-3	NP3	. . .	None	ASWX
Oneida, N. Y.	11	22.4	ID	M	83	52	4.7	MC-d	6-0	P2	400	TA*	SW
Oneonta, N. Y.	14	3.8	IB	Rm	111	21	3.0	MC-d	6-0	P2	None	None	SW
Ontario, Calif.	34†	12.1	SB2	Mr	98	49	35.2	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	600	TK	SWX

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population (000 omitted)	Land Area in Square Miles	ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION					Form of Govt. & Selec. of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL			Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Percent Dwelling Units Built 1940-50		No. of Councilmen—Total, At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
Opelika, Ala.	12	10.5	IB	..	114^1	..^{4}	28.4	Com-d	3-3	NP3‡	$1,200	None	ESW
Opelousas, La.	12	...	IE	..	153^3	..^{4}	28.4	MC-d	5-1	NP4	600	P	EISW
Orange, Calif.	12†	3.8	SE1	..	123^1	..^{4}	20.4	MC-c	5-5	NP4‡	300	DTAK	WS
Orange, Tex.	21	3.1	IE	..	128^1	..^{4}	63.7	Mgr-d	5-1	P2‡	48	None	IPS
Orangeburg, S. C.	15	3.0	IE	Rm	127	37	24.3	Com-d	3-3	NP4	1,200	None	AEdSWX&
Oskaloosa, Iowa	11	3.4	IB	Rm	106	30	10.7	MC-d	7-2	NP..	...	T	SW
Ossining, N. Y.	16	3.0	SD2	Mr	83	48	5.5	MC-d	5-5	P2‡	300	T	SW
Oswego, N. Y.	23	2.7	IE	M	126	61	3.1	MC-d	8-0	P2	...	None	SW
Ottawa, Ill.	17	3.7	IB	Mr	109	49	9.6	Com-d	5-5	NP4	1,380	None	W
Ottawa, Kan.	10	3.2	IB	Rm	108	37	6.3	Com-d	3-3	NP3‡	1,200	None	AEWSX&
Overland, Mo.	12	3.0	SB2	..	88^1	..^{4}	27.1	MC-d	8-0	NP2‡	1	None	None
Owatonna, Minn.	10	7.8	IB	..	105^1	..^{4}	17.4	MC-d	7-2	NP2‡*	45	FTK	EGdSWX&
Owosso, Mich.	16	4.2	IE	Mm	147	66	11.6	Com-d	3-3	NP3‡	2,500	None	SWX
Oxnard, Calif.	26†	3.6	IE	..	132^1	..^{4}	58.8	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	300	TK	SW
Painesville, Ohio	14	...	IE	M	123	57	19.3	Mgr-..	7-7	NP4‡	900	None	EGdW
Palestine, Tex.	13	5.2	IE	T	123	26	18.6	Com-d	4-4	NP2	500	None	SWX
Pampa, Tex.	17	3.9	IB	Mg	92	5	28.1	Mgr-d	5-1	NP2	520	None	SWX&
Paris, Tex.	22	6.9	IB	Rm	111	29	23.2	Mgr-c	7-3	NP2‡	None	None	ISTWX
Park Ridge, Ill.	22†	5.8	SD3	Rr	28	4	32.3	Mgr-d	14-0	P4‡	180	TK	Wd
Parsons, Kan.	15	4.0	IE	T	120	23	9.0	Mgr-c	3-3	NP2‡	100	None	ASWX
Pasadena, Tex.	22	7.1	SB3	..	96^3	..^{4}	79.8	Com-d	5-5	NP2	900	None	SW
Pascagoula, Miss.	11	4.0	IE	..	122^1	..^{4}	61.2	Com-d	3-3	P4	4,200	None	AGdPSW
Pasco, Wash.	10	3.8	IE	..	130^1	..^{4}	60.3	MC-d	7-7	NP4‡*	120	TK	WX
Peabody, Mass.	23	16.8	SE1	Mm	120	81	13.4	MC-d	11-5	NP2	500	None	EW
Peekskill, N. Y.	18	4.4	SB2	Mr	115	47	4.4	MC-d	6-6	P4‡*	None	C	I
Pekin, Ill.	22	5.6	SD2	M	78	52	18.4	Com-d	5-5	NP4	1,200	None	BS
Pendleton, Ore.	12	4.2	IB	..	115^1	..^{4}	28.3	Mgr-d	8-0	NP4‡	120	None	A&SWX
Pennsauken tp, N. J.	13	...	...	..	...	..	...	Com-c	5-5	P3‡	...	AKS	....
Peru, Ind.	13	2.4	IE	M	138	53	5.4	MC-d	7-2	P4	240	K	EISW
Petaluma, Calif.	10	2.3	IE		120^1	..^{4}	18.6	Mgr-d	7-7	NP4‡	200	None	S
Phenix City, Ala.	23	20.0	SD2	D	17^2	..^{4}	26.9	Com-c	3-3	NP3‡	1,200	None	TW
Phillipsburg, N. J.	19	2.9	SE2	Mm	131	84	6.6	Com-c	5-5	NP4	1,800	None	S
Phoenixville, Pa.	13	2.3	SB2	Mm	99	68	9.4	Mgr-d	12-0	P4‡	None	DA	ISW
Piedmont, Calif.	10	1.8	SD3	..	4^1	..^{4}	8.8	MC-c	5-5	NP4‡	None	None	None
Piqua, Ohio	17	3.7	IE	Mm	121	65	9.9	Mgr-c	5-1	NP2	5	None	AEISW
Piscataway tp, N. J.	10	...	...	..	...	..	...	Com-c	5-5	P3‡	...	AKS	....
Pittsburg, Calif.	13	1.7	SE2	..	152^1	..^{4}	28.3	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	None	TAK	Wd
Pittsburg, Kan.	19	5.0	IE	Rm	119	29	8.4	Mgr-c	5-5	NP2‡*	1	None	APSWX&
Pittston, Pa.	15	1.7	SE2	Rm	120	37	0.4	Com-d	5-5	P4	1,000	CT	None
Plains tp, Pa.	13	...	...	..	...	..	...	MC-..	9-..	P4‡	500	...	....
Plainview, Tex.	14	5.0	IE	..	121^1	..^{4}	41.8	MC-d	5-5	NP2	240	None	ASWX
Plattsburgh, N. Y.	18	4.9	IE	Rm	150	42	5.8	MC-d	6-0	P2	700	None	ESWX
Pleasantville, N. J.	12	7.6	SB2	Rm	92	28	5.4	MC-d	7-1	P3‡*	None	None	S
Plymouth t, Mass.	14	...	...	..	...	..	...	RTM-....	-..	...	...	TAK	AISW
Plymouth, Pa.	13	1.1	SD2	Mg	75	44	1.2	MC-d	13-0	P4‡	300	C	None
Ponca City, Okla.	20	4.1	ID	Rr	51	15	25.5	Mgr-d	3-3	NP3‡	None	None	AEWX&
Poplar Bluff, Mo.	15	5.6	IE	Rm	132	25	27.7	MC-d	10-0	P2‡	78	TAPL	AEWX&
Port Angeles, Wash.	11	6.1	IE	..	137^1	..^{4}	20.4	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	120	None	EdW
Port Chester, N. Y.	24	2.3	SB2	Mm	112	62	4.9	MC-d	6-6	..3‡	1,200	None	IS
Portsmouth, N. H.	19	15.2	ID	Rm	78	23	19.5	Mgr-c	9-9	NP2	200	None	WX&
Pottstown, Pa.	23	...	SE2	Mm	167	74	12.2	Mgr-d	20-0	P4‡	None	D	WX
Pottsville, Pa.	24	...	IE	Mr	163	49	1.6	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	1,200	CT	None
Prichard, Ala.	19	2.3	SB2	..	100^1	..^{4}	45.2	MC-d	6-6	NP4	600	None	AW
Princeton, N. J.	12	1.8	SE3	Ed	215^3	..^{4}	14.9	MC-d	6-6	P3‡	None	T	S

Table V—Governmental and Economic Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

10,000 to 25,000—continued

City	1950 Population (000 omitted)	Land Area in Square Miles	ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION					Form of Govt. & Selec. of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL			Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Percent Dwelling Units Built 1940-50		No. of Councilmen-Total, At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
Pullman, Wash.	12	2.7	IE	Ed	127[1]	..[4]	39.5	MC-d	7-1	NP4‡*	$120	TKL	ISWX
Puyallup, Wash.	10	5.8	SB2	..	98[1]	..[4]	23.9	Mgr-c	7-..	..4‡*	120	None	AW
Radnor tp, Pa.	15	...	...	..	...	..	...	Com-..	7-0	P4‡	800	T	S
Rahway, N. J.	21	4.1	SB2	Mm	115	73	21.3	MC-d	11-1	P2‡	None	None	ISW
Raritan tp, N. J.	16	...	...	..	...	..	...	Com-c	5-5	NP4	...	None	W
Reading t, Mass.	14	...	...	..	...	..	...	TM-..	3-3	NP3‡	None	TAK	EdW
Red Bank, N. J.	13	1.8	IE	..	215[2]	..[4]	16.3	MC-d	6-6	P3‡	None	A	ISW
Redding, Calif.	12†	5.9	IE	..	147[1]	..[4]	30.9	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	600	TK	EdSWX&
Redlands, Calif.	20†	17.3	SD1	Rr	83	13	20.1	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	300	TK	ASE
Red Wing, Minn.	11	7.2	IE	..	122[1]	..[4]	8.7	MC-d	9-1	NP2‡	50	T	AWX&
Reidsville, N. C.	12	4.3	IE	Mm	193	74	23.5	Mgr-c	4-4	NP2	200	None	SWX&
Rensselaer, N. Y.	11	3.0	SE2	Mm	251	84	2.2	MC-d	10-0	..4	720	TK	None
Renton, Wash.	16	3.3	SB2	..	108[1]	..[4]	68.3	MC-d	12-12	NP2	400	TK	SWX
Richfield, Minn.	32†	10.0	SD3	..	24[1]	..[4]	79.5	Mgr-d	5-5	NP3‡	720	None	None
Richmond, Ky.	10	2.3	IB	..	105[1]	..[4]	21.9	MC-d	12-0	P2	130	None	GdSW
Richmond Hgts., Mo.	15	2.4	SD3	..	37[1]	..[4]	14.7	Com-d	4-4	NP4	...	None	None
Ridgefield Park, N. J.	12	1.8	SD2	Mm	64	66	3.5	Com-c	3-3	NP4	...	None	S
Ridgewood, N. J.	17	6.2	SD3	Rr	51	6	17.9	Mgr-c	3-3	NP4	1,200	None	W
Ridley tp, Pa.	17	...	...	..	...	..	...	Com-c	..-..	P4‡	...	DCTA	None
River Forest, Ill.	11	2.3	SE3	..	225[3]	..[4]	18.0	MC-d	6-6	NP4‡	None	K	Wd
River Rouge, Mich.	21	3.0	SD1	Mm	73	71	13.9	MC-d	6-6	NP2‡	1,200	TAK	Wd
Robbinsdale, Minn.	11	5.0	SD3	..	51[3]	..[4]	49.8	MC-d	5-1	NP2	720	A	W
Rochester, N. H.	14	46.7	IB	Mm	107	72	17.0	MC-d	18-..	P3	...	...	AW
Rock Hill, S. C.	25	8.1	IE	Mm	127	64	34.4	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2‡	800	None	EdTW
Rock Springs, Wyo.	11	2.9	IE	Mg	125[1]	..[4]	14.0	MC-d	6-0	NP2‡	480	None	SX
Rockville Ctre., N. Y.	22	2.9	SD3	Rr	77	12	18.5	MC-d	5-5	P2‡	1,200	None	EIW
Rocky River, Ohio	11	1.6	SD3	..	68[1]	..[4]	30.3	MC-d	7-3[7]	P2	150	DTL	I
Roselle, N. J.	18	2.6	SD3	Mm	43	68	24.3	MC-d	6-1	P3‡	None	TA	None
Roselle Park, N. J.	12	1.2	SD3	..	66[1]	..[4]	17.9	MC-d	6-0	P3‡	150	T	None
Roseville, Mich.	16	6.6	SD2	..	50[3]	..[4]	50.4	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2‡	300	FTK	W
Ross tp, Pa.	16	...	...	..	...	..	...	Mgr-c	8-..	P4‡	400	DT	None
Ruston, La.	10	4.5	IE	Ed	121[3]	..[4]	32.0	MC-d	5-1	NP4	120	None	ESW
Rutherford, N. J.	17	2.3	SD3	Rm	32	29	15.4	MC-d	6-6	P3‡	None	None	S
Rutland, Vt.	18	8.2	IE	Mr	155	45	4.9	MC-d	12-12	NP2‡	None	TA	WX
Rye, N. Y.	12	5.7	SD3	..	66[1]	..[4]	13.9	MC-d	7-7	P4‡	None	None	None
Saco, Me.	10	37.1	ID	..	67[1]	..[4]	13.3	MC-d	7-0	P1	None	None	A
St. Augustine, Fla.	14	5.1	IE	X	117[2]	..[4]	13.5	Mgr-c	5-5	NP3‡	None	None	PWX&
St. Charles, Mo.	14	3.2	SB2	M	101	63	23.0	MC-d	8-0	NP2‡	240	TAPL	W
St. Clair Shores, Mich.	20	10.5	SD3	Rm	18	28	45.6	Mgr-d	7-7	NP2‡	1,200	None	Wd
St. Joseph, Mich.	10	2.9	IB	..	111[1]	..[4]	15.9	Mgr-c	5-5	NP3‡	100	None	SWX
St. Louis Park, Minn.	35†	10.4	SD3	..	33[1]	..[4]	69.1	MC-d	5-5[8]	NP3‡	720	TAK	IW
Salem, Ohio	13	3.3	IE	Mm	177	76	8.4	MC-d	7-3[7]	P2	125	DTL	EdSW
Salinas, Calif.	18†	5.2	IE	W	224	12	18.5	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	300	None	SX
Salisbury, Md.	15	3.6	IE	Mr	160	42	19.1	MC-d	5-2	P4‡	900	None	IWX
Salisbury, N. C.	20	5.2	IE	Mr	142	49	12.7	Mgr-c	5-5	P2	...	None	SWX&
San Benito, Tex.	13	2.4	IE	..	118[1]	..[4]	25.1	Mgr-d	4-4	P2‡	420	None	SWX&
San Bruno, Calif.	16†	2.5	SD3	..	48[1]	..[4]	52.1	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	360	TAK	SW
San Buenaventura, Cal.	17	4.5	IE	Rr	119	9	21.1	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	None	None	ABSW
San Carlos, Calif.	17†	3.1	SD4	..	56[1]	..[4]	73.7	MC-c	5-5	NP4‡	None	TK	SX
San Fernando, Calif.	14†	2.4	SE1	..	160[1]	..[4]	32.2	MC-c	5-5	NP4‡	600	TK	W
Sanford, Fla.	12	4.8	IE	D[4]	121[2]	..[4]	21.2	Mgr-c	5-5	NP3‡	175	None	IWX
Sanford t, Me.	15	...	...	..	...	..	...	RTM-..	..-..	...	...	...	....
Sanford, N. C.	10	3.9	IE	..	132[1]	..[4]	30.5	Mgr-d	7-0	NP2	...	None	SW
San Gabriel, Calif.	22†	3.4	SD2	Rr	50	21	48.5	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	260	TK	A

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population (000 omitted)	Land Area in Square Miles	ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION					Form of Govt. & Selec. of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL			Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Percent Dwelling Units Built 1940-50		No. of Councilmen Total, At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
San Luis Obispo, Cal.	16†	4.1	IE	Ed	129^{1}	..^{4}	28.4	MC-d	5-5	NP2‡	\$ 500	AK	SW
San Marino, Calif. . .	13†	3.7	SD4	. .	60^{1}	..^{4}	37.9	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	None	TK	None
San Pablo, Calif. . . .	14	2.5	S2	. .^{6}	..^{6}	..^{6}	71.7	MC-c	5-5	NP4‡	None	TK	None
San Rafael, Calif. . .	15†	5.6	SE3	. .	163^{1}	..^{4}	30.3	Mgr-d	5-5	NP4‡	None	TAKPL	None
Santa Clara, Calif. . .	14†	4.1	SD2	. .	67^{1}	..^{4}	38.5	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	300	KP	EdIW
Santa Cruz, Calif. . .	22	8.3	IB	X	94	16	21.2	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	200	None	APSW
Santa Maria, Calif. .	13†	4.0	IE	. .	168^{1}	..^{4}	22.5	MC-c	5-5	NP4‡	240	TK	SWX
Santa Paula, Calif. . .	11	4.7	IE	. .	138^{1}	..^{4}	17.0	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	150	CTAK	S
Santa Rosa, Calif. . .	18	2.8	IE	Rr	129	11	26.5	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	None	T	W
Sapulpa, Okla.	13	3.0	ID	Rr	56	14	14.1	Mgr-c	9-0	..2	None	None	WX
Sarasota, Fla.	19	11.7	IE	X	124	7	44.5	Mgr-c	5-5	NP3	None	None	ASWX
Saratoga Sprgs, N. Y.	15	27.9	IE	Rm	117	33	3.8	Com-d	5-5	NP2	500	None	ASW
Saugus t, Mass.	17	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	Mgr-c	5-5	NP2	400	None	ASWd
Slt. Ste. Marie, Mich.	18	15.9	IE	Mr	131	49	12.3	Mgr-d	7-7	NP4‡	400	None	AWX
Sayreville, N. J. . . .	10	16.3	SB2	. .	87^{3}	..^{4}	29.4	MC-d	6-6	P3‡	300	A	SWd
Scarsdale, N. Y. . . .	13	6.4	SD4	D^{4}	63^{2}	..^{4}	15.0	Mgr-d	7-7	P2‡	None	None	IWd
Scottsbluff, Neb. . . .	13	2.0	IB	Rr	99	8	25.3	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	200	None	WX
Sedalia, Mo.	20	7.1	IE	. .	118^{1}	..^{4}	8.1	MC-d	8-0	NP2‡	200	TAPL	ISX&
Selma, Ala.	23	4.3	IE	Rm	128	38	11.1	MC-d	11-11*	P4	240	None	WX&
Seminole, Okla.	12	. . .	IB	Mg	94	5	11.3	MC-d	8-0	P2‡	. . .	TK	ASWX&
Shaler tp, Pa.	16	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	Mgr-c	7-0	P4‡	400	DT	W
Shamokin, Pa.	17	0.8	IE	M	175	64	0.5	MC-d	5-5	P4‡	1,125	T	None
Shawnee, Okla.	23	5.0	IB	Rr	110	19	13.3	Mgr-d	7-7	NP4‡*	None	None	AWX&
Sheffield, Ala.	11	5.2	IE	. .	165^{1}	..^{4}	33.1	Com-c	3-3	NP3	1,200	None	AEdGdW
Shelby, N. C.	16	7.1	IB	M	108	52	21.5	MC-d	4-4	NP4‡	120	None	AEdSTW
Shelbyville, Ind. . . .	12	. . .	IE	M	120	53	4.4	MC-d	7-2	P4	360	K	. . . .
Shelton, Conn.	13	28.8	IE	Mm^{4}	134^{2}	..^{4}	20.2	MC-d	6-..	P2	None	TAK	None
Shenandoah, Pa. . . .	16	1.0	IE	Mg	144	41	0.3	MC-d	15-0	NP4‡	None	D	None
Sheridan, Wyo.	12	3.0	IE	Rr	133	17	17.8	Com-d	3-3	NP2	3,600	None	SW
Sherman, Tex.	20	5.3	IB	Rm	94	32	22.2	Mgr-d	15-15	NP2‡	None	None	AISWX&
Shorewood, Wis. . . .	16	1.6	SD3	D^{4}	45^{1}	..^{4}	13.5	Mgr-d	7-7	NP3‡	300	None	IWd
Sidney, Ohio	11	. . .	IE	. .	125^{1}	..^{4}	13.3	MC-d	7-3^{7}	P2	150	DTL	IW
Sikeston, Mo.	12	4.0	IB	. .	108^{1}	..^{4}	36.8	MC-d	8-0	NP2‡	120	TAPL	ESWX
Skokie, Ill.	24†	. . .	SD3	. .	74^{1}	..^{4}	54.1	MC-d	6-6	P4‡	120	K	IWd
Snyder, Tex.	12	. . .	ID	Mg	73^{3}	..^{4}	71.5	Mgr-d	6-6	NP2‡	None	None	SW
Somerville, N. J. . . .	12	2.2	SE3	. .	139^{1}	..^{4}	30.2	MC-d	6-6	P3‡	None	TA	S
Southbridge, Mass. .	18	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	TM-d	3-3	NP1	450	A	SW&
S. Charleston, W. Va.	17	. . .	SE3	Mm	251	88	43.5	MC-d	8-2	P4	120	K	None
South Euclid, Ohio . .	15	4.7	SD4	. .	31^{1}	..^{4}	63.7	MC-d	7-7	NP4‡*	300	None	S
South Kingstown, R. I.	10	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	TM-c	5-5	P2	352	TAKW	None
South Milwaukee, Wis.	13	4.8	SE1	Mm	116	84	14.5	MC-d	8-0	NP2	1,200	TKL	ISW
South Norfolk, Va. . .	10	6.3	SD1	. .	68^{2}	..^{4}	29.7	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡*	300	TA	None
South Orange, N. J. .	15	2.9	SD3	Ed	40	12	9.6	MC-d	6-6	P2‡	None	None	W
South Pasadena, Cal.	18†	3.4	SD3	M	57	51	19.6	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	600	TK	W
South Portland, Me. .	22	11.6	SD2	Rm	43	36	29.4	Mgr-c	5-5	NP3‡	600	None	None
South River, N. J. . .	11	3.0	SD2	Mm	70	73	13.5	MC-d	6-0	NP3‡	None	. . .	ESW
South St. Paul, Minn.	16	5.5	SE2	Mm	200	78	26.1	MC-d	7-7	NP2	50	TAK	SWX
S. San Francisco, Cal.	29†	27.7	SD2	. .	70^{1}	..^{4}	67.5	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	360	TAK	None
Springfield, Ore. . . .	12†	15.0	ID	. .	83^{3}	..^{4}	62.0	Mgr-d	6-0	NP4‡	None	None	Ed
Springfield tp (Delaware Co.), Pa.	11	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	Com-..	7-0	P4‡	300	DT	S
Springfield tp (Mt'gomery Co.), Pa.	11	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	Com-c	..-..	P4‡	. . .	DCTA	None
State College, Pa. . .	17	3.0	IE	Ed	162^{1}	..^{4}	27.9	Mgr-d	7-7	P4‡	None	None	SW

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

10,000 to 25,000—continued

City	1950 Population (000 omitted)	Land Area in Square Miles	ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION					Form of Govt. & Selec. of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL			Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Percent Dwelling Units Built 1940-50		No. of Councilmen Total, At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
Statesville, N. C.	17	6.3	IE	Mm	166	67	19.2	Mgr-d	6-0	P2	$ 120	None	AEdST&WX&
Staunton, Va.	20	8.6	IB	Rm	109	35	15.3	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	. . .	TA	BISWX&
Steelton, Pa.	13	1.8	SE1	Mm	215	91	1.7	MC-d	10-0	P4‡	300	D	W
Sterling, Ill.	13	. . .	IE	Mm	147	70	17.3	Com-d	5-5	..4	400	None	. . . .
Stevens Point, Wis.	17	7.0	IB	Mr	115	46	11.2	MC-d	9-0	NP2‡	300	CTAKSEL	SWX&
Stillwater, Okla.	20	3.5	IB	Rr	100	11	36.1	MC-d	5-5	NP3‡	250	TK	ESWX&
Stoneham t, Mass.	13	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	TM-d	3-3	NP1	100	TAK	None
Stoughton t, Mass.	11	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	Mgr-c	5-5	P3‡	None	None	None
Stowe tp, Pa.	12	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	Com-c	..-..	P4‡	. . .	DCTA	None
Streator, Ill.	16	3.2	IE	Mm	137	71	10.6	Com-d	5-5	NP4	1,200	None	I
Struthers, Ohio	12	3.7	SB2	Mm	85	83	14.0	MC-d	7-3[7]	P2	400	DTL	None
Suffolk, Va.	12	2.3	IE	Rm	121	25	11.5	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	240	T	X
Summit, N. J.	18	6.0	SB3	Mr	102	47	13.9	MC-d	7-1	P3‡	None	K	I
Sumter, S. C.	20	6.6	IE	Rm	142	37	23.1	Mgr-d	5-5	P4‡	200	None	SWX&
Sunbury, Pa.	16	2.2	IE	M	138	54	2.5	Com-d	5-5	..4	750	. . .	S
Susquehanna tp, Pa.	11	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	MC-d	8-..	P4‡	None	DA	None
Swampscott t, Mass.	12	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	RTM-c	..-..	NP1	500	TAKS	Wd
Sweetwater, Tex.	14	6.4	ID		79[2]	..[4]	35.2	Mgr-c	5-5	NP2‡	180	None	ASWX
Swissvale, Pa.	16	1.3	SE2	D[4]	116[2]	..[4]	5.6	MC-d	7-7	P4‡	300	D	None
Takoma Park, Md.	13	2.2	SD2	. .	46[3]	..[4]	30.1	MC-d	8-8	NP2	300	None	None
Talladega, Ala.	13	5.5	IE	. .	126[1]	..[4]	22.5	Com-d	3-3	NP4	1,200	None	SWX
Tamaqua, Pa.	12	1.5	IB	Mg	97	27	0.8	MC-d	12-0	P4‡	300	DA	IW
Terrell, Tex.	12	6.4	ID	Rr	79	16	25.9	Mgr-d	4-..	P2‡	260	APL	ESWX&
Texarkana, Ark.	16	3.6	IB	Rr[4]	105[2]	..[4]	24.6	MC-d	8-0	P2‡	240	TKL	ASWX
Texarkana, Tex.	25	10.7	IB	Rm	113	25	34.6	MC-d	6-1	P2‡	350	AKPL	SW
Texas City, Tex.	17	9.8	SE2	. .	142[1]	..[4]	69.1	Com-d	5-5	NP2	1,200	None	AIS
Thomasville, Ga.	14	4.3	IB	Rm	93	33	18.3	Mgr-c	5-5	NP2	100	None	AEGSWX
Thomasville, N. C.	11	3.4	IE	Mm	147	81	18.4	Mgr-d	6-2	NP2	400	None	SW
Tiffin, Ohio	19	5.0	IE	Mm	142	65	11.9	MC-d	7-3[7]	P2	300	DTL	None
Tonawanda, N. Y.	15	3.6	SE2	Mm	502	93	12.6	MC-d	7-1	P2	500	TL	ISW
Torrance, Calif.	45†	18.9	SB2	. .	99[1]	..[4]	55.5	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	None	TK	ABWX&
Traverse City, Mich.	17	7.7	IE	Mr	175	43	13.4	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	200	None	ESXW
Trinidad, Colo.	12	3.5	IE	Rr[4]	135[2]	..[4]	4.4	Mgr-c	11-1	NP2	180	None	EGW
Troy, Ohio	11	2.3	IE	. .	130[1]	..[4]	10.8	MC-d	7-3[7]	P2	150	DTL	ESW
Tulare, Calif.	12	3.2	IE	. .	128[1]	..[4]	36.1	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	120	DT	ASWX
Tupelo, Miss.	12	7.8	IE	. .	147[3]	..[4]	20.1	MC-d	7-..	NP4	. . .	KSP	EdSW
Turtle Creek, Pa.	12	. . .	SE2	. .	138[1]	..[4]	19.6	MC-d	9-0	P4‡	300	D	None
Twin Falls, Idaho	18	. . .	IE	Rr	124	11	31.0	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4	900	None	BWX
Two Rivers, Wis.	10	1.6	IE	Mm	117	81	11.2	Mgr-c	9-9	NP2‡	150	None	AEdSW
Uniontown, Pa.	20	1.9	SE2	Rm	202	29	3.6	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	750	CT	AS
Univ. Hts., Ohio	12	1.8	SD4	. .	25[1]	..[4]	54.4	MC-d	7-7[7]	NP4‡	600	None	None
Univ. Park, Tex.	24	3.7	SD3	Rr	21	0	40.7	Com-d	3-3	NP2	600	None	Wd
Urbana, Ill.	23	2.9	ID	Ed	61	17	18.5	MC-d	14-0	P4‡	120	TK	None
Valdosta, Ga.	20	5.5	IB	Rm	102	40	23.4	MC-d	6-6	NP2	480	None	WX
Valparaiso, Ind.	12	. . .	IE	. .	117[1]	..[4]	18.7	MC-d	7-..	NP4	360	K	SW
Van Wert, Ohio	10	3.6	IE	. .	134[1]	..[4]	15.0	MC-d	7-3[7]	P2	120	DTL	SWX&
Vernon, Tex.	13	3.3	IB	. .	108[1]	..[4]	24.3	Com-d	4-4	NP2‡	300	None	AEW
Verona, N. J.	11	2.7	SD3	. .	63[1]	..[4]	19.0	MC-d	6-6	P3‡	600	None	SWd
Victoria, Tex.	16	3.1	IB	Rr	114	8	29.2	MC-d	5-5	NP2	. . .	TKPL	SW
Vincennes, Ind.	19	3.0	IB	Rm	102	35	8.1	MC-d	7-2	P4	360	K	W
Virginia, Minn.	12	8.9	SB2	Mg	113	14	10.0	MC-d	9-3	NP4‡	600	T	EGSWdX
Visalia, Calif.	13†	3.2	IE	. .	139[1]	..[4]	34.0	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	240	None	ASX
Wabash, Ind.	11	3.7	IE	. .	121[1]	..[4]	12.1	MC-d	7-1	P4	. . .	K	None
Wakefield t, Mass.	20	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	TM-d	5-5	NP1	100	TAKW	AEW

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

10,000 to 25,000—continued

City	1950 Population (000 omitted)	Land Area in Square Miles	ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION					Form of Govt. & Selec. of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL			Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Percent Dwelling Units Built 1940-50		No. of Councilmen—Total, At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
Walla Walla, Wash.	24	6.1	IE	Rm	152	24	20.8	Com-d	3-3	NP3	$2,700	None	SWX
Wallingford, Conn.	12	4.1	IE	Mm	147[2]	..[4]	6.6	MC-d	6-6	P4‡	100	TAK	EdSWX&
Warren, Pa.	15	2.5	IE	M	147	52	1.9	Mgr-d	18-0	P4‡	None	DA	X&
Washington, Ind.	11	...	IE	..	132[1]	..[4]	11.7	MC-d	5-1	P4	360	K	ESW
Wash. Ct. House, O.	11	...	IE	..	122[1]	..[4]	13.1	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	120	None	S
Watertown t, Conn.	11	...	...	..	...	..	...	TM-c	..-..	...	...	TA	....
Watertown, S. D.	13	8.2	IB	Rm	114	21	19.4	MC-d	10-0	NP2‡	300	None	AEGISWX
Watertown, Wis.	12	8.5	IB	Rm	100	45	10.4	Mgr-c	5-5	NP2‡	200	None	SWX
Waterville, Me.	18	13.8	IE	M	118	55	9.8	MC-d	21-0*	P2	None	A	X&
Watervliet, N. Y.	15	1.1	SD2	M	49	60	0.7	Mgr-d	3-3	P4‡	1,000	None	ISW
Watsonville, Calif.	12	1.7	IE	..	152[1]	..[4]	10.9	MC-d	8-8	NP4‡	600	DTAK	ASWX
Waukesha, Wis.	21	4.1	IE	Mm	150	69	13.2	MC-d	15-0	NP2‡	300	CTAKL	SW
Waxahachie, Tex.	11	3.9	IB	..	112[1]	..[4]	22.0	Mgr-c	5-5	NP2‡	None	None	SW
Waycross, Ga.	19	8.5	IB	Rm	110	27	18.9	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	600	None	AWX
Waynesboro, Pa.	10	2.6	IE	Mm[4]	200[2]	..[4]	5.3	Mgr-d	6-0	P4‡	None	DA	SW
Waynesboro, Va.	12	7.0	IE	..	127[1]	..[4]	29.0	Mgr-c	5-1	NP4‡	300	T	W
Webster t, Mass.	13	...	...	..	...	..	...	TM-..	3-3	P1	350	TAK	AW
Webster Groves, Mo.	23	5.4	SD3	Rr	28	19	21.9	Mgr-d	7-7	NP4‡	300	None	Wd
Weehawken tp, N. J.	15	...	...	..	...	..	...	Com-c	5-5	P3‡	...	AKS	....
Weirton, W. Va.	24	13.8	SE2	..	119		21.0	Mgr-..	..-..	...	...	...	....
Wellesley t, Mass.	21	...	...	..	...	..	...	RTM-d	3-3	NP3‡	300	TAK	EdIW
Wenatchee, Wash.	13	2.3	IE	W	211	16	15.6	Com-d	3-3	NP3	1,800	None	WX
Westbrook, Me.	12	17.4	SE2	Mm	120	84	15.2	MC-d	13-..	..1	None	K	None
West Chester, Pa.	15	1.7	SE2	Mr	144	46	4.3	MC-d	7-7	P4‡	None	C	SW
Westerly t, R. I.	12	...	...	..	...	..	...	TM-c	7-7	P2	300	TAKW	SW
Westfield, Mass.	21	46.3	SB3	M	101	62	12.8	MC-d	11-6	NP2	300	None	EGWX
Westfield, N. J.	21	6.3	SD3	Rr	36	10	14.9	MC-d	9-1	P2‡	1	None	None
West Frankfort, Ill.	11	4.2	IB	Mg	99	8	7.0	Com-d	5-5	NP4	1,020	None	SW
West Lafayette, Ind.	12	1.6	IE	..	119[1]	..[4]	18.4	MC-d	5-5	P4	100	TK	None
West Mifflin, Pa.	18	16.0	S2	..[6]	...[6]	..[6]	57.4	MC-d	7-7	P4‡	300	D	....
West Monroe, La.	10	2.5	ID	..	66[1]	..[4]	27.3	MC-d	5-5	P4	300	None	SW
Westport t, Conn.	12	...	...	..	...	..	...	RTM-d	3-3	P2	750	TA	None
W. Springfield t, Mass.	20	...	...	..	...	..	...	RTM-d	3-3	P3‡	...	TAK	W
W. University Pl. Tex.	17	2.0	SD3	..	4[1]	..[4]	49.9	Com-d	5-5	NP2	600	None	ASW
West Warwick t, R. I.	19	...	...	..	...	..	...	TM-c	5-5	P2	300	TAKW	S
Wethersfield t, Conn.	13	...	...	..	...	..	...	Mgr-c	9-9	P2	None	None	None
Wheaton, Ill.	16†	4.3	SD2	..	78[1]	..[4]	27.7	Com-d	5-5	NP4	400	None	W
Whitefish Bay, Wis.	15	...	SD3	..	22[1]	..[4]	41.4	Mgr-d	6-6	NP3‡	60	TAK	IWd
Whitehall tp, Pa.	11	...	...	..	...	..	...	Com-c	..-..	P4‡	...	CDTA	None
White Settlement, Tex.	11	...	S1	..[6]	...[6]	..[6]	96.2	MC-d	5-5	..2	...	...	....
Whittier, Calif.	29†	5.1	SD2	Rr	65	61	35.6	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	600	None	SW
Willimantic, Conn.	14	4.5	IE	M	107	64	4.9	MC-d	7-3	P2	300	TAK	W
Wilmette, Ill.	18	5.3	SD3	Rr	36	15	15.2	Mgr-d	6-6	NP4‡	120	K	IW
Wilson, N. C.	23	6.7	IE	Mr	165	38	20.7	Mgr-d	6-0	NP2	...	None	EGSWX&
Winchester t, Mass.	16	...	...	..	...	..	...	RTM-d	5-5	NP3‡	None	TAK	AW
Winchester, Va.	14	4.3	IE	Rm	125	36	15.4	Mgr-d	13-1	NP4‡	None	TA	BSWX&
Windsor t, Conn.	12	...	...	..	...	..	...	Mgr-..	7-..	P2	None	K	None
Winfield, Kan.	10	2.6	IE	..	118[1]	..[4]	7.4	Mgr-c	3-3	NP4‡*	50	None	EGdISWX&
Winnetka, Ill.	12	3.8	SD3	D[4]	73[2]	..[4]	9.7	Mgr-d	6-6	NP2‡	None	None	EW
Winthrop t, Mass.	19	...	...	..	...	..	...	RTM-d	3-3	NP3‡	...	TAK	Wd
Wis. Rapids, Wis.	13	9.1	IE	Mm	132	64	20.6	MC-d	20-0	NP2‡	75	TKL	EdSW
Woburn, Mass.	20	12.6	SD2	M	72	55	10.1	MC-d	9-2	NP2	250	None	W
Wood River, Ill.	10	...	SE2	..	151[1]	..[4]	23.9	Mgr-d	5-5	NP4‡	1	None	W
Woodbury, N. J.	11	2.0	SE3	..	142[3]	..[4]	17.8	MC-d	9-0	P3‡	None	None	SW

Table V—Governmental and Economic Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population (000 omitted)	Land Area in Square Miles	ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION					Form of Govt. & Selec. of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL			Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Percent Dwelling Units Built 1940-50		No. of Councilmen-Total, At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
Wooster, Ohio	14	3.9	IE	Mr	160	48	11.9	MC-d	7-3[7]	P2	. . .	DTL	SWX&
Xenia, Ohio	13	3.2	SB2	Rm	109	33	13.6	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	150	None	SW
Yeadon, Pa.	11	1.6	SD3	. .	25[3]	..[4]	20.8	MC-d	7-7	P4‡	300	D	None
Ypsilanti, Mich.	18	3.2	IE	Mm	514	88	16.9	Mgr-c	7-7	NP2‡	. . .	None	Gd&SW

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[1] Data for manufacturing not included; data not reported by the census for places of less than 10,000 population in 1940; in other instances, data were withheld to avoid disclosures.

[2] Data for wholesale trade not included.

[3] Retail trade only; see footnotes 1 and 2.

[4] Unable to compute manufacturing ratio for reasons given in footnotes 1, 2 and 3. Economic Base is of 1939 (see the Municipal Year Book, 1948, Table IV).

[5] Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and Stamford, Connecticut, were consolidated with the respective parish and town in which they were located between the time of the censuses of manufacturing and business and the census of population.

[6] Incorporated after 1940.

[7] Most Ohio cities operating the mayor-council form of government and Atlanta, Georgia, have two chief elected officials—a mayor and the president of the council. The president of the council votes in case of a tie, and the mayor never votes. Neither of these officials is included in the number of councilmen shown for these cities.

[8] In Minnesota villages the governing body consists of the mayor, three trustees, and the village clerk; all five have full voting powers. The mayor and the clerk are elected for two-year terms, the three trustees for overlapping three-year terms.

TABLE VI

GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000: 1955

This table includes all cities and other incorporated places in the United States as shown by the 1950 federal census. Also included are 87 New England towns and Pennsylvania and New Jersey townships selected by special rules (see preceding article). Population and land area are as of April 1, 1950, and all other data as of January 1, 1955. A dagger (†) indicates special census after April, 1950 (see article, "Urban Places and Population".) MAYOR refers to the chief elected official and includes burgess, chairman, or president; "C" indicates he is selected as mayor by the governing body; "D" that he is directly elected by the people; and "H" that councilman receiving most votes in election becomes mayor. Under "Voting and Veto Power", code letters to the left indicate voting power as follows: "A" votes on all issues, "T" votes only in case of tie, and "N" no voting power; code letters to the right indicate veto power as follows; "A" all issues, "B" budget only, "S" ordinances only, and "N" no veto power. See headnote to Table V for explanation of all other column heads. A superior numeral (¹) or an asterisk (*) refers to notes at end of table. Leaders (. . .) indicate data not reported.

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
Abbeville, La.	9,338	1.9	MC	D4	TN	5	5	P4	$ 300	P	EdIPSWX&
Abbeville, S. C.	5,395	5.9	MC	D2	TN	8	0	..2‡	240	None	EW
Aberdeen, Miss.	5,290	3.7	MC	D..	N..	5	0	P...	. . .	K	EdW
Abilene, Kan.	5,775	2.3	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP3‡	100	None	ASWX
Abington t, Mass.	7,152	. . .	TM	D3	. . .	3	3	NP3‡	400	TAK	SW
Aiken, S. C.	11,152†	4.1	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP2	180	None	WX&
Alamo Heights, Tex.	8,000	1.7	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	1	None	W
Alamogordo, N. M.	6,783	3.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	0	NP2‡	None	None	ASW
Alamosa, Colo.	5,354	1.1	Mgr	C2	A..	9	1	P2	120	None	W
Albertville, Ala.	5,397	2.7	MC	D4	AN	6	6	NP4	240	None	EdIW
Alcoa, Tenn.	6,355	5.3	Mgr	C2	AN	3	3	NP4‡	1	None	S
Alexander City, Ala.	6,430	3.9	MC	D4	A..	6	6	NP4	. . .	None	EdGSWd
Alexandria, Ind.	5,147	1.0	MC	D4	NN	5	1	P4	180	K	AW
Alexandria, Minn.	6,319	4.7	MC	D2	NN	5	0	NP2‡	None	T	ESWX&
Algona, Iowa	5,415	2.0	MC	D2	TA	6	2	NP2	120	T	ESWX&
Alliance, Neb.	7,891	1.6	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	180	. . .	. . .
Alma, Mich.	8,341	4.8	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡*	200*	None	SWX&
Alpine, Tex.	5,261	4.2	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	120	None	SWX&
Altus, Okla.	9,735	2.5	MC	D2	T..	8	0	P2‡	300	TKSP	AEISW
Alva, Okla.	6,505	1.6	MC	D2	T..	8	0	NP2‡	25	TKSP	WX&
American Fork, Utah	5,126	. . .	MC	D4	TN	5	5	P4‡*	200	TK	W
Amityville, N. Y.	6,164	2.1	MC	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	600	None	None
Anacortes, Wash.	6,919	7.4	MC	D4	TA	7	1	NP4‡*	120	TKL	AIW
Anadarko, Okla.	6,184	. . .	Mgr	D2	AN	7	2	NP2	None	None	ESWX&
Andalusia, Ala.	9,162	9.0	MC	D4	TN	5	5	P4	150	None	EdGWX&
Angola, Ind.	5,081	1.0	MC	D4	TN	5	1	P4	180	K	SW
Anoka, Minn.	7,396	4.1	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	188	None	EdW
Antigo, Wis.	9,902	3.9	MC	D2	T..	12	0	NP2‡	. . .	. . .	SWX&
Aransas Pass, Tex.	5,396	4.5	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	1	None	SW
Archbald, Pa.	6,304	16.9	MC	D4	T..	9	0	P4‡	None	C	None
Arkadelphia, Ark.	6,819	1.8	MC	D2	T..	6	0	NP2	120	TKPL	None
Arlington, Tex.	7,692	3.2	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	NP2	120	None	ASW
Arlington Hgts., Ill.	13,380†	. . .	Mgr	D4	TA	6	6	P4‡	240	K	SW
Artesia, N. M.	8,244	1.9	MC	D2	TN	8	8	NP4‡*	60	None	SWX&
Asheboro, N. C.	7,701	3.1	Mgr	D2	TN	5	5	P2	. . .	None	W

TABLE VI—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
						Total	At Large				
Ashland, Ore.	7,739	4.8	MC	D4	TA	6	6	NP4‡	$ 75	TK	ESW
Ashland, Pa.	6,192	1.6	Mgr	D4	TS	15	0	P4‡	None	None	W
Ashley, Pa.	5,243	1.1	MC	D4	T..	6	0	P4‡	None	D	A
Athens, Ala.	6,309	...	MC	D4	AN	6	2	NP4	480	None	EdIWX
Athens, Tenn.	8,618	4.5	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	180	None	EdGdW
Athens, Tex.	5,194	4.0	Com	D2	AA	3	3	NP2	1	None	SW
Atlantic, Iowa	6,480	2.0	MC	D2	T..	6	2	NP4	48	TL	ESWX
Atmore, Ala.	6,631†	6.8	MC	D4	AN	6	5	P4	75	None	GdSTW
Attalla, Ala.	7,537	5.0	MC	D4	AA	6	1	NP4	...	None	Wd
Auburn, Ind.	5,879	...	MC	D4	TS	5	1	P4	240	K	EdSW
Auburn, Wash.	6,497	...	MC	D4	NS	7	7	NP4‡*	120	TKL	SW
Audubon, N. J.	9,531	1.5	Com	C4	A..	3	3	NP4	750	None	S
Avalon, Pa.	6,463	0.8	Mgr	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	None	C	None
Ayer t, Mass.	5,740	...	TM	D3	...	..	..	...	...	DTAKS	SW
Babylon, N. Y.	6,015	2.5	MC	C2	TA	4	..	P2	300	...	....
Bainbridge, Ga.	7,562	4.1	MC	D4	TN	6	6	NP4*	180	None	PWX&
Baker, Ore.	9,471	7.5	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	150	None	ESWX
Baldwin, Pa.	9,158	...	Com	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	....
Ballinger, Tex.	5,302	2.1	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	500	None	ASWX&
Bangor, Pa.	6,050	1.5	MC	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	240	DA	None
Banning, Calif.	7,034	7.5	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	120	TK	EdSX
Baraboo, Wis.	7,264	3.6	MC	D2	TA	9	0	NP3‡	240	TAKL	SW
Barrington t, R. I.	8,246	...	TM	C2	AN	5	5	P2	300	TAKW	None
Barstow, Calif.	7,707†	1.7	MC	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	TK	S
Bartow, Fla.	8,694	5.3	Mgr	C1	TN	4	4	NP3‡	120	None	ESW
Batavia, Ill.	5,838	1.4	MC	D4	TN	8	0	NP4‡	280	TK	EdSW
Batesville, Ark.	6,414	2.4	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P2‡	36	TKL	SX
Bath, N. Y.	5,416	2.6	MC	D1	TN	4	4	P2‡	150	TAK	EGSW
Bay City, Tex.	9,427	3.2	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	400	L	AGdSW
Bay, Ohio	6,917	4.5	MC	D4	NA	6[1]	6	NP4‡*	120	D	AS
Beardstown, Ill.	6,080	1.2	MC	D4	TN	10	0	NP4‡	192	TK	W
Beaufort, S. C.	5,081	2.6	Mgr	D4	TN	4	4	NP4	75	None	PW
Beaver, Pa.	6,360	0.9	Mgr	D4	NS	9	0	P4‡	None	AD	W
Bedford, Ohio	9,105	5.5	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	260	None	ISWd
Beech Grove, Ind.	5,685	1.6	MC	D4	TN	5	1	P4	180	TK	S
Beeville, Tex.	9,348	...	Mgr	C1	AA	5	5	NP2‡	240	None	WX
Belfast, Me.	5,960	33.0	Mgr	D2	TN	5	0	NP2	None	None	X&
Belle Glade, Fla.	7,219	1.8	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	840	None	W
Bellefonte, Pa.	5,651	0.8	MC	D4	NS	9	0	P4‡	None	D	SWX&
Bellevue, Ky.	9,040	0.9	MC	D4	TA	6	6	P2	130	TAKPL	I
Bellevue, Ohio	6,906	2.1	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2	120	DTL	W
Bellmawr, N. J.	5,213	3.7	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P..‡	None	None	SW
Bellwood, Ill.	12,527†	2.3	MC	D4	TA	6	6	NP4‡	72	K	W
Belmont, Calif.	9,505†	2.6	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡*	None	TK	SX
Belmont, N. C.	5,330	...	MC	..	N..	5	..	...	...	...	....
Belton, Tex.	6,246	3.5	Mgr	C1	A..	5	5	NP2‡	1	None	SW
Belvidere, Ill.	9,422	2.8	MC	D4	TS	10	0	NP4‡	150	TK	SWX
Benicia, Calif.	7,284	3.1	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	TK	None
Bennettsville, S. C.	5,140	10.0	MC	D2	TN	5	0	P2	300	None	EdSW
Bennington, Vt.	8,002	4.0	MC	D1	TA	7	7	P3‡	100	DTKL	WX&
Benton, Ark.	8,825†	2.1	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	...	TKL	EWX
Benton, Ill.	7,848	2.9	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	600	None	SWX&
Berkeley, Mo.	5,268	4.3	MC	D2	TA	10	0	NP2‡	60	TKPL	None
Bethany, Okla.	5,705	...	Mrg	D2	AN	9	1	NP2	185	None	SW
Bethel t, Conn.	5,104	...	TM	D2	AN	3	3	P2	385	T	W
Bettendorf, Iowa	5,132	2.7	MC	D2	TN	5	2	P2	192	None	None

TABLE VI—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

				MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL					
City	1950 Population	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
Big Rapids, Mich.	6,736	4.8	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP4‡*	$ 150	None	WX&
Big Stone Gap, Va.	5,173	5.5	Mgr	D2	TN	6	6	NP2	240	None	W
Blackfoot, Idaho	5,180	1.9	MC	D2	TN	4	0	NP4‡	820	TK	WX&
Blackwell, Okla.	9,199	3.3	Com	D3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	600	None	AESWX&
Blairsville, Pa.	5,000	0.9	Mgr	D4	TS	6	0	P4‡	None	DA	W
Blakely, Pa.	6,828	3.9	MC	D6	TS	9	0	P4‡	None	D	Ed
Bluffton, Ind.	6,076	1.1	MC	D4	TN	5	1	P4	240	K	AESW
Bogota, N. J.	7,662	0.7	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	150	A	S
Bonham, Tex.	7,049	3.3	Mgr	D2	TN	5	0	NP2‡	120	None	SWX
Booneville, Mo.	6,686	2.8	MC	D4	TN	8	0	P2	150	TKPL	W
Boonton, N. J.	7,163	2.4	MC	D2	AS	9	1	P2	None	None	W
Boonville, Ind.	5,092	0.9	MC	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Bordentown, N. J.	5,497	1.0	Com	C4	AN	3	3	NP4	750	. . .	SW
Bound Brook, N. J.	8,374	1.6	MC	D2	T..	6	6	P3‡	None	AK	None
Bountiful, Utah	6,004	. . .	Mgr	D4	TN	5	5	P4‡	150	None	ESW
Brackenridge, Pa.	6,178	0.5	MC	D4	TA	6	0	P4‡	. . .	D	EdW
Bradley, Ill.	5,699	1.3	MC	D4	T..	6	6	NP2‡	160	None	W
Brady, Tex.	5,944	2.2	MC	D2	TS	5	5	NP2‡	300	TP	ESWX
Brazil, Ind.	8,434	2.3	MC	D4	T..	5	5	P4	100	TK	W
Breckenridge, Tex.	6,610	2.5	Mgr	D2	TN	4	4	NP4‡	180	None	ASW
Brenham, Tex.	6,941	4.8	Com	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	120	None	AEdSWX&
Brentwood, Mo.	7,504	2.0	MC	D2	TS	6	0	P2‡	600	P	None
Brewer, Me.	6,862	18.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	None	None	AW
Brewton, Ala.	5,301†	3.8	MC	D4	AN	6	6	P4	180	None	GdTWX&
Bridgeport, Pa.	5,827	0.7	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	120	D	S
Bridgeville, Pa.	5,650	1.0	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	None	D	. . .
Brigham City, Utah	6,790	11.5	MC	D4	NN	5	5	P..‡	600	TK	ESWX
Bristow, Okla.	5,400	. . .	MC	D2	TN	8	0	P2‡	60	TKP	ASWX
Broadview, Ill.	6,928†	1.6	MC	D4	TS	6	6	P4‡	120	K	WX
Bronxville, N. Y.	6,778	1.0	MC	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	None	None	None
Brookfield, Mo.	5,810	2.3	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	None	None	SW
Brookhaven, Miss.	7,801	2.3	MC	D4	TN	5	1	NP4	600	AKP	SWX
Brookings, S. D.	7,764	4.1	Com	D5	AN	5	5	NP5‡	750	None	AEISWX
Brooklyn, Ohio	6,317	4.3	MC	D2	N..	6[1]	6	NP2	. . .	TK	. . .
Brownfield, Tex.	6,161	2.3	Mgr	D2	AN	6	6	NP2‡	120	None	EISWd
Brownsville, Pa.	7,643	1.0	MC	D4	TN	12	0	P4‡	120	AD	None
Bryan, Ohio	6,365	1.9	MC	D2	NN	5[1]	0	NP4‡	96	None	ESW
Buchanan, Mich.	5,224	1.7	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	125	None	SW
Buckhannon, W. Va.	6,016	1.5	MC	. .	N..	5	. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Buena Vista, Va.	5,214	2.8	Mgr	D4	NA	12	0	..4‡	None	T	W
Burley, Idaho	5,924	2.0	MC	D2	TA	6	6	NP4‡	600	None	EdWX
Cairo, Ga.	5,577	1.3	MC	D2	TN	5	1	NP2	120	None	ISW
Caldwell, N. J.	6,270	1.2	MC	D2	TS	6	6	P3‡	400	A	SWd
Calexico, Calif.	7,450†	1.3	Com	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	WX
Camden, S. C.	6,986	3.6	Mgr	D4	TN	5	5	NP2	500	None	EdWX
Cameron, Tex.	5,052	3.0	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	300	AKPL	WX&
Camp Hill, Pa.	5,934	1.5	Mgr	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	None	DA	S
Canandaigua, N. Y.	8,332	4.7	MC	D2	TS	8	0	P2	60	T	SW
Canon City, Colo.	6,345	2.6	Mgr	D2	TN	6	6	P4‡	180	None	W
Canton t, Mass.	7,465	. . .	TM	C1	AN	3	3	P3‡	600	TAK	AW
Canton, Miss.	7,048	2.2	MC	D4	TN	5	1	NP4	720	TAKP	AEdGdW
Canton tp, Pa.	7,165	. . .	MC	D4	TA	6	0	P4‡	None	DA	. . .
Carlinville, Ill.	5,116	2.0	MC	D4	TA	10	0	P4‡	60	TKP	SW
Carlstadt, N. J.	5,591	3.9	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	None	T	S
Carmi, Ill.	5,574	0.9	MC	D4	TA	9	0	NP4	150	TKL	ESWX&
Carroll, Iowa	6,231	2.7	MC	D2	T..	6	2	NP2	176	T	WX

TABLE VI—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
Carrollton, Ga.	7,753	3.1	MC	D2	T..	4	4	NP2	$ 100	None	AW
Cartersville, Ga.	7,270	3.1	Mgr	H2	T..	4	4	NP2	None	None	EW
Caruthersville, Mo. . .	8,614	1.8	MC	D4	TA	8	0	NP2‡	150	TAPL	WX
Castle Shannon, Pa. . .	5,459	. . .	MC	D6	TS	7	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Catskill, N. Y.	5,392	1.5	MC	C1	TN	4	4	P3‡	200	TA	W
Cedar City, Utah	6,106	4.2	Mgr	D4	TN	5	5	P4‡*	300	T	SWX
Cedar Grove tp, N. J. .	8,022	. . .	Com	C..	AN	3	3	NP4	750	None	SW
Cedarhurst, N. Y. . . .	6,051	1.1	MC	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	600	None	S
Cedartown, Ga.	9,470	3.3	Mgr	C1	T..	4	4	NP4‡	None	None	ASW
Celina, Ohio	5,703	1.7	MC	D2	NS	7	3	P2	150	DTL	ESW
Center Line, Mich. . .	7,659	2.3	MC	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	100	None	W
Centerville, Iowa	7,625	4.0	MC	D2	TS	5	2	P2	40	T	SWX&
Centerville, Pa.	5,845	12.6	MC	D4	A..	6	6	P4‡	6	DP	None
Centralia, Wash.	8,657	2.5	Com	D3	AN	3	3	NP3	1,800	None	ESW
Chapel Hill, N. C. . . .	9,177	1.3	Mgr	D2	TN	6	6	NP4‡	180	None	SX
Chariton, Iowa	5,320	4.0	MC	D2	TA	5	2	NP2	50	T	SWX
Charleroi, Pa.	9,872	0.7	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	300	D	W
Charleston, Ill.	9,164	3.0	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	600	None	SW
Charleston, Mo.	5,501	1.4	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	1	None	W
Charlotte, Mich.	6,606	4.5	MC	D1	TN	8	0	P2‡	100	TAK	SWX&
Chatham, N. J.	7,391	3.3	MC	D2	TS	6	6	P3‡	None	T	SW
Chattahoochee, Fla. . .	8,473	2.2	MC	D2	TS	5	0	NP2‡	12	None	EdSW
Cheboygan, Mich.	5,687	5.6	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP2‡*	130	None	W
Chehalis, Wash.	5,639	2.7	Com	D3	A..	3	3	NP3	1,000	None	ASWX
Cherokee, Iowa	7,705	4.8	MC	D2	TA	5	2	NP2	25	T	SWX&
Chester, Ill.	5,389	. . .	MC	D4	TN	6	0	NP4‡	180	TK	SWX
Chester, S. C.	6,893	3.1	Mgr	D2	TN	8	8	NP2‡	None	None	SWX
Cheviot, Ohio.	9,944	1.5	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2	300	DTL	. . . .
Childress, Tex.	7,619	3.3	Mgr	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	240	P	ASWX
Chillicothe, Mo.	8,694	. . .	MC	D2	T..	5	1	P2	300	DTAKPL	AEWS&
Chino, Calif.	5,784	5.1	MC	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	ASW
Chisholm, Minn.	6,861	4.0	MC	D2	AN	5	1	NP2	300	None	AWd
Circleville, Ohio	8,723	2.7	MC	D2	N..	7[1]	3	P2	120	DTL	SW
Cisco, Tex.	5,230	3.9	Com	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	150	None	ASWX
Claremont, Calif. . . .	7,814†	3.4	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	120	T	S
Claremore, Okla. . . .	5,494	1.5	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P2‡	325	TKP	ESWX&
Clarinda, Iowa	5,086	1.6	Mgr	D4	TN	4	2	NP4‡	120	T	SWX
Clarkston, Wash.	5,617	1.2	MC	H4	NN	7	0	NP4‡*	120	TKL	S
Clarksville, Ind.	5,905	1.6	MC	C..	A..	5	5	P4	360	K	None
Clawson, Mich.	5,196	2.4	Mgr	D2	TN	4	4	NP2	100	None	W
Clearfield, Pa.	9,357	1.7	MC	D4	TN	12	0	P4‡	240	None	WX
Cleveland, Miss.	6,747	3.5	MC	D4	TA	5	1	NP4	240	KP	SW
Cleveland, Tex.	5,183	2.7	MC	D2	TA	5	0	..2‡	None	TK	SW
Clifton Forge, Va. . . .	5,795	1.6	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	TA	AWX&
Clifton Heights, Pa. . .	7,549	0.7	MC	D4	TS	8	0	NP4‡	300	D	SX
Clinton, Ill.	5,945	1.7	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	360	None	W
Clinton, Ind.	7,223†	2.1	MC	D4	T..	5	5	P4	120	TK	SW
Clinton, Mo.	6,075	2.8	MC	D4	TS	8	0	P2‡	75	TAPL	None
Clinton, Okla.	7,555	. . .	MC	D2	TN	4	0	NP2‡	600	None	SWX&
Clinton, S. C.	7,168	3.1	MC	D2	TN	6	0	NP2	300	None	EdSW
Cloquet, Minn.	7,685	3.0	MC	D2	NA	5	2	NP2	600	T	WX
Coaldale, Pa.	5,318	2.1	MC	D4	T..	9	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Coalinga, Calif.	5,539	1.9	MC	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	240	TK	GdISWdX
Coldwater, Mich.	8,594	4.8	MC	D2	T..	8	0	P2‡	None	TK	ESW
Coleman, Tex.	6,530	2.6	Mgr	D1	TN	4	0	NP2‡	120	None	ESW
College Station, Tex. .	7,925	2.0	Mgr	D2	TN	6	0	NP2‡	None	None	Wd

Table VI—Governmental Data for Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR Selection and Term	MAYOR Voting and Veto Power	CITY COUNCIL Number of Councilmen & Election Total	CITY COUNCIL Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	CITY COUNCIL Type of Election and Term of Office	CITY COUNCIL Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
Collingdale, Pa.	8,443	0.9	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	$ 300	FD	. . .
Colonial Hgts., Va.	6,077	2.8	MC	D4	TA	5	5	NP4‡	100	T	ISW
Colorado City, Tex.	6,774	2.7	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP2‡	240	None	SW
Columbia, Miss.	6,124	. . .	MC	D4	T..	5	1	P4	600	KP	W
Columbia Hgts., Minn.	8,175	2.6	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	420	None	Wd
Columbus, Neb.	8,884	2.4	MC	D2	TN	8	0	P2‡	200	TK	AIWX&
Commerce, Tex.	5,889	. . .	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	None	None	ESWX
Concord, Calif.	18,977†	1.1	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TAK	S
Concordia, Kan.	7,175	2.2	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP3‡	96	None	WX
Conroe, Tex.	7,298	3.9	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	240	None	SW
Conway, Ark.	8,610	3.1	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P2‡	120	TKL	ESWX&
Conway, S. C.	6,073	1.9	MC	D2	T..	6	6	NP2	120	None	W
Cookeville, Tenn.	6,924	3.0	Com	C3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	36	None	EW
Coos Bay, Ore.	6,223	1.5	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	120	K	W
Corbin, Ky.	7,744	2.3	Mgr	D4	AN	3	3	P2	500	None	EW
Cordele, Ga.	9,462	2.5	Mgr	. .	A..	5	5	NP5‡	240	None	Ed&TW
Corinth, Miss.	9,785	. . .	MC	D4	TN	5	0	NP4	600	TP	S
Corry, Pa.	7,911	5.3	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	300	FCT	None
Covington, Ga.	5,192	3.1	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P2‡	100	None	EdWX
Covington, La.	5,113	4.5	MC	D4	NN	6	6	..4	. . .	None	. . .
Covington, Va.	5,860	0.7	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	None	W
Crafton, Pa.	8,066	1.9	MC	D4	AS	9	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Creston, Iowa	8,317	4.6	MC	D2	TN	7	2	NP2	60	T	SW
Crestview, Fla.	5,003	3.1	MC	D2	NS	11	. .	NP2‡	120	K	ASW
Crevecoeur, Ill.	5,499	1.6	MC	D4	TN	6	6	P4‡	120	K	W
Crockett, Tex.	5,932	4.1	MC	D2	TA	5	5	..2	. . .	. . .	. . .
Crookston, Minn.	7,352	2.9	MC	D2	N..*	9	1	NP4‡*	60	None	X&
Crown Point, Ind.	5,839	1.9	MC	D4	TA	5	1	P4	180	C	ESW
Crystal, Minn.	13,724†	5.4	MC	D2	AN	5^2	5	NP3‡	180	TA	None
Crystal City, Tex.	7,198	. . .	Mgr	D2	TN	2	2	NP2	60	None	GdSWX
Cuero, Tex.	7,498	4.5	MC	D2	TN	4	4	NP2‡	420	None	EdSW
Cullman, Ala.	7,523	3.7	MC	D4	TN	5	5	NP4	120	None	ISTW
Cushing, Okla.	8,414	1.6	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	480	None	ESWX&
Dalhart, Tex.	5,918	2.0	Mgr	D2	TN	8	0	NP2‡	72	L	SWX
Dansville, N. Y.	5,253	2.5	MC	C2	..B	. .	. .	P2	. . .	. . .	. . .
Danville, Ky.	8,686	2.4	MC	D4	TN	12	0	P2	None	None	SW
Danville, Pa.	6,994	1.3	MC	D4	T..	12	0	P4‡	None	D	EW
Darlington, S. C.	6,619	2.4	MC	D2	AN	7	7	NP2	120	None	SW
Dayton, Ky.	8,977	1.2	MC	D4	TS	6	6	P2	120	TAKPL	I
Decatur, Ind.	7,271	2.1	MC	D4	TA	5	1	P4	240	K	EW
Decorah, Iowa	6,060	2.1	MC	D2	TS	7	2	P2	50	T	SW
Deer Park, Ohio	7,241	0.8	MC	D2	NN	6^1	6	P2	30	TK	. . .
DeLand, Fla.	8,652	4.5	Mgr	D2	AN	5	1	P2	400	None	ISWX
De Pere, Wis.	8,146	3.0	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	360	TKSL	SW
De Ridder, La.	5,799	1.8	Com	D4	AA	3	3	P4	. . .	None	SW
De Soto, Mo.	5,357	1.5	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	100	Nonew	SW
Delano, Calif.	10,065†	4.7	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	108	TAK	SW
Delphos, Ohio	6,220	1.5	MC	D2	NA	7^1	3	P2	150	DTL	SW
Delray Beach, Fla.	6,312	4.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	240	None	W
Deming, N. M.	5,672	2.6	MC	D2	TN	4	4	NP4‡	None	None	AGdSWX&
Demopolis, Ala.	5,004	. . .	MC	D4	AN	6	6	NP4	240	None	AGdSWX
Depew, N. Y.	7,217	4.8	MC	D2	AA	7	7	P2‡	400	None	Wd
Derry t, N. H.	5,826	. . .	TM	C..	AN	3	3	NP3‡	700	DTKS	AW
Derry tp, Pa.	9,993	. . .	MC	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	None	D	S
Detroit Lakes, Minn.	5,787	1.9	MC	D2	TA	9	0	NP2	None	TAK	ESWX&
Devils Lake, N. D.	6,427	1.4	Com	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	480	None	ISX&

TABLE VI—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
Carrollton, Ga.	7,753	3.1	MC	D2	T..	4	4	NP2	$ 100	None	AW
Cartersville, Ga.	7,270	3.1	Mgr	H2	T..	4	4	NP2	None	None	EW
Caruthersville, Mo.	8,614	1.8	MC	D4	TA	8	0	NP2‡	150	TAPL	WX
Castle Shannon, Pa.	5,459	...	MC	D6	TS	7	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Catskill, N. Y.	5,392	1.5	MC	C1	TN	4	4	P3‡	200	TA	W
Cedar City, Utah	6,106	4.2	Mgr	D4	TN	5	5	P4‡*	300	T	SWX
Cedar Grove tp, N. J.	8,022	...	Com	C..	AN	3	3	NP4	750	None	SW
Cedarhurst, N. Y.	6,051	1.1	MC	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	600	None	S
Cedartown, Ga.	9,470	3.3	Mgr	C1	T..	4	4	NP4‡	None	None	ASW
Celina, Ohio	5,703	1.7	MC	D2	NS	7	3	P2	150	DTL	ESW
Center Line, Mich.	7,659	2.3	MC	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	100	None	W
Centerville, Iowa	7,625	4.0	MC	D2	TS	5	2	P2	40	T	SWX&
Centerville, Pa.	5,845	12.6	MC	D4	A..	6	6	P4‡	6	DP	None
Centralia, Wash.	8,657	2.5	Com	D3	AN	3	3	NP3	1,800	None	ESW
Chapel Hill, N. C.	9,177	1.3	Mgr	D2	TN	6	6	NP4‡	180	None	SX
Chariton, Iowa	5,320	4.0	MC	D2	TA	5	2	NP2	50	T	SWX
Charleroi, Pa.	9,872	0.7	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	300	D	W
Charleston, Ill.	9,164	3.0	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	600	None	SW
Charleston, Mo.	5,501	1.4	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	1	None	W
Charlotte, Mich.	6,606	4.5	MC	D1	TN	8	0	P2‡	100	TAK	SWX&
Chatham, N. J.	7,391	3.3	MC	D2	TS	6	6	P3‡	None	T	SW
Chattahoochee, Fla.	8,473	2.2	MC	D2	TS	5	0	NP2‡	12	None	EdSW
Cheboygan, Mich.	5,687	5.6	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP2‡*	130	None	W
Chehalis, Wash.	5,639	2.7	Com	D3	A..	3	3	NP3	1,000	None	ASWX
Cherokee, Iowa	7,705	4.8	MC	D2	TA	5	2	NP2	25	T	SWX&
Chester, Ill.	5,389	...	MC	D4	TN	6	0	NP4‡	180	TK	SWX
Chester, S. C.	6,893	3.1	Mgr	D2	TN	8	8	NP2‡	None	None	SWX
Cheviot, Ohio	9,944	1.5	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2	300	DTL	....
Childress, Tex.	7,619	3.3	Mgr	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	240	P	ASWX
Chillicothe, Mo.	8,694	...	MC	D2	T..	5	1	P2	300	DTAKPL	AEWS&
Chino, Calif.	5,784	5.1	MC	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	ASW
Chisholm, Minn.	6,861	4.0	MC	D2	AN	5	1	NP2	300	None	AWd
Circleville, Ohio	8,723	2.7	MC	D2	N..	7[1]	3	P2	120	DTL	SW
Cisco, Tex.	5,230	3.9	Com	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	150	None	ASWX
Claremont, Calif.	7,814†	3.4	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	120	T	S
Claremore, Okla.	5,494	1.5	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P2‡	325	TKP	ESWX&
Clarinda, Iowa	5,086	1.6	Mgr	D4	TN	4	2	NP4‡	120	T	SWX
Clarkston, Wash.	5,617	1.2	MC	H4	NN	7	0	NP4‡*	120	TKL	S
Clarksville, Ind.	5,905	1.6	MC	C..	A..	5	5	P4	360	K	None
Clawson, Mich.	5,196	2.4	Mgr	D2	TN	4	4	NP2	100	None	W
Clearfield, Pa.	9,357	1.7	MC	D4	TN	12	0	P4‡	240	None	WX
Cleveland, Miss.	6,747	3.5	MC	D4	TA	5	1	NP4	240	KP	SW
Cleveland, Tex.	5,183	2.7	MC	D2	TA	5	0	..2‡	None	TK	SW
Clifton Forge, Va.	5,795	1.6	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	TA	AWX&
Clifton Heights, Pa.	7,549	0.7	MC	D4	TS	8	0	NP4‡	300	D	SX
Clinton, Ill.	5,945	1.7	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	360	None	W
Clinton, Ind.	7,223†	2.1	MC	D4	T..	5	5	P4	120	TK	SW
Clinton, Mo.	6,075	2.8	MC	D4	TS	8	0	P2‡	75	TAPL	None
Clinton, Okla.	7,555	...	MC	D2	TN	4	0	NP2‡	600	None	SWX&
Clinton, S. C.	7,168	3.1	MC	D2	TN	6	0	NP2	300	None	EdSW
Cloquet, Minn.	7,685	3.0	MC	D2	NA	5	2	NP2	600	T	WX
Coaldale, Pa.	5,318	2.1	MC	D4	T..	9	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Coalinga, Calif.	5,539	1.9	MC	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	240	TK	GdISWdX
Coldwater, Mich.	8,594	4.8	MC	D2	T..	8	0	P2‡	None	TK	ESW
Coleman, Tex.	6,530	2.6	Mgr	D1	TN	4	0	NP2‡	120	None	ESW
College Station, Tex.	7,925	2.0	Mgr	D2	TN	6	0	NP2‡	None	None	Wd

Table VI—Governmental Data for Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
Collingdale, Pa.	8,443	0.9	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	$ 300	FD	. . .
Colonial Hgts., Va.	6,077	2.8	MC	D4	TA	5	5	NP4‡	100	T	ISW
Colorado City, Tex.	6,774	2.7	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP2‡	240	None	SW
Columbia, Miss.	6,124	. . .	MC	D4	T..	5	1	P4	600	KP	W
Columbia Hgts., Minn.	8,175	2.6	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	420	None	Wd
Columbus, Neb.	8,884	2.4	MC	D2	TN	8	0	P2‡	200	TK	AIWX&
Commerce, Tex.	5,889	. . .	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	None	None	ESWX
Concord, Calif.	18,977†	1.1	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TAK	S
Concordia, Kan.	7,175	2.2	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP3‡	96	None	WX
Conroe, Tex.	7,298	3.9	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	240	None	SW
Conway, Ark.	8,610	3.1	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P2‡	120	TKL	ESWX&
Conway, S. C.	6,073	1.9	MC	D2	T..	6	6	NP2	120	None	W
Cookeville, Tenn.	6,924	3.0	Com	C3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	36	None	EW
Coos Bay, Ore.	6,223	1.5	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	120	K	W
Corbin, Ky.	7,744	2.3	Mgr	D4	AN	3	3	P2	500	None	EW
Cordele, Ga.	9,462	2.5	Mgr	. .	A..	5	5	NP5‡	240	None	Ed&TW
Corinth, Miss.	9,785	. . .	MC	D4	TN	5	0	NP4	600	TP	S
Corry, Pa.	7,911	5.3	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	300	FCT	None
Covington, Ga.	5,192	3.1	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P2‡	100	None	EdWX
Covington, La.	5,113	4.5	MC	D4	NN	6	6	..4	. . .	None	. . .
Covington, Va.	5,860	0.7	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	None	W
Crafton, Pa.	8,066	1.9	MC	D4	AS	9	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Creston, Iowa	8,317	4.6	MC	D2	TN	7	2	NP2	60	T	SW
Crestview, Fla.	5,003	3.1	MC	D2	NS	11	. .	NP2‡	120	K	ASW
Crevecoeur, Ill.	5,499	1.6	MC	D4	TN	6	6	P4‡	120	K	W
Crockett, Tex.	5,932	4.1	MC	D2	TA	5	5	..2	. . .	. . .	. . .
Crookston, Minn.	7,352	2.9	MC	D2	N..*	9	1	NP4‡*	60	None	X&
Crown Point, Ind.	5,839	1.9	MC	D4	TA	5	1	P4	180	C	ESW
Crystal, Minn.	13,724†	5.4	MC	D2	AN	5^2	5	NP3‡	180	TA	None
Crystal City, Tex.	7,198	. . .	Mgr	D2	TN	2	2	NP2	60	None	GdSWX
Cuero, Tex.	7,498	4.5	MC	D2	TN	4	4	NP2‡	420	None	EdSW
Cullman, Ala.	7,523	3.7	MC	D4	TN	5	5	NP4	120	None	ISTW
Cushing, Okla.	8,414	1.6	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	480	None	ESWX&
Dalhart, Tex.	5,918	2.0	Mgr	D2	TN	8	0	NP2‡	72	L	SWX
Dansville, N. Y.	5,253	2.5	MC	C2	..B	. .	. .	P2	. . .	. . .	. . .
Danville, Ky.	8,686	2.4	MC	D4	TN	12	0	P2	None	None	SW
Danville, Pa.	6,994	1.3	MC	D4	T..	12	0	P4‡	None	D	EW
Darlington, S. C.	6,619	2.4	MC	D2	AN	7	7	NP2	120	None	SW
Dayton, Ky.	8,977	1.2	MC	D4	TS	6	6	P2	120	TAKPL	I
Decatur, Ind.	7,271	2.1	MC	D4	TA	5	1	P4	240	K	EW
Decorah, Iowa	6,060	2.1	MC	D2	TS	7	2	P2	50	T	SW
Deer Park, Ohio	7,241	0.8	MC	D2	NN	6^1	6	P2	30	TK	. . .
DeLand, Fla.	8,652	4.5	Mgr	D2	AN	5	1	P2	400	None	ISWX
De Pere, Wis.	8,146	3.0	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	360	TKSL	SW
De Ridder, La.	5,799	1.8	Com	D4	AA	3	3	P4	. . .	None	SW
De Soto, Mo.	5,357	1.5	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	100	Nonew	SW
Delano, Calif.	10,065†	4.7	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	108	TAK	SW
Delphos, Ohio	6,220	1.5	MC	D2	NA	7^1	3	P2	150	DTL	SW
Delray Beach, Fla.	6,312	4.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	240	None	W
Deming, N. M.	5,672	2.6	MC	D2	TN	4	4	NP4‡	None	None	AGdSWX&
Demopolis, Ala.	5,004	. . .	MC	D4	AN	6	6	NP4	240	None	AGdSWX
Depew, N. Y.	7,217	4.8	MC	D2	AA	7	7	P2‡	400	None	Wd
Derry t, N. H.	5,826	. . .	TM	C..	AN	3	3	NP3‡	700	DTKS	AW
Derry tp, Pa.	9,993	. . .	MC	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	None	D	S
Detroit Lakes, Minn.	5,787	1.9	MC	D2	TA	9	0	NP2	None	TAK	ESWX&
Devils Lake, N. D.	6,427	1.4	Com	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	480	None	ISX&

TABLE VI—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
Dickinson, N. D.	7,469	2.3	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	$ 720	None	SW
Dickson City, Pa.	8,948	4.8	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	None	C	None
Dillon, S. C.	5,171	2.5	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP4‡	100	None	W
Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.	6,268	2.2	MC	D2	AN	7	7	P2‡	600	None	None
Dolton, Ill.	5,558	4.8	MC	D4	TN	6	6	P4‡	120	K	Wd
Donna, Tex.	7,171	1.5	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	600	...	SW
Douglas, Ariz.	9,442	2.2	MC	D2	TN	6	0	P2	300	None	SWX&
Douglas, Ga.	7,428	3.1	Mgr	C2	AN	3	3	NP2	300	None	EdWX
Dover, Del.	6,223	1.8	Mgr	D2	TS	8	0	NP2‡	150	None	EISW
Dover, Ohio	9,852	3.0	MC	D2	NN	7[1]	3	P2	300	DTL	AEW
Dowagiac, Mich.	6,542	2.1	MC	D2	TN	6	0	NP2‡	100	TK	EWX
Doylestown, Pa.	5,262	...	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	None	DA	SW
Dracut t, Mass.	8,666	...	TM	C1	AN	3	3	NP3‡	450	TAKS	W
Drumright, Okla.	5,028	...	Mgr	C3	AN	5	1	NP2	1	None	ISW
Dudley t, Mass.	5,261	...	TM	..	...	..	..	P..	...	TAK	SW
Dumas, Tex.	6,127	1.8	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	600	None	GdSWX
Dunbar, W. Va.	8,032	1.0	MC	D4	T..	6	0	P4‡	100	TK	A
Dunellen, N. J.	6,291	1.1	MC	D2	TS	6	6	NP3‡	None	None	S
Dunn, N. C.	6,316	...	Mgr	H2	T..	4	0	NP2	240	None	ASW
Duquoin, Ill.	7,147	3.9	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	600	None	SW
Durango, Colo.	7,459	2.2	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	None	SWX
Duryea, Pa.	6,655	5.3	MC	D4	TB	10	0	P4‡	300	D	None
Eagle Pass, Tex.	7,276	...	Com	D2	AA	3	3	NP2	60	None	SW
Easley, S. C.	6,316	3.1	MC	D2	TN	6	0	NP2	420	None	EdSW
East Alton, Ill.	7,290	...	MC	D4	TN	6	6	NP4‡	150	K	Wd
East Aurora, N. Y.	5,962	2.1	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP2‡	300	None	SW
East Gary, Ind.	5,635	6.2	MC	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
E. Grand Forks, Minn.	5,049	2.4	MC	D2	NS	6	2	NP2	200	T	EdW
E. Grand Rapids, Mich.	6,403	2.8	Mgr	D2	AN	7	1	NP2‡	240	T	W
E. Palestine, Ohio	5,195	1.6	MC	D2	NS	7[1]	3	P2‡	50	DTL	ESW
E. Pennsboro tp, Pa.	5,582	...	Com	C2	AN	3	3	P6‡	...	DA	None
East Peoria, Ill.	8,698	4.6	Com	D4	A..	5	5	NP4	600	None	SW
East Pittsburgh, Pa.	5,259	0.4	MC	D4	NA	9	0	P4‡	None	D	None
East Ridge, Tenn.	9,645	...	Com	C2	AN	5	5	NP2	None	None	None
East Rochester, N. Y.	7,022	1.1	MC	H2	TN	4	4	P2‡	300	None	SW
East Rockaway, N. Y.	7,970	...	MC	D2	AN	5	1	P2‡	600	None	None
East Rutherford, N. J.	7,438	3.8	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3	None	None	S
East Stroudsburg, Pa.	7,274	2.5	MC	D4	TS	6	0	P4‡	300	DA	W
Eastlake, Ohio	7,486	6.5	MC	D2	NA	6[1]	..	..2	...	...	...
Eau Claire, S. C.	9,238	3.7	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP2	180	None	SW
Edgewood, Pa.	5,292	0.7	Mgr	D4	TA	7	7	P4‡	None	D	W
Edina, Minn.	9,744	16.5	Mgr	D2	AN	5[2]	5	NP3‡	1,200	None	W
Edmond, Okla.	6,086	3.5	Mgr	D2	TA	4	0	NP2	...	None	EdW
Edwardsville, Ill.	8,776	...	MC	D4	TS	10	0	NP4‡	260	TK	SW
Edwardsville, Pa.	6,686	1.2	MC	D4	TS	14	0	P4‡	300	D	None
Effingham, Ill.	6,892	1.9	Com	D4	A..	5	5	NP4	600	None	None
Elberton, Ga.	6,772	3.1	Mgr	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	AEWX
El Cajon, Calif.	11,097†	1.5	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	A&S
El Campo, Tex.	6,237	...	Mgr	C2	A..	7	7	NP2‡	60	None	SW
El Monte, Calif.	8,101	1.8	MC	C4	A..	5	5	NP4‡	600	K	AW
El Segundo, Calif.	9,890†	5.5	MC	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	W
Elizabethtown, Ky.	5,807	1.5	MC	D4	TS	6	6	NP2	120	None	SW
Elizabethtown, Pa.	5,083	1.5	MC	D4	NS	6	0	P4‡	240	None	S
Elk City, Okla.	7,962	...	Mgr	D2	TN	4	4	NP4‡	None	None	SWX&
Elkins, W. Va.	9,121	2.7	MC	D2	T..	10	0	NP4‡	150	None	WX
Elko, Nev.	5,393	4.9	Mgr	D4	A..	5	5	NP4‡	600	None	WX&

TABLE VI—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
						Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Total	At Large				
Elkton, Md.	5,245	1.2	Com	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	$ None	None	W
Ellensburg, Wash.	8,430	1.7	Mgr	C4	AN	7	4	NP4‡	150	None	ESWX
Elmira Hgts., N. Y.	5,009	1.2	MC	D2	TN	4	4	P2‡	300	None	None
Elsmere, Del.	5,314	1.0	Com	C2	AA	5	5	NP2‡	120	None	None
Ely, Minn.	5,474	2.6	MC	D2	AN	7	7	NP2‡	300	None	EdSW
Emmaus, Pa.	7,780	2.6	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	300	DA	Wd
Emporia, Va.	5,664	...	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	None	None	WX
Ennis, Tex.	7,814	2.6	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	...	P	AISW
Enterprise, Ala.	7,288	9.0	MC	D4	NA	5	..	NP4	50	TKSPL	ASW
Ephrata, Pa.	7,027	1.5	Mgr	D4	TS	8	0	P4‡	None	A	ESW
Escondido, Calif.	6,544	3.2	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	160	TK	SW
Estherville, Iowa	6,719	4.2	MC	D2	TN	5	2	NP2	30	T	ESWX&
Etna, Pa.	6,750	...	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	300	D	EW
Eufaula, Ala.	6,906	2.8	MC	D4	NA	8	0	NP4	120	None	TWX&
Eunice, La.	8,184	2.7	MC	D4	TA	5	5	P4	120	P	GdS
Eveleth, Minn.	5,872	4.7	MC	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	600	None	ASWX&
Excelsior Springs, Mo.	5,888	...	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	90	None	SX
Exeter t, N. H.	5,664	...	TM	D3	...	3	..	P3‡	600	TKS	W
Exeter, Pa.	5,130	4.8	MC	D4	TA	8	0	P4‡	300	D	None
Fairborn, Ohio	7,847	1.2	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡*	120	None	SWd
Fairbury, Neb.	6,395	1.4	MC	D2	N..	8	0	P2‡	200	TK	EGdW
Fairfield, Ill.	5,576	...	MC	D4	TA	8	0	NP4‡	250	TK	ESW
Fairfield, Iowa	7,299	2.4	MC	D2	TN	6	2	NP2	144	None	SW
Fairfield t, Me.	5,811	...	Mgr	..	...	5	..	NP3‡	60	K	...
Fairmont, Minn.	8,193	2.4	MC	D4	TN	7	1	NP4‡	78	None	EISWX&
Fairport, N. Y.	5,267	1.4	MC	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	200	None	Ed
Fairview, N. J.	8,661	0.8	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	None	T	S
Fairview, Ohio	9,311		MC	D2	NN	6[1]	6	P2	120	TK	S
Falfurrias, Tex.	6,712	2.0	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	300	...	...
Falls Church, Va.	8,797†	2.0	Mgr	C2	AN	7	0	NP2	300	TAL	Wd
Falls City, Neb.	6,203	1.7	MC	D2	TN	6	0	P2‡	100	TK	AEWX&
Fayetteville, Tenn.	5,447	...	MC	..	N..	6	..	...	...	...	...
Festus, Mo.	5,199	0.6	MC	D4	TA	8	0	NP2‡	144	TAPL	W
Fitzgerald, Ga.	8,130	1.7	MC	D2	TA	9	5	NP2‡	24	None	EdW
Flagstaff, Ariz.	6,771	2.0	MC	C2	AN	7	7	NP2	None	None	WX
Flat River, Mo.	5,308	1.4	MC	D4	T..	8	0	NP4‡	240	TKPL	None
Flora, Ill.	5,255	2.3	Com	D4	A..	5	5	NP4	600	None	ESW
Florence tp, N. J.	7,455	...	Com	C3	AN	5	5	P3‡	...	AKS	SW
Ford City, Pa.	5,352	...	MC	D4	T..	6	0	P4‡	None	D	EW
Forest Hills, Pa.	6,301	1.5	MC	D4	TA	7	0	P4‡	None	None	None
Forrest City, Ark.	7,607	...	MC	D2	TA	6	0	P2‡	300	TKL	AE&SW
Fort Atkinson, Wis.	6,280	1.9	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	200	None	ASWX
Fort Kent t, Me.	5,343	...	Mgr	C1	NN	5	5	NP..	100	AK	None
Fort Morgan, Colo.	5,315	1.1	MC	D2	AN	7	1	..2‡	60	None	EWX&
Fort Payne, Ala.	6,226	3.2	MC	D4	TA	5	5	NP4	180	None	EdSW
Fort Valley, Ga.	6,820	4.9	MC	D..	N..	6	..	...	...	...	G
Forty Fort, Pa.	6,173	1.4	MC	D4	TA	9	0	NP4‡	None	D	None
Fountain Hill, Pa.	5,456	0.8	MC	D4	TS	6	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Frackville, Pa.	6,541	0.6	MC	D4	NS	9	0	P4‡	300	...	...
Franklin, Ind.	7,316	2.0	MC	D4	TA	5	5	P4	240	K	AS
Franklin, La.	6,144	1.3	MC	D4	NA	5	5	NP4	24	None	EIW
Franklin t, Mass.	8,037	...	TM	H1	AN	3	3	NP1‡	100	DTAK	SW
Franklin, N. H.	6,552	28.1	MC	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
Franklin, Ohio	5,388	0.9	MC	D2	NA	6[1]	0	..2	...	...	...
Franklin, Tenn.	5,475	1.8	MC	D2	TN	8	0	NP2‡	...	None	W
Franklin Park, Ill.	12,517†	...	MC	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...

Table VI—Governmental Data for Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election: Total	Number of Councilmen & Election: At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
Frederick, Okla.	5,467	1.7	MC	D2	TN	8	0	P2‡	$ 150	TKSP	EdSWX&
Fredonia, N. Y.	7,095	5.0	MC	D1	TN	5	5	P2‡	300	None	SW
Freehold, N. J.	7,550	2.0	MC	D2	TS	6	6	P2‡	None	TA	SW
Freeland, Pa.	5,909	1.0	MC	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	...	D	W
Freeport, Tex.	6,012	2.4	Com	D2	A..	5	5	NP2‡	360	None	W
Front Royal, Va.	8,115	4.5	Mgr	D2	TN	4	4	NP4‡	480	None	EdSW
Frostburg, Md.	6,876	...	Com	D2	T..	4	4	NP2	300	None	W
Gaffney, S. C.	8,123	3.1	MC	D2	AN	7	1	NP2	...	None	EdIW
Galax, Va.	5,248	1.9	Mgr	D2	TA	6	6	NP4‡	100	None	W
Galena Park, Tex.	7,186	5.0	Com	D2	AA	5	5	NP2	720	None	AISW
Galion, Ohio	9,952	3.4	MC	D2	NS	7^1	3	P2	150	DTL	ESWX
Gallatin, Tenn.	5,107	1.5	MC	D2	TA	7	7	NP2	60	AK	EdSWd
Gallipolis, Ohio	7,871	2.6	Mgr	C4	AN	3	3	NP4	None	None	W
Gallup, N. M.	9,133	...	MC	C4	N..	5	5	P4‡	None	T	EdSW
Garden City, Mich.	9,012	5.6	MC	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	300	...	Wd
Gardiner, Me.	6,649	14.4	MC	D2	TN	6	0	NP2	None	None	W
Geneva, Ill.	5,139	2.8	MC	D4	TS	8	0	NP4‡	240	TK	AEdSW
Georgetown, Ky.	5,516	1.1	MC	D4	TA	8	8	P4	72	TAKPL	SW
Georgetown, S. C.	6,004	1.6	MC	D2	N..	5	0	P2	...	None	ESW
Gettysburg, Pa.	7,046	...	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	300	D	SW
Gladewater, Tex.	5,305	6.2	Com	D2	AN	3	3	..2	...	None	....
Glasgow, Ky.	7,025	2.2	MC	D4	TN	6	6	NP2	60	None	SW
Glassboro, N. J.	5,867	9.1	MC	D2	T2	6	6	P3‡	None	None	SW
Glassport, Pa.	8,707	1.8	MC	D4	NS	9	0	P4‡	300	D	None
Glen Ellyn, Ill.	12,149†	4.5	MC	D4	TA	6	6	NP4‡	36	K	SW
Glen Ridge, N. J.	7,620	1.3	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	None	TA	SWd
Glen Rock, N. J.	7,145	2.7	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P3‡	None	TA	None
Glencoe, Ill.	8,647†	3.7	Mgr	D4	TN	6	6	NP4‡	None	K	IW
Glendale, Ariz.	8,179	1.3	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP2	300	None	SW
Glendive, Mont.	5,254	1.7	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2	250	TL	WX
Glenolden, Pa.	6,450	0.8	MC	D4	NS	7	7	P4‡	240	None	None
Glenview, Ill.	10,057†	4.3	Mgr	D4	TA	6	6	NP4‡	125	K	W
Globe, Ariz.	6,419	1.5	MC	D2	TN	6	0	P2	300	None	SW
Golden, Colo.	5,238	2.0	Mgr	C2	AN	9	1	NP2	None	None	W
Golden Valley, Minn.	5,551	12.0	MC	D2	AN	5^2	5	NP3‡	300	None	Wd
Gonzales, Tex.	5,659	1.5	MC	D2	TA	4	0	NP2‡	240	A	EdSW
Grafton, W. Va.	7,365	2.2	Mgr	C..	T..	4	4	NP4‡*	60	None	IW
Graham, N. C.	5,026	1.5	Mgr	D2	TN	5	5	P2	125	None	W
Graham, Tex.	6,742	...	Mgr	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	25	None	SWX&
Grand Haven, Mich.	9,536	5.3	Mgr	D1	A..	5	5	NP2‡	50	T	ESWX&
Grand Rapids, Minn.	6,019	3.7	MC	D2	AN	5	5	NP3‡	300	TA	AEdWX&
Grandview, Hgts., O.	7,659	1.3	MC	D4	N..	7^1	7	NP4‡	None	T	None
Grants Pass, Ore.	8,116	3.6	Mgr	D2	TS	8	0	NP4‡	None	T	SW
Grass Valley, Calif.	5,283	1.0	MC	C4	AN	5	5	NP4	120	None	SWd
Gt. Barrington t, Mass.	6,712	...	TM	C1	...	3	3	P1	500	DTAK	W
Great Neck, N. Y.	7,759	1.3	MC	D2	T..	4	4	P2‡	300	None	S
Greenbelt, Md.	7,074	5.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP2	250	...	AIS
Greencastle, Ind.	6,888	1.3	MC	D4	TN	5	1	P4	180	K	SW
Greeneville, Tenn.	8,721	3.2	MC	D2	T..	4	4	P2‡	300	None	S
Greenfield, Ind.	6,159	2.1	MC	D4	TA	5	1	P4	180	K	EdSW
Greensburg, Ind.	6,619	1.3	MC	D4	T..	5	1	P4	240	K	SW
Greenville, Ala.	6,781	...	MC	D4	AN	6	..	NP4	...	None	W
Greenville, Mich.	6,668	4.1	MC	D1	T..	6	0	P2‡	60	TK	SWX&
Greenville, Ohio	8,859	2.0	MC	D2	NA	7^1	3	P2	150	DTL	SW
Greenville, Pa.	9,210	...	MC	D4	TA	7	7	P4‡	300	None	AIS
Greer, S. C.	5,050	2.2	MC	D2	TA	6	6	..2	...	None	EdSW

Table VI—Governmental Data for Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
						Total	At Large				
Grenada, Miss.	7,388	1.9	Mgr	D4	T..	6	2	NP4	$ 300	TAKP	AWX
Grinnell, Iowa	6,828	2.2	MC	D2	TS	6	2	NP2	50	T	SW
Grosse Pointe, Mich.	6,283	1.1	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP4‡	None	TAK	Wd
Gr. Pte. Farms, Mich.	9,410	2.7	MC	C2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	None	None	W
Groton, Conn.	7,036	3.1	MC	D2	TN	6	..	P3‡	None	TK	EdSW
Grove City, Pa.	7,411	1.7	Mgr	D4	TA	8	0	P4‡	None	DA	ESW
Guilford t, Conn.	5,092	...	TM	D2	AN	..	..	...	...	TA	None
Guntersville, Ala.	5,253	9.1	Com	C3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	900	None	EdIW
Guttenberg, N. J.	5,566	0.2	MC	D2	A..	6	6	P2‡	500	None	None
Haddon Heights, N. J.	7,287	2.0	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P3‡	None	TA	AS
Haines City, Fla.	5,630	4.8	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	130	None	ASWX&
Haledon, N. J.	6,204	1.2	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	None	TA	W
Haltom City, Tex.	5,760		MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	None	None	None
Hamburg, N. Y.	6,938	1.5	MC	D4	AA	5	1	NP2‡	800	None	SW
Hamlet, N. C.	5,061	1.7	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2	60	None	None
Hammond, La.	8,010	4.0	Com	D4	AN	3	3	NP4	2,500	None	ASWX&
Hammonton, N. J.	8,411	42.5	MC	D2	AN	7	7	P2‡	72	None	SW
Hancock, Mich.	5,223	1.7	MC	D1	TN	8	0	P2‡	50	TK	Wd
Hanover t, N. H.	6,259	...	TM	..	...	..	..	...	...	DT	None
Hapeville, Ga.	8,560	2.2	MC	D2	TA	5	1	NP2‡	600	None	AW
Harriman, Tenn.	6,389	2.0	MC	D2	TA	6	6	NP2	60	TKPL	EdW
Harrison, Ark.	5,542	4.0	MC	D2	NN	8	8	NP2	30	TKL	WX
Harrodsburg, Ky.	5,262	3.1	MC	D4	TS	4	0	P4	50	None	SW
Hartford City, Ind.	7,253	1.7	MC	D4	TA	5	1	P4	240	TK	SW
Hartsville, S. C.	5,658	2.2	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP2	300	None	SWX&
Hasbrouck Hgts., N. J.	9,181	1.5	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	None	None	S
Hastings, Mich.	6,096	5.6	MC	D2	TN	8	0	NP2‡	300	TK	SW
Hastings, Minn.	6,560	8.5	MC	D2	AA	7	1	NP2	None	None	W
Hastings-on-Hud., N.Y.	7,565	2.0	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	200	None	None
Haverstraw, N. Y.	5,818	2.0	MC	D2	TN	4	4	P2‡	650	None	S
Havre, Mont.	8,086	1.2	MC	D2	T..	6	0	NP2	72	T	WX
Havre de Grace, Md.	7,809	2.1	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP2‡	300	None	SWd
Hays, Kan.	8,625	2.3	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP3‡	50	None	ASWX&
Hazard, Ky.	6,985	3.1	Mgr	D4	AA	5	5	NP2‡	500	None	AWd
Hellertown, Pa.	5,435	1.0	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	120	D	W
Henderson, Tex.	6,833	4.9	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	420	None	SW
Hendersonville, N. C.	6,103	2.2	MC	D4	TN	4	4	P4	300	None	I
Henryetta, Okla.	7,987	...	Mgr	C2	TN	5	1	NP2‡	None	...	SW
Hereford, Tex.	5,207	1.8	Mgr	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	300	None	SW
Herkimer, N. Y.	9,400	2.0	MC	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	500	None	EISW
Herrin, Ill.	9,331	2.1	MC	D4	TN	8	0	P4‡	240	TK	SW
Highland, Ind.	9,017†	12.4	MC	C4	AN	5	0	P4	2,400	K	Wd
Highland Park, N. J.	9,721	1.8	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P3‡	None	T	SWd
Hillsboro, Ohio	5,126	2.9	MC	D2	NN	6[1]	6	P2	100	TK	SW
Hillsboro, Ore.	5,142	1.6	Mgr	D2	TS	6	0	NP4‡	60	None	SWX
Hillsboro, Tex.	8,363	4.1	MC	D2	AA	5	5	NP2‡	240	None	ISW
Hillsdale, Mich.	7,297	4.1	MC	D1	T..	8	0	P2‡	50	TAK	EWX&
Hinsdale, Ill.	9,846†	3.1	Mgr	D4	TA	6	6	NP4‡	None	K	EIW
Hinton, W. Va.	5,780	3.9	MC	D2	T..	4	4	P2	25	None	None
Hobart, Okla.	5,380	...	MC	D2	TN	4	0	NP2	300	TKSP	ISWX
Holdenville, Okla.	6,192	...	MC	D2	TN	8	0	P2‡	56	TKP	SWd
Hollidaysburg, Pa.	6,483	...	Mgr	D4	TS	14	0	P4‡	None	None	SW
Homewood, Ill.	10,613†	4.5	Mgr	D4	AN	7	7	P4‡	150	K	ASW
Honesdale, Pa.	5,662	4.3	MC	D4	TS	7	7	NP4‡	300	DA	None
Hoopeston, Ill.	5,992	1.6	MC	D4	TN	7	0	NP4‡	240	TK	W
Hope, Ark.	8,605	4.1	MC	D2	TS	8	0	P2‡	825	TKL	AESWX

TABLE VI—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election: Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
Hopkins, Minn.	7,595	3.7	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	$ 100	None	W
Hot Springs, S. D.	5,030	2.9	Mgr	D2	AN	9	. .	NP2‡	60	None	ASX&
Houlton t, Me.	8,377	36.0	Mgr	C1	TN	7	7	NP3‡	150	None	EdW&X
Hudson Falls, N. Y.	7,236	1.8	MC	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	. . .	None	SW
Hugo, Okla.	5,984	2.3	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P2‡	100	TP	SW
Humboldt, Tenn.	7,426	. . .	MC	D2	T..	5	5	NP2	. . .	None	. . .
Huntingdon, Pa.	7,330	1.7	MC	D4	TS	10	0	NP2‡	None	None	W
Huntington Bch, Cal.	5,871†	4.7	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TKPL	AS
Huntsville, Tex.	9,820	. . .	MC	D2	TN	8	0	P2‡	12	TK	SWX
Ilion, N. Y.	9,363	2.4	MC	D1	A..	5	5	P2‡	250	TA	EdSW
Indianola, Iowa	5,145	2.7	MC	D2	TS	6	2	NP2	120	T	ESW
Indio, Calif.	6,450†	5.0	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	P4‡	300	TK	W
Int'l. Falls, Minn.	6,269	1.2	MC	D2	TS	7	1	NP2‡	390	TK	IWX
Iola, Kan.	7,094	1.4	Com	D3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	900	None	AEGdSWX&
Ionia, Mich.	6,412	1.9	MC	D2	TN	8	0	P2	40	TK	W
Ipswich t, Mass.	6,895	. . .	Mgr	. .	. . .	5	5	NP4‡	. . .	None	. . .
Iron Mountain, Mich.	9,679	6.4	MC	D2	TN	10	0	P2	60	TK	W
Ishpeming, Mich.	8,962	8.8	Mgr	C1	AN	9	9	NP3‡	100	None	IW
Jacinto City, Tex.	6,856	1.8	MC	D2	AA	5	5	..2	. . .	. . .	. . .
Jackson, La.	6,772	1.0	MC	D4	TN	5	5	NP4	60	None	GdW
Jackson, Ohio	6,504	2.6	MC	D2	NS	7[1]	3	P2	150	DTL	AEdSW
Jacksonville, Tex.	8,607	4.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	120	None	ASWX&
Jacksonville Bch., Fla.	6,430	7.9	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	NP2	120	K	EdSW
Jasper, Ala.	8,589	4.0	Mgr	C3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	1,200	None	AGdSW
Jasper, Ind.	5,215	. . .	MC	D4	N..	5	1	P4	240	K	ESW
Jefferson, Pa.	5,534	. . .	MC	C4	AN	7	0	P4‡	300	D	. . .
Jenkins, Ky.	6,921	11.8	MC	D4	TA	6	6	NP2	None	None	None
Jenkintown, Pa.	5,130	1.0	MC	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	None	None	None
Jennings, La.	10,673†	10.5	Com	D4	AN	3	3	P4	. . .	None	W
Jersey Shore, Pa.	5,595	1.2	MC	D4	TS	. .	. .	P4‡	None	None	None
Jerseyville, Ill.	5,792	4.2	Com	D4	A..	5	5	NP4	100	None	SW
Kalispell, Mont.	9,737	2.1	MC	D2	TS	8	0	NP2	360	T	SWX&
Kane, Pa.	5,706	1.7	MC	D4	TS	8	0	P4‡	None	DA	None
Kaukauna, Wis.	8,337	2.6	MC	D2	TA	10	0	NP2‡	480	TAKL	EISW
Keansburg, N. J.	5,559	0.9	Mgr	C4	AN	3	3	NP4	300	None	ISW
Kelso, Wash.	7,345	1.4	MC	D4	NN	7	1	NP4‡*	120	TKL	SWX
Kendallville, Ind.	6,119	1.6	MC	D4	T..	5	5	P4	100	TK	ESWX
Kenner, La.	5,535	10.0	MC	C4	TA	5	5	NP4	180	P	None
Kennett, Mo.	8,685	2.8	MC	D4	T..	8	0	NP2‡	48	TAPL	ESW
Kenton, Ohio	8,475	2.4	MC	D2	NN	7[1]	3	P2	150	DTKPL	W
Kermit, Tex.	6,912	1.5	Mgr	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	600	None	SW
Kerryville, Tex.	7,691	2.5	Mgr	C1	TN	4	4	NP2‡	None	None	SWX&
Keyport, N. J.	5,888	1.4	MC	D2	TS	6	6	P3‡	None	TA	SW
Keyser, W. Va.	6,347	1.1	MC	D2	N..	3	3	NP2‡	450	None	Wd
Kilgore, Tex.	9,638	3.8	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	600	None	SW
Killeen, Tex.	7,045	1.6	Mgr	D2	TN	7	3	NP2‡	None	None	Wd
Kingsford, Mich.	5,038	4.4	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	250	None	AWd
Kings Mountain, N. C.	7,206	3.0	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2	120	None	EdSW
Kinloch, Mo.	5,957	. . .	MC	D2	N..	10	0	..2‡*	None	P	. . .
Kittanning, Pa.	7,731	0.8	MC	D4	T..	8	0	P4‡	300	D	None
Kittery t, Me.	8,380	. . .	TM	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Knoxville, Iowa	7,625	2.2	MC	D2	TS	5	2	NP2	30	T	SW
Kosciusko, Miss.	6,753	3.9	MC	D4	TA	5	0	P4	. . .	None	AEGdW
Kulpmont, Pa.	5,199	0.9	MC	D4	T..	7	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Ladue, Mo.	5,386	8.4	MC	D2	TS	6	0	NP2‡	None	P	None
La Follette, Tenn.	5,797	. . .	Com	H2	AN	5	5	NP2	120	None	EdW

TABLE VI—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
La Grande, Ore.	8,635	2.4	Mgr	C2	AN	3	3	NP2‡*	$ 520	None	SWX&
La Grange Park, Ill.	8,775†	2.6	MC	C4	TA	6	6	NP4‡	None	K	W
La Junta, Colo.	7,712	1.6	Mgr	C2	TN	6	1	NP2	None	None	EWX
Laguna Beach, Calif.	6,661	2.2	Mgr	C..	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	SX
Lake City, Fla.	7,571	3.8	MC	D2	A..	5	1	NP2‡	None	None	SWX
Lake City, S. C.	5,112	2.0	Mgr	D2	TN	6	6	NP2	300	None	SW
Lake Forest, Ill.	7,819	14.8	MC	D1	TS	8	0	NP2‡	None	TS	IW
Lake Wales, Fla.	6,821	4.6	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP3‡	300	None	SX&
Lamar, Colo.	6,829	2.0	MC	D2	TA	6	0	NP2	120	TK	EW
Lancaster, N. Y.	8,665	2.6	MC	D2	AN	7	1	P4‡	480	None	AISWd
Lancaster tp, Pa.	6,859	...	Com	C2	AN	3	3	P6‡	...	DA	None
Lancaster, S. C.	7,159	2.3	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	NP2‡	60	None	W
Lanett, Ala.	7,434		MC	D4	AA	6	6	NP4	150	None	EdWd
Lansdale, Pa.	9,762	2.5	MC	D4	TN	9	0	NP4	None	D	ESW
Lansford, Pa.	7,487	1.5	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Lansing, Ill.	12,288†	4.3	MC	D4	TN	6	6	NP4‡	120	FK	SW
Lapeer, Mich.	6,143	3.7	Mgr	D2	TN	5	5	NP3‡	120	None	W
Larchmont, N. Y.	6,330	1.1	MC	D2	TA	4	4	P2‡	None	None	ISW
Larksville, Pa.	6,360	3.9	MC	D4	T..	7	0	P4‡	None	C	None
Las Vegas (city), N. M.	7,494	3.4	MC	D2	TN	8	8	NP4‡	None	None	SX
Las Vegas (town), N. M.	6,269	...	MC	D2	T..	4	0	P2‡	None	TK	None
Laurens, S. C.	8,658	6.6	MC	D2	A..	7	1	P2	180	None	EdSTW
Laurinburg, N. C.	7,134	2.5	Mgr	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡*	200	None	EdSW
Lawrence tp, N. J.	8,499	...	Com	..	...	3	3	P3‡	500	K	None
Lawrenceburg, Tenn.	5,442	1.8	Com	D4	AN	3	3	NP4	...	F	ESW
Lawrenceville, Ill.	6,328	1.2	MC	D4	TA	8	0	NP4‡	100	TK	X
Lead, S. D.	6,422	1.5	Com	D5	AN	3	3	NP5‡	1,000	None	None
Lebanon, Ind.	7,631	1.6	MC	D4	TN	5	1	P4	192	K	EdSWX
Lebanon t, N. H.	8,495	...	TM	D..	...	..	..	...	...	TAKSP	AWX&
Lebanon, Mo.	6,808	2.7	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	1	None	AESWX
Lebanon, Ore.	5,873	1.4	MC	D2	N..	6	0	NP4‡	100	None	A
Lebanon, Tenn.	7,913	...	MC	D2	TA	4	0	NP2	300	None	EdSW
Leesburg, Fla.	7,395	6.6	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	600	None	EdISWX&
Lehighton, Pa.	6,565	1.3	Mgr	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	None	None	EdSW
Le Mars, Iowa	5,844	3.6	MC	D2	T..	5	2	P2	50	TA	None
Lenoir, N. C.	7,888	3.1	MC	D2	TN	7	7	NP2	120	...	ISWX
Lenoir City, Tenn.	5,159	1.2	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP2	25	KPL	EdWd
Leonia, N. J.	7,378	1.5	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P3‡	None	T	S
Levelland, Tex.	8,264	2.0	Mgr	D2	TN	4	4	NP2‡	300	None	SWX&
Lewisburg, Pa.	5,268	0.7	MC	D4	NS	9	0	P4‡	None	DA	None
Lewisburg, Tenn.	5,164	2.0	Com	D2	A..	3	3	NP2	150	None	EdGdSWd
Lewistown, Mont.	6,573	...	MC	D2	TN	6	0	NP2	144	T	AISWX
Lexington, Mo.	5,074	1.7	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	240	TAPL	AX
Lexington, Neb.	5,068	1.7	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	100	None	EdWX&
Lexington, Va.	5,976	1.0	Mgr	D2	TN	6	6	NP2	None	None	IW
Liberal, Kan.	7,134	2.0	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP2‡	100	...	SW
Libertyville, Ill.	6,561†	4.1	MC	D4	TS	6	6	NP4‡	150	K	WX
Lincoln Hgts., Ohio	5,531	...	MC	D2	NN	6[1]	6	NP2	96	TK	None
Lincolnton, N. C.	5,423	2.0	MC	D2	TN	4	0	P2	250	None	EdW
Lindenhurst, N. Y.	8,644	3.3	MC	D2	AB	5	5	P2‡	600	None	P
Lindsay, Calif.	5,060	1.6	MC	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	TAK	W
Linton, Ind.	5,973	1.9	MC	D4	T..	5	1	P4	240	K	EdGdSW
Litchfield, Ill.	7,208	2.0	MC	D4	TA	10	0	P4‡	100	TK	SW
Lititz, Pa.	5,568	...	Mgr	D4	TS	5	0	P4‡	None	A	Wd
Little Falls, Minn.	6,717	3.5	MC	D2	NN	9	1	NP2	100	TA	WX&
Little Falls tp, N. J.	6,405	...	Com	C3	AN	5	5	P3‡	...	AKS	...

TABLE VI—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
Little Falls, N. Y.	9,541	3.8	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P2	$ 240	TA	IW
Littlefield, Tex.	6,540	3.0	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	120	None	WX
Livingston, Mont.	7,683	1.9	MC	D2	TS	8	0	P2	144	T	AWX
Livingston tp, N. J.	9,932	...	Com	C3	AN	5	5	P3‡	...	...	W
Lockhart, Tex.	5,573	3.5	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	600	None	EdSWX&
Lockland, Ohio	5,736	1.8	MC	D2	NA	7^1	3	P2	150	DTL	W
Logan, Ohio	5,972	1.4	MC	D2	NS	7^1	3	P2	120	DTL	W
Logan, W. Va.	5,079	1.0	MC	D2	TN	5	5	P2‡	60	None	None
Lombard, Ill.	14,043†	5.0	MC	D4	TS	6	6	P4‡	150	K	SW
Lompoc, Calif.	5,520	3.0	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	120	TAK	EdSW
London, Ohio	5,222	2.3	MC	D2	NA	6^1	..	..2	...	...	...
Longmeadow t, Mass.	6,508	...	TM	C1	...	3	..	P3‡	800	DTAK	AWd
Longmont, Colo.	8,099	...	MC	D2	NN	6	0	NP2	240	TK	AESWX&
Louisville, Miss.	5,282	3.5	MC	D4	TA	5	5	P4	480	KP	EdSW
Loveland, Colo.	6,773	1.5	MC	D2	NN	8	0	NP2	120	TK	AESWX
Loves Park, Ill.	5,366	1.4	MC	D4	AA	11	1	NP4‡	180	TK	None
L. Penns Neck tp, N. J.	7,376	...	Com	C3	AN	5	5	P3‡	...	...	W
Loyalsock tp, Pa.	5,535	...	Com	C2	AN	3	3	P6‡	...	DA	None
Ludington, Mich.	9,506	2.5	Mgr	D2	TA	8	3	NP2‡*	50	TK	SW
Ludlow, Ky.	6,374	...	MC	D4	TN	6	6	NP2	130	TAKL	IWd
Ludlow t, Mass.	8,660	...	RTM	C1	A..	3	3	NP3‡	500	TAKS	AS
Lumberton, N. C.	9,186	3.6	Mgr	C2	TN	4	4	NP2	300	None	AEdW
Luzerne, Pa.	6,176	0.7	MC	D4	TA	8	0	P4‡	300	DT	None
Lynhurst, Ohio	7,359	4.7	MC	D4	NA	7	7	NP4‡	120	None	None
Lyons, Ill.	7,662†	...	MC	D4	TA	6	6	P4‡	144	K	W
McCook, Neb.	7,678	1.9	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡*	200	T	ASWX&
McMinnville, Ore.	6,635	2.6	MC	D2	NS	6	0	NP4‡	None	K	EW
McMinnville, Tenn.	7,577	...	MC	..	N..	6	..	...	...	...	...
McPherson, Kan.	8,689	2.4	Com	D3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	900	None	AESW
Madison, Ill.	7,963	1.9	MC	D4	T..	10	0	P4‡	390	TK	...
Madison, Ind.	10,405†	2.0	MC	D4	T..	5	5	P4	100	TK	W
Madison tp, N. J.	7,366	...	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP3‡	None	T	EdW
Madison, S. D.	5,153	2.3	Mgr	C1	TN	8	8	NP3‡	None	None	AESWX
Magnolia, Ark.	6,918	...	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	...	TKL	SW
Malone, N. Y.	9,501	2.5	MC	D2	TN	4	4	P2‡	200	None	ISW
Malvern, Ark.	8,072	...	MC	D2	T..	8	0	NP2‡	24	TKL	BSW
Malverne, N. Y.	8,086	1.3	MC	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	900	None	None
Mandan, N. D.	7,298	4.6	Com	D4	A..	5	5	NP4‡	600	None	AW
Manistee, Mich.	8,642	2.8	Mgr	C1	AN	7	0	NP2‡	150	None	APSWX
Manistique, Mich.	5,086	2.9	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	50	None	W
Mansfield t, Mass.	7,184	...	Mgr	C..	...	5	5	NP3‡	None	None	EdSW
Manville, N. J.	8,597	2.2	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	None	None	SW
Maple Shade tp, N. J.	6,560	...	Com	C3	AN	5	5	P3‡	...	...	W
Marianna, Fla.	5,845	4.0	MC	D2	A..	5	1	NP2‡	125	None	ASTX
Marion, Iowa	5,916	0.6	MC	D2	TN	6	2	NP2	...	T	SW
Marion, S. C.	6,834	2.8	MC	D2	TS	6	0	NP2	90	None	ABEdSW
Marion, Va.	6,982	3.5	MC	D2	NN	7	7	NP4‡	48	K	SW
Marlin, Tex.	7,099	2.2	MC	D2	T..	6	6	NP2‡	120	TAKPL	SW
Marshall, Mich.	5,777	3.7	Com	D2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	130	None	EWX&
Marshall, Minn.	5,923	...	MC	D1	TN	4	2	NP2‡	100	TK	ESWX&
Marshall, Mo.	8,850	2.6	MC	D4	TA	8	0	P2	...	TAPL	ESWX
Martinez, Calif.	8,268	2.3	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	WX&
Martinsville, Ind.	5,991	1.5	MC	D..	T..	5	1	P4	100	K	W
Mauch Chunk tp, Pa.	5,081	...	Com	C2	AN	3	3	P6‡	...	DA	None
Marysville, Calif.	7,826	2.4	MC	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	150	None	ISX
Maryville, Mo.	6,834	2.6	Mgr	C3	AN	5	5	P3‡	100	None	WX&

Table VI—Governmental Data for Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
Maryville, Tenn.	7,742	1.5	Com	D2	T..	2	2	NP2	$ 144	None	BEdSW
Maumee, Ohio	5,548	4.6	MC	D2	TN	7	7	P2	240	K	Wd
Mayfield, Ky.	8,990	1.8	MC	D4	T..	6	0	NP2	106	TPL	AEdW
Mayfield Hgts., Ohio	5,807	4.3	MC	D2	NN	6^1	6	NP2	360	K	None
Maynard t, Mass.	6,978	...	TM	C1	AN	3	3	P3‡	300	TAK	SW
Maysville, Ky.	8,632	1.1	Mgr	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	None
Maywood, N. J.	8,667	1.3	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	None	None	AS
Mechanicsburg, Pa.	6,786	1.6	Mgr	D4	TA	5	0	P4‡	None	DA	S
Mechanicville, N. Y.	7,385	0.9	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	...	None	ISW
Media, Pa.	5,726	0.8	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	300	D	SW
Medina, N. Y.	6,179	3.7	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP2‡	300	None	W
Medina, Ohio	5,097	2.2	MC	D4	NS	7	7	NP2‡*	125	F	SW
Melvindale, Mich.	9,483	2.7	MC	D2	AA*	7	7	NP2	250	TAK	None
Mendota, Ill.	5,129	2.2	MC	D4	TA	8	.	NP4‡	240	TAK	SWd
Menominie, Wis.	8,245	9.0	MC	D2	TA	6	0	NP2	312	None	SW
Merrill, Wis.	8,951	4.8	MC	D2	TA	16	0	NP2	60	TKSL	WX&
Metropolis, Ill.	7,784†	1.4	MC	D4	TN	10	0	NP4‡	300	TK	EWX&
Metuchen, N. J.	9,879	2.9	MC	D2	T..	6	6	P2‡	None	None	S
Mexia, Tex.	6,627	2.8	Mgr	C1	TN	4	4	NP2‡	1	None	AISWX
Miami Shores, Fla.	5,086	4.3	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡*	1	None	None
Miami Springs, Fla.	5,108	2.0	MC	C2	NN	4	4	NP2‡	600	None	Wd
Miamisburg, Ohio	6,329	...	MC	D2	NA	7^1	3	P2	150	DTL	EW
Middlesex, N. J.	5,943	3.6	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	None	FTA	S
Middletown, Pa.	9,184	1.6	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	None	DAP	AEd
Midland, Pa.	6,491	1.8	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	300	D	I
Midland Park, N. J.	5,164	1.5	MC	D2	TS	6	6	P3‡	...	None	...
Miles City, Mont.	9,243	...	MC	D2	TS	8	0	NP2	288	T	WX
Milford, Del.	5,179	3.0	Mgr	D2	TN	8	0	NP4‡	None	None	EdSW
Mill Valley, Calif.	7,965†	2.3	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	T	S
Millbrae, Calif.	11,207†	6.0	MC	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	DTK	None
Milledgeville, Ga.	8,835	5.1	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP4‡	180	None	W
Millinocket t, Me.	5,890	...	TM	D1	...	3	3	..1	...	TAKSP	A
Millvale, Pa.	7,287	0.6	MC	D4	T..	9	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Milton, Pa.	8,578	...	Mgr	D4	TN	15	0	P4‡	None	A	None
Milwaukie, Ore.	5,253	2.0	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	None	SW
Minden, La.	9,787	3.9	MC	D2	NN	5	5	NP2	360	P	ESW
Mineral Wells, Tex.	7,801	3.7	Com	D2	AA	3	3	NP2	2,400	AKPL	ASWX
Minersville, Pa.	7,783	0.5	MC	D4	TA	12	0	P4‡	120	D	None
Monaca, Pa.	7,415	2.0	MC	D4	TS	10	0	NP4‡	300	DA	W
Monahans, Tex.	6,311	1.5	MC	D2	TA	5	5	NP2‡	150	TAK	SWX
Monongahela, Pa.	8,922		Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	300	CT	I
Monroe, Wis.	7,037	2.7	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	400	TAKL	SW
Monroeville, Pa.	7,841	...	MC	D4	TN	7	0	P4‡	300	D	...
Montague t, Mass.	7,812	...	TM	D3	...	3	3	NP3‡	...	TAK	B
Montevideo, Minn.	5,459	...	Mgr	D2	NA	5	5	NP4‡	120	None	ISWX
Montpelier, Vt.	8,599	8.5	MC	D1	T..	6	0	NP2‡	150	TAK	WX
Moorestown tp, N. J.	9,123	...	Com	C1	TN	4	4	P3‡	600	...	SW
Mooresville, N. C.	7,121	3.1	Mgr	D2	TN	6	0	NP4‡	30	None	SW
Morehead City, N. C.	5,144	1.0	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2	...	None	None
Morgan City, La.	9,759	1.3	MC	D4	TA	5	5	P4	240	None	EGdIPW
Morganton, N. C.	8,311	3.9	Mgr	D2	TN	4	0	NP2	84	300	EdWX
Morrilton, Ark.	5,483	...	MC	D2	TN	6	0	P2	120	TKPL	AS
Morris, Ill.	6,926	2.0	MC	D4	TA	8	0	P4‡	60	TK	W
Morris tp, N. J.	7,432	...	Com	C3	AN	5	5	P3‡	...	...	...
Morrisville, Pa.	6,787	1.3	MC	D4	TS	8	0	P4‡	None	A	W
Mount Airy, N. C.	7,192	2.4	MC	D4	TN	5	1	P4‡*	200	None	W

Table VI—Governmental Data for Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
Mount Carmel, Ill.	8,732	...	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	400	None	WX
Mount Healthy, Ohio	5,533	1.1	MC	D2	NA	6[1]	..	..2	...	...	...
Mount Holly tp, N. J.	8,206	...	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4	None	None	...
Mount Kisco, N. Y.	5,907	2.5	MC	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	600	None	W
Mount Oliver, Pa.	6,646	0.3	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	300	D	None
Mount Pleasant, Iowa	5,843	3.0	Mgr	D2	TA	6	2	NP2	96	T	ESWX&
Mount Pleasant, Pa.	5,883	0.8	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	None	None	None
Mount Pleasant, Tex.	6,342	...	Mgr	H2	TN	4	4	..2‡	120	None	SW
Mount Sterling, Ky.	5,294	1.5	MC	..	N..	6	..	...	...	...	...
Mount Vernon, Ind.	6,150	1.4	MC	D4	T..	5	1	P4	240	K	GdWX
Mount Vernon, Wash.	5,230	2.6	MC	D4	NS	7	1	NP4‡*	120	TKL	S
Mountain Brook, Ala.	8,359	3.7	Mgr	D4	AN	6	6	NP4	None	None	None
Mountain View, Calif.	10,072†	0.9	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	120	None	IW
Muhlenberg tp, Pa.	7,001	...	Com	C2	AN	3	3	P6‡	...	DA	None
Murphysboro, Ill.	9,241	3.6	MC	D4	T..	10	0	P4‡	180	TK	None
Murray, Ky.	6,035	...	MC	D4	T..	6	6	NP2	120	None	EdSW
Murray, Utah	9,006	7.7	Com	D4	N..	3	3	NP4‡	1,800	D	EW
Nanty-Glo, Pa.	5,425	1.9	MC	D4	T..	6	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Naperville, Ill.	7,013	1.4	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	600	None	EdSW
Napoleon, Ohio	5,335	4.0	MC	D2	NN	6[1]	6	P2	120	TK	EW
Narberth, Pa.	5,407	0.5	Mgr	D4	TS	7	7	NP4‡	None	None	None
Natchitoches, La.	9,914	...	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4	600	None	EWX&
Navasota, Tex.	5,188	4.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	60	None	SW
Nazareth, Pa.	5,830	1.7	MC	D4	TN	9	0	P4‡	None	DA	None
Nebraska City, Neb.	6,872	2.3	Com	H2	AN	3	3	NP2	900	None	AEGdW
Negaunee, Mich.	6,517†	13.1	Mgr	C1	AN	7	7	NP3	150	None	EdW
Neosho, Mo.	5,790	2.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3	100	None	ASW
Nevada, Mo.	8,009	3.9	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡*	1	None	X&
Newark, Del.	6,731	1.8	Mgr	D2	AN	7	1	NP2‡	250	None	EdSW
Newberry, S. C.	7,546	3.1	Mgr	D2	AA	7	7	NP2	...	None	AEdISWX&
New Brighton, Pa.	9,535	1.0	Mgr	D4	TS	10	0	P4‡	None	DA	None
New Canaan t, Conn.	8,001	...	TM	D2	TN	..	..	...	...	TK	IS
New Castle, Del.	5,396	1.8	MC	D2	NN	5	5	NP2	60	TK	EdISW
New Cumberland, Pa.	6,204	1.5	MC	D4	TS	6	0	P4‡	None	DA	None
New Hyde Park, N. Y.	7,349	1.0	MC	C2	N..	4	..	P..	300	...	...
New Milford, N. J.	6,006	2.2	MC	D2	TS	6	6	P3‡	None	None	S
New Smyrna Bch., Fla.	5,775	12.8	Mgr	C1	AN	5	0	NP2	200	None	EGdPWX&
New Ulm, Minn.	9,348	7.6	Mgr	D4	NA	5	0	NP4	100	TK	EGdSW
Newington t, Conn.	9,110	...	TM	D2	...	..	..	...	...	TK	None
Newnan, Ga.	8,218	3.1	MC	D2	TN	8	8	P2‡	100	None	AEdSW
Newport, Ark.	6,254	2.3	MC	D2	TA	6	0	P2‡	240	TKL	SWX
Newport t, N. H.	5,131	...	Mgr	D1	A..	3	3	P3‡	600	K	AWX&
Newport tp, Pa.	9,347	...	Com	C4	AN	6	0	P4‡	600	DT	I
Newport, Vt.	5,217	6.7	MC	D1	TA	4	4	NP2‡	None	TAK	W
Newton, N. J.	5,781	3.4	Com	C1	AN	3	3	P3‡	...	CA	SW
Newton, N. C.	6,039	2.4	Mgr	D2	TN	6	6	NP4‡	100	None	EdISW
Noblesville, Ind.	6,567	1.1	MC	D4	NA	5	0	P4	240	K	S
Nogales, Ariz.	6,153	...	MC	D2	T..	6	6	NP2	None	None	ASWX
Normal, Ill.	9,772	4.0	MC	D4	T..	6	6	NP4‡	72	K	W
Northampton, Pa.	9,332	2.9	Mgr	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	None	DA	SW
N. Andover t, Mass.	8,485	...	TM	C1	..	3	3	NP1	296	TKS	W
North Atlanta, Ga.	5,930	7.5	MC	D1	TN	6	6	NP1	None	None	None
North Bend, Ore.	6,099	4.0	MC	D2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	None	None	PW
N. Brunswick tp, N. J.	6,450	...	Com	C3	AN	5	5	P3‡	...	...	W
North Chicago, Ill.	8,628	1.8	MC	D4	TA	10	0	NP4‡	480	TK	W
N. College Hill, Ohio	7,921	1.3	MC	D2	N..	7[1]	3	P2	140	DTL	None

TABLE VI—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
N. Olmstead, Ohio	6,604	12.1	MC	D2	N..	6[1]	6	NP2	$ 120	DTL	B
North Pelham, N. Y.	5,046	0.5	MC	D2	TN	4	4	P2‡	300	None	None
N. Sacramento, Calif.	7,548†	1.4	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	60	TK	None
N. Strabane tp, Pa.	5,465	...	Com	C2	AN	3	3	P6‡	...	DA	None
N. Tarrytown, N. Y.	8,740	1.9	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P2‡	600	None	SWd
N. Versailles tp, Pa.	9,821	...	Com	C4	AN	..	..	P4‡	800	DCTA	Wd
Northfield, Minn.	7,487	3.5	MC	D2	TA	9	0	NP3‡	None	...	W
Norwalk, Ohio	9,775	5.0	MC	D2	N..	7[1]	3	P2	144	DTL	ESW
Norwich, N. Y.	8,816	2.2	MC	D2	T..	6	0	P4‡	300	A	W
Norwood, Pa.	5,246	0.9	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	None	D	S
Nyack, N. Y.	5,889	0.6	MC	D2	A..	5	5	P2‡	600	None	SW
Oak Lawn, Ill.	13,332†	5.7	Mgr	D4	TN	6	6	NP4‡	300	K	W
Oak Park, Mich.	5,267	5.5	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	400	None	IWd
Oakdale, La.	5,598	1.8	MC	D4	TA	5	5	NP4	None	None	Wd
Oakmont, Pa.	7,264	1.4	Mgr	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	None	D	...
Oakwood, Ohio	9,691	2.9	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	150	None	W
Oberlin, Ohio	7,062	2.7	Mgr	..	A..	5	5	NP4‡	48	None	ESW
Ocean City, N. J.	6,040	6.9	Com	C4	AN	3	3	NP4	3,000	...	X&
Oceanport, N. J.	7,588	2.5	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P3‡	None	None	None
Oconomowoc, Wis.	5,345	2.1	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	300	K	AEdSW
Oconto, Wis.	5,055	6.5	MC	D2	TA	10	0	NP2‡	180	TAKL	WX&
Oelwein, Iowa	7,858	2.6	MC	D2	TA	6	2	P2	25	T	SWX
O'Hara tp, Pa.	5,768	...	Com	C4	AN	..	..	P4‡	...	DCTA	Wd
Olathe, Kan.	5,593	2.3	Com	D3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	...	None	SW
Old Forge, Pa.	9,749	3.5	MC	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	180	C	None
Old Town, Me.	8,261	41.2	Mgr	C1	TN	6	6	NP3‡	None	None	WX
Olney, Ill.	8,612	4.0	Com	D4	A..	5	5	NP4	600	None	SW
Olyphant, Pa.	7,047	5.6	MC	D4	TS	4	0	P4‡	300	C	Ed
Opalocka, Fla.	5,271	4.5	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡*	600	None	W
Opp, Ala.	5,240	...	MC	D4	A..	6	6	P4	120	None	AEdW
Orange t, Mass.	5,894	...	TM	C3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	300	TAKW	AWX&
Oregon City, Ore.	7,682	2.6	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP6‡	None	None	W
Orem, Utah	8,351	16.0	MC	D4	TN	5	5	NP4‡	350	FDTK	W
Oroville, Calif.	5,387	1.2	MC	D4	AN	7	7	NP4‡	120	T	AISX
Orrville, Ohio	5,153	2.8	MC	D2	NN	6[1]	6	P2	48	TK	ESW
Osceola, Ark.	5,006	0.8	MC	D2	TA	6	0	NP2‡	...	TKL	WX
Owego, N. Y.	5,350	2.7	MC	D2	TN	6	0	P2‡	300	T	None
Oxford t, Mass.	5,851	...	TM	..	...	..	..	...	...	TAK	None
Oxford, N. C.	6,685	3.9	Mgr	D2	TN	7	7	NP2	60	None	SW
Oxford, Ohio	6,944	1.0	MC	D2	NN	6[1]	6	NP2	120	TK	AISW
Ozark, Ala.	5,238	...	MC	D4	AN	6	1	P4	180	None	GW
Pacific Grove, Calif.	9,623	2.0	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	NP4‡*	None	T	None
Palatka, Fla.	9,176	4.5	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	240	None	X&
Palisades Park, N. J.	9,635	1.0	MC	D2	TA	6	0	P3‡	None	A	None
Palm Springs, Calif.	10,381†	20.5	Mgr	D2	A..	7	0	NP4‡	None	None	X&
Palmerton, Pa.	6,646	2.3	MC	D4	T..	7	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Palmyra, N. J.	5,802	1.1	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP3‡	None	AK	S
Palmyra, Pa.	5,910	1.4	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	120	DA	None
Pana, Ill.	6,178	...	MC	D4	TA	10	0	P4‡	120	TK	SW
Paragould, Ark.	9,668	3.7	MC	D2	TA	6	6	NP2‡	96	TKL	ESW
Paramus, N. J.	6,268	10.3	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P3‡	None	TA	None
Paris, Ill.	9,460	2.7	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	600	None	SW
Paris, Ky.	6,912	...	Com	D4	A..	5	5	NP4	300	P	ESW
Paris, Tenn.	8,826	3.1	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	None	AEdW
Park Forest, Ill.	19,171†	1.8	Mgr	D2	TS	6	6	NP2‡	260	None	None
Patchogue, N. Y.	7,361	2.2	MC	D2	AN	7	7	P2‡	600	None	IS

TABLE VI—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
Pauls Valley, Okla.	6,896	. . .	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	$ None	None	ASWX
Paulsboro, N. J.	7,842	2.3	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	None	T	GSW
Pawhuska, Okla.	5,331	. . .	Mgr	D1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	240	None	ESWX&
Pecos, Tex.	8,054	. . .	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	250	None	SWX&
Pelham Manor, N. Y.	5,306	1.3	MC	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	None	None	AI
Penn tp (York Co.), Pa.	5,263	. . .	Com	C2	AN	3	3	P6‡	. . .	DA	None
Penn Yan, N. Y.	5,481	1.9	MC	D2	AN	7	7	NP2‡	300	W	EdSW
Penns Grove, N. J.	6,669	0.9	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP3‡	300	TK	None
Peoria Hgts., Ill.	5,425	1.7	MC	D4	T..	6	0	NP4‡	120	K	W
Pequannock tp, N. J.	5,254	. . .	Com	C3	AN	5	5	P3‡	. . .	. . .	W
Perry, Iowa	6,174	. . .	MC	D2	NA	5	2	P2	132	T	SWX
Perry, Okla.	5,137	1.8	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P2‡	250	TKSP	ESW
Peru, Ill.	8,653	2.4	MC	D4	TS	10	0	NP4‡	260	TK	ESWX
Petoskey, Mich.	6,468	4.1	Mgr	D1	AN	5	1	NP2‡	100	TK	ESW
Pharr, Tex.	8,690	4.3	Com	D..	TN	4	4	NP2	240	. . .	SW
Picayune, Miss.	6,707	4.1	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	600	None	GdWd
Pierre, S. D.	5,715	8.7	Com	D5	AN	5	5	NP5‡	500	None	AEWX
Pikeville, Ky.	5,154	0.5	Mgr	D4	AA	5	5	NP2‡	500	None	GdIW
Pine Lawn, Mo.	6,425	0.6	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	60	P	None
Pineville, La.	6,423	2.5	MC	H4	T..	5	0	P4	120	None	W
Pipestone, Minn.	5,269	. . .	Com	D2	AN	5	5	. . .	50	None	. . . .
Pitcairn, Pa.	5,857	0.4	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	300	D	E
Pitman, N. J.	6,960	2.3	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3T	None	T	SW
Plainville t, Conn.	9,994	. . .	TM	D2	. . .	3	. .	P..	. . .	. . .	. . .
Plant City, Fla.	9,230	4.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3†	120	None	GSW
Plaquemine, La.	5,747	0.8	MC	D4	TA	5	5	NP4	120	P	EGdSW
Platteville, Wis.	5,751	3.0	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2	150	TAKLW	ASW
Plymouth, Ind.	6,704	1.4	MC	D4	TS	5	1	P4	240	K	W
Plymouth, Mich.	6,637	1.8	Mgr	C1	AN	7	7	NP4‡*	150	None	W
Pompano Beach, Fla.	5,682	7.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	. .	NP2‡	180	None	W
Pontiac, Ill.	8,990	2.0	MC	D4	TA	10	0	P4‡	200	TAK	S
Portage, Wis.	7,334	7.4	MC	D2	TA	10	0	NP2‡	250	TA	SW
Portales, N. M.	8,112	2.5	MC	D2	T..	8	0	NP4‡	120	None	SWX
Port Clinton, Ohio	5,541	1.6	MC	D2	NN	6[1]	6	NP2	120	TK	WX&
Port Jervis, N. Y.	9,372	2.6	MC	D2	TA	9	1	P2	120	T	IW
Port Lavaca, Tex.	5,599	. . .	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	60	None	IPSW
Port Neches, Tex.	5,448	2.5	MC	H2	TN	5	5	NP2	120	FS	W
Port Townsend, Wash.	6,888	6.2	MC	D4	NS	7	0	NP4‡*	120	TKL	W
Porterville, Calif.	7,802†	2.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	120	None	SWX
Portland t, Conn.	5,186	. . .	TM	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	. . .	TK	W
Portland, Ind.	7,064	1.5	MC	D4	T..	5	5	P4	100	K	EW
Potsdam, N. Y.	7,491	4.5	MC	D2	TN	4	4	NP2‡	300	None	AW
Prairie du Chien, Wis.	5,392	3.1	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2	180	CTAKPLW	
Pratt, Kan.	7,523	1.4	Com	D3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	. . .	None	AEISWX
Prescott, Ariz.	6,764	. . .	MC	D2	T..	4	4	NP4‡	None	None	SW
Presque Isle, Me.	9,954	79.3	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	150	None	None
Price, Utah	6,010	1.6	MC	D4	TN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	AEdW
Princeton, Ill.	5,765	1.9	Com	D4	A..	5	5	NP4	600	None	SWd
Princeton, Ind.	7,673	1.5	MC	D4	TN	5	5	P4	240	K	SW
Princeton, Ky.	5,388	2.3	MC	D4	TN	6	6	NP2	156	None	SWX
Princeton, W. Va.	8,279	1.8	Mgr	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	X&
Prospect Park, N. J.	5,242	0.5	MC	D2	TS	6	6	P3‡	None	TA	None
Prospect Park, Pa.	5,834	0.8	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Pulaski, Tenn.	5,762	1.5	MC	D4	T..	6	0	NP4‡	60	K	EdWd
Pulaski, Va.	9,202	2.6	Mgr	D2	TN	8	0	NP2	60	None	WX&
Punxsutawney, Pa.	8,969	3.0	MC	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	None	DA	X

TABLE VI—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
Putnam, Conn.	8,181	3.4	MC	D2	NN	9	1	P2	$ None	T	SW
Quakertown, Pa.	5,673	2.6	Mgr	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	None	DA	ESWX&
Quincy, Fla.	6,505	4.3	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP3‡	None	None	EdSWX&
Radford, Va.	9,026	5.4	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	T	BEIW
Rankin, Pa.	6,941	0.4	MC	D4	T..	7	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Rantoul, Ill.	21,789†	...	MC	D4	TN	6	6	P4‡	180	K	ESW
Raritan, N. J.	5,131	2.0	MC	D2	TS	6	6	P3‡	...	None	...
Raton, N. M.	8,241	3.2	MC	D2	TN	10	10	P4‡	300	None	ESWX
Ravenna, Ohio	9,857	2.9	MC	D2	NS	7^1	3	P2	200	DTL	SW
Rawlins, Wyo.	7,415	...	MC	D2	T..	6	0	NP2‡	...	None	WX&
Raymondville, Tex.	9,136	1.6	Com	D2	AA	3	3	NP2	600	None	SW
Rayne, La.	6,485	2.7	MC	D4	NN	5	5	NP4	100	P	EWX
Reading, Ohio	7,836	...	MC	D2	NN	7^1	3	P2	300	DTL	EIW
Red Lion, Pa.	5,119	0.9	MC	D4	TA	7	7	P4‡	240	D	A
Red Oak, Iowa	6,526	3.0	MC	D2	T..	5	2	NP2	40	T	WX
Rhinelander, Wis.	8,774	2.5	MC	D2	TA	16	0	P2	100	L	SWX
Rice Lake, Wis.	6,898	6.9	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	250	KL	EdWX
Richwood, W. Va.	5,321	1.6	MC	D2	TN	8	0	P2‡	50	K	W
Ridgefield, N. J.	8,312	2.8	MC	D2	TA	6	6	NP3‡	None	None	None
Ridgeway, Pa.	6,244	2.6	MC	D4	TS	5	0	P4‡	150	A	IW
Ripon, Wis.	5,619	3.8	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP4‡	250	C	A&S
Riverdale, Ill.	8,125†	3.4	MC	D4	TN	6	6	P4‡	120	K	Wd
Riverdale, Md.	5,530	...	MC	D2	TN	6	0	NP2‡	None	T	None
River Edge, N. J.	9,204	1.8	MC	D2	TB	6	6	P3‡	None	A	S
River Oaks, Tex.	7,097	4.0	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	120	None	None
Riverside, Ill.	9,153	...	Mgr	D4	TS	6	6	P4‡	None	K	W
Riverside tp, N. J.	7,199	...	MC	C1	AN	5	5	P3‡	600	AK	S
Roanoke, Ala.	5,392	5.0	MC	D4	AN	6	6	NP4	120	None	AGdSWX
Roanoke Rapids, N. C.	8,156	2.9	MC	D2	TN	6	0	NP2	None	None	None
Robinson, Ill.	6,407	1.9	MC	D4	TN	8	0	NP4‡	60	TK	SX
Robstown, Tex.	7,278	...	MC	D2	T..	5	0	NP2	120	TKEPL	....
Rochelle, Ill.	5,449	...	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	600	None	ESW
Rochester, Pa.	7,197	0.5	MC	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	None	CA	I
Rock Falls, Ill.	7,983	...	MC	D4	TS	8	0	NP4‡	360	TK	EdS
Rockland, Me.	9,234	11.0	Mgr	..	A..	5	5	NP3‡	None	None	AX&
Rockland t, Mass.	8,960	...	TM	D1	...	3	3	NP1	300	PTAKS	W
Rockville, Conn.	8,016	2.7	MC	D2	TA	12	4	P4‡*	None	TAK	S
Rockville, Md.	6,934	4.5	Mgr	D2	TN	4	4	P2	None	None	SW
Rolla, Mo.	9,354	2.7	MC	D2	TN	6	0	NP2‡	120	P	EdSWX&
Roseburg, Ore.	8,390	2.5	Mgr	D2	TA	8	0	NP4‡	None	None	SX&
Rosenberg, Tex.	6,210	2.3	Com	D2	AS	3	3	NP2	...	None	SW
Roseville, Calif.	8,723	2.8	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	360	None	AEdISWd
Roseville, Minn.	6,437	17.5	MC	D2	AN	5^2	5	NP3‡	720	TAK	None
Rumford t, Me.	9,954	...	Mgr	C3	T..	5	5	NP3‡	285	TAK	A
Rushville, Ind.	6,761	1.3	MC	D4	T..	5	5	P4	75	TK	EdSWd
Rusk, Tex.	6,598	4.6	MC	D2	TA	5	5	NP2‡	24	AKP	SW
Russell, Kan.	6,483	3.5	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP3‡	100	None	ESW
Russellville, Ala.	6,012	9.0	MC	D4	AN	6	6	NP4‡	120	None	AEdISW
Russellville, Ark.	8,166	5.6	MC	D2	TA	6	0	P2‡	240	TKL	S
Saddle River tp, N. J.	7,955	...	MC	C1	AN	3	3	P3‡	400	None	...
St. Albans, Vt.	8,552	...	MC	D1	TA	6	0	P3‡	None	TK	ASW
St. Albans, W. Va.	9,870	1.3	MC	D4	TN	10	2	NP4	100	...	I
St. Bernard, Ohio	7,066	1.5	MC	D2	NS	7^1	3	P2	300	DTL	EI
St. Charles, Ill.	6,709	3.4	MC	D4	TA	10	0	P4‡	240	TK	EdSWX
St. Clair, Pa.	5,856	1.3	MC	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	300	D	Ed
St. Johnsbury, Vt.	7,370	2.2	Mgr	C..	A..	6	6	NP3‡	25	DTAKL	WX&

TABLE VI—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
St. Marys, Ohio	6,208	2.1	MC	D2	NS	7^1	3	P2	$ 150	DTL	ESW
St. Marys, Pa.	7,846	1.7	Mgr	D4	TS	6	0	P4‡	None	DA	X
St. Peter, Minn.	7,754	3.2	MC	D1	NN	6	0	NP3‡	100	T	WX&
Salamanca, N. Y.	8,861	5.6	MC	D2	TA	5	0	P2	300	None	EW
Salem, Ill.	6,159	2.1	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	600	None	EGdSW
Salem, N. J.	9,050	2.7	MC	D3	AN	9	1	P4‡	500	T	W
Salem, Va.	6,823	2.6	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	None	EdIW
San Anselmo, Calif.	9,188	2.0	MC	C1	AN	5	5	P4‡*	None	TAK	None
San Marcos, Tex.	9,980	7.3	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	600	None	SW
Sand Springs, Okla.	6,994	1.0	Com	D2	N..	3	3	P2	None	None	A
Sanger, Calif.	7,333†	3.0	Mgr	C..	AN	5	5	NP4‡	240	None	SW
Saranac Lake, N. Y.	6,913	2.5	Mgr	D2	TN	4	4	P2‡	450	None	ISW
Savanna, Ill.	5,058	2.5	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	120	TK	SW
Sayre, Pa.	7,735	...	MC	D4	T..	10	0	P4‡	None	DA	IX
Schuylkill Haven, Pa.	6,597	1.3	Mgr	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	300	D	EGSW
Scotch Plains tp, N. J.	9,069	...	Com	C1	AN	5	5	P3‡	600	K	None
Scotia, N. Y.	7,812	1.4	MC	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	600	None	SW
Scott tp, Pa.	8,686	...	Com	C4	AN	..	..	P4‡	...	DCTA	None
Scottdale, Pa.	6,249	1.1	Mgr	D4	TS	12	0	NP4‡	None	D	None
Searcy, Ark.	6,445†	1.9	MC	D2	AS	9	1	..2	120	KPL	ASWX&
Sebring, Fla.	5,006	8.0	MC	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
Secaucus, N. J.	9,750	6.1	MC	D2	AA	7	1	P2‡	300	...	...
Seguin, Tex.	9,733	3.5	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	180	TAKL	AEISW
Selma, Calif.	6,230†	1.0	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	120	T	S
Seneca Falls, N. Y.	6,634	3.9	MC	D2	AN	5	1	NP2‡	300	None	SWX&
Sewickley, Pa.	5,836	1.2	Mgr	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	None	D	IW
Seymour t, Conn.	7,832	...	TM	D2	N..	..	..	...	...	TAKSPL	...
Seymour, Ind.	9,629	2.2	MC	D4	N..	5	5	P4	240	K	X
Sharon Hill, Pa.	5,464	0.8	MC	D4	NS	7	7	P4‡	120	D	A
Sharpsburg, Pa.	7,296	0.5	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	300	D	EW
Sharpsville, Pa.	5,414	1.3	Mgr	D4	TA	7	7	P4‡	None	DA	SW
Shawano, Wis.	5,894	1.9	MC	D2	TA	6	0	NP2	300	TAKL	EdSWX
Shelby, Ohio	7,971	2.2	MC	D2	NS	5^1	1	NP2	240	FL	ESW
Shelbyville, Tenn.	9,456	5.3	Mgr	D2	TN	6	6	NP4‡	100	None	EdW
Shelton, Wash.	5,045	2.6	Com	D3	AA	3	3	NP3	250	None	ISW
Shenandoah, Iowa	6,938	1.9	Mgr	D2	NN	5	2	NP2	250	None	WX&
Shillington, Pa.	5,059	0.8	Mgr	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	300	D	W
Shippensburg, Pa.	5,722	1.2	MC	D4	TS	6	0	P4‡	None	DA	W
Sierra Madre, Calif.	7,769†	3.0	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	TK	W
Silver City, N. M.	7,022	4.5	MC	D1	TN	4	4	NP2‡	None	None	SWX
Skowhegan t, Me.	7,422	...	Mgr	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
Slaton, Tex.	5,036	2.1	Com	D2	AA	5	1	NP2‡	120	None	WX
Smithfield, N. C.	5,574	3.0	MC	D2	TN	7	7	NP2	180	...	EdW
Solvay, N. Y.	7,868	1.6	MC	D2	AN	7	1	P2‡	600	None	EdWd
Somerset, Ky.	7,097	1.6	MC	D4	TA	12	12	NP2	72	PL	None
Somerset t, Mass.	8,566	...	TM	D3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	750	DTAK	W
Somerset, Pa.	5,936	...	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	300	DA	SW
Somersworth, N. H.	6,927	10.1	MC	D2	TA	10	0	P2	None	None	W
South Amboy, N. J.	8,422	1.3	MC	D2	T..	5	1	P2‡	None	K	SW
South Boston, Va.	6,057	2.3	Mgr	D2	TN	6	6	NP4‡	120	None	W
South Haven, Mich.	5,629	2.2	MC	D1	TN	6	0	P2‡	50	TAK	ESWX
S. Plainfield, N. J.	8,008	8.2	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	None	...	None
S. Salt Lake, Utah	7,704	1.3	Mgr	D4	TN	5	5	P4‡	300	TK	W
S. Sioux City, Neb.	5,557	3.3	MC	D2	TS	8	0	NP2‡	100	TK	EdW
S. Williamsport, Pa.	6,364	1.8	MC	D4	TS	9	0	NP4‡	None	None	None
Spanish Fork City, U.	5,230	2.0	MC	D4	T..	5	5	P4‡	150	T	EdIWX

TABLE VI—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
Sparks, Nev.	8,203	1.9	MC	D4	TA	5	0	NP4	$ 480	TKL	S
Sparta, Wis.	5,893	2.3	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	. . .	A	ASW
Speedway, Ind.	5,498	2.0	MC	D4	AN	3	3	NP4	1,200	DK	W
Spencer, Iowa	7,446	2.5	MC	D2	TA	7	2	NP2	120	T	ESWX
Spencer t, Mass.	7,027	. . .	TM	C3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	300	TAK	ASW
Spring Garden tp, Pa.	8,338	. . .	Com	C2	AN	5	. .	P4‡	600	DTA	None
Springdale, Ark.	5,835	2.0	MC	D2	TN	8	0	NP2‡	60	TKL	ASWX
Springfield tp, N. J.	7,214	. . .	Com	C3	AN	5	5	P3‡	. . .	. . .	. . .
Springfield, Tenn.	6,506	1.3	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	720	None	EdGdSW
Springville, Utah	6,475	. . .	MC	D4	TN	5	5	P2‡*	420	K	EWX
Stamford, Tex.	5,819	2.6	Mgr	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	120	P	ASWX
Starkville, Miss.	7,107	2.9	MC	D4	TA	5	1	NP4	480	KP	EdWX
Statesboro, Ga.	6,097	3.1	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	500	None	SWX
Stephenville, Tex.	7,155	5.0	MC	D2	TN	8	8	NP2‡	60	None	ASWX
Sterling, Colo.	7,534	1.5	Mgr	C2	AN	7	1	P4	300	None	ABISWX&
Stillwater, Minn.	7,674	2.8	MC	D4	A..	5	5	NP4‡	None	None	W
Storm Lake, Iowa	6,954	2.8	MC	D2	TS	6	2	NP2	140	T	SWX
Stroudsburg, Pa.	6,361	1.7	MC	D4	TS	5	0	P4‡	300	DA	S
Sturgeon Bay, Wis.	7,054	7.3	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	300	None	EdSW
Sturgis, Mich.	7,786	1.6	Mgr	C1	AN	9	1	NP2‡*	100	None	ESWX
Stuttgart, Ark.	8,062†	2.1	MC	D2	T..	6	0	NP2‡	300	TKL	SW
Sugarcreek tp, Pa.	5,814	. . .	Com	C2	AN	3	3	P6‡	. . .	DA	None
Sullivan, Ind.	5,423	1.4	MC	D4	TN	5	5	P4	240	K	None
Sulphur, La.	5,996	2.3	MC	D4	TA	5	5	NP4	. . .	P	SW
Sulphur Springs, Tex.	8,991	9.0	Mgr	C2	TN	4	4	NP2‡	None	None	SWX
Summit, Ill.	8,957	2.0	MC	D4	TA	6	6	P4‡	72	K	None
Sunnyvale, Calif.	15,573†	1.7	Mgr	C4	AN	7	7	NP4‡	120	None	AW
Susanville, Calif.	5,338	1.2	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	240	DCTK	IX&
Swansea t, Mass.	6,121	. . .	TM	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	None
Swatara tp, Pa.	9,350	. . .	Com	C4	AN	. .	. .	P4‡	. . .	DCTA	S
Swoyerville, Pa.	7,795	1.7	MC	D4	TS	6	0	P4‡	300	D	None
Sycamore, Ill.	5,912	1.4	MC	D4	T..	10	0	NP4‡	160	TK	SWd
Sylacauga, Ala.	9,606	. . .	MC	D4	A..	6	6	NP4	600	None	AEdGdSW
Tallmadge, Ohio	5,821	13.7	MC	D2	NN	7[1]	7	NP2	300	TK	None
Tallulah, La.	7,758	. . .	MC	D4	AN	4	4	NP4	300	P	None
Tarboro, N. C.	8,120	. . .	MC	D2	TN	8	0	NP2‡	150	None	ESWX&
Tarentum, Pa.	9,540	1.3	Mgr	D4	NA	9	0	P4‡	300	D	EIW
Tarrant City, Ala.	7,571	2.4	MC	D4	NA	7	1	P4	300	None	AEd
Tarrytown, N. Y.	8,851	2.8	MC	D2	A..	7	7	P2‡	600	None	SW
Taylor, Pa.	7,176	5.4	MC	D4	T..	6	0	P4‡	300	D	S
Taylor, Tex.	9,071	10.2	Mgr	C2	TN	4	0	NP2‡	72	None	SWX&
Taylorville, Ill.	9,188	1.6	MC	D4	T..	8	0	NP4‡	200	TK	W
Tell City, Ind.	5,735	1.3	MC	D4	TN	5	1	P4	240	TK	EWd
Tempe, Ariz.	7,684	2.5	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	P4‡	300	None	SW
Tenafly, N. J.	9,651	4.6	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P3‡	None	TA	IS
The Dalles, Ore.	9,864†		Mgr	D4	TN	5	1	NP4‡*	None	None	ASWX
Thibodaux, La.	7,730	1.7	Com	D4	AN	3	3	P4	144	None	EGdISW
Thief R. Falls, Minn.	6,926	2.0	MC	D2	N..	6	2	NP2	300	T	AESWX&
Thomaston, Ga.	6,580	1.5	MC	D2	TA	5	5	P2‡	600	None	EdSWX&
Three Rivers, Mich.	6,785	2.6	Mgr	D2	TN	4	4	NP2‡	100	None	EdWX&
Throop, Pa.	5,861	5.0	MC	D4	TS	4	0	P4‡	300	None	None
Tifton, Ga.	6,831	2.8	Mgr	H1	N..	5	5	NP5‡	None	None	SWX
Tinicum tp, Pa.	5,314	. . .	Com	C4	AN	. .	. .	P4‡	. . .	DCTA	None
Tipton, Ind.	5,633	1.0	MC	D4	TN	5	5	P4	200	TK	ESW
Titusville, Pa.	8,923	2.6	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	500	CT	IW
Toccoa, Ga.	6,781	3.1	Mgr	..1	N..	3	3	NP3‡	150	None	W

TABLE VI—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR Selection and Term	MAYOR Voting and Veto Power	CITY COUNCIL Number of Councilmen & Election Total	CITY COUNCIL Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	CITY COUNCIL Type of Election and Term of Office	CITY COUNCIL Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
Tooele, Utah	7,269	9.0	Mgr	D4	TN	5	5	P4‡	$ 300	K	WX&
Toppenish, Wash.	5,265	1.1	Com	D3	AN	3	3	NP3	1,000	None	IW
Toronto, Ohio	7,253	...	MC	D2	NN	7[1]	3	NP2	225	DTA	W
Totowa, N. J.	6,045	3.7	MC	D2	T..	6	6	P3‡	None	T	SWD
Tracy, Calif.	9,515†	2.3	Mgr	C..	AN	5	5	NP4‡	240	TK	SWX
Trenton, Mich.	6,222	7.2	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P2‡	500	TAK	Wd
Trenton, Mo.	6,157	2.5	MC	D4	T..	8	0	NP2‡	100	TAPL	EW
Troy, Ala.	8,555	4.9	Com	C1	AN	3	3	NP3	900	None	EdGWX
Tuckahoe, N. Y.	5,991	0.6	MC	D2	T..	4	4	P2‡	600	None	None
Tucumcari, N. M.	8,419	3.7	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	240	None	EWX
Tullahoma, Tenn.	7,562	...	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP2‡	123	None	EdSW
Tupper Lake, N. Y.	5,441	2.0	MC	D2	TN	4	4	P2‡	200	None	EdW
Turlock, Calif.	6,745†	1.3	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	...	TK	SWX
Tuscumbia, Ala.	6,734	4.0	Com	C3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	900	None	EdGdW
Tuskegee, Ala.	6,712	6.3	MC	D4	TN	5	5	NP4	600	None	EdTW
Tyrone, Pa.	8,214	...	MC	D4	TS	14	0	P4‡	None	DA	IW
Uhrichsville, Ohio	6,614	1.3	MC	D2	NS	7[1]	3	P2	150	DTL	SW
Ukiah, Calif.	8,237†	2.2	Mgr	C1	TN	4	4	NP4‡	240	TK	EdGdSWX
Union, S. C.	9,730	4.0	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP2	480	None	EdST&W
Union City, Tenn.	7,665	1.5	Com	D6	AN	3	3	NP6‡	3,600	None	EW
Upland, Calif.	11,104†	12.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	240	TK	SW
Upper Arlington, Ohio	9,024	3.0	Com	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	520	None	None
U. Chichester tp, Pa.	6,997	...	Com	C4	AN	..	..	P4	...	DCTA	None
U. Moreland tp, Pa.	8,936	...	Com	C4	AN	..	..	P4‡	...	DCTA	None
U. Penns Neck tp, N. J.	6,717	...	Com	C3	AN	5	5	P3‡	...	....	...
Urbana, Ohio	9,335	4.5	MC	D2	NS	7[1]	3	P2	200	DTL	WX&
Uvalde, Tex.	8,674	2.3	Mgr	D2	TS	5	5	NP2	24	None	GdSTWX
Uxbridge t, Mass.	7,007	...	TM	D3	...	3	3	NP3‡	100	TAK	W
Valley City, N. D.	6,851	2.0	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	780	None	AESWX
Van Buren, Ark.	6,413	1.8	MC	D2	TA	6	0	P2‡	120	TKL	W
Van Buren t, Me.	5,094	...	Mgr	D..	NN	5	..	NP2‡*	150	TAKP	None
Vandalia, Ill.	5,471	...	MC	D4	TA	8	0	NP4‡	240	TK	WX&
Vandergrift, Pa.	9,524	1.0	MC	D4	TS	18	..	NP4‡	None	None	I
Venice, Ill.	6,226	1.9	MC	D4	T..	6	0	P4‡	240	TK	None
Ventnor City, N. J.	8,158		MC	H4	TS	7	1	P3‡*	1,000	K	S*W
Vermillion, S. D.	5,337	1.4	MC	D2	TS	8	0	NP2‡	300	None	EWX&
Vidalia, Ga.	5,819	7.0	MC	D2	TA	5	1	NP4‡	...	None	WX
Vienna, W. Va.	6,020	2.5	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2	120	K	W
Villa Park, Ill.	12,145†	3.0	MC	D4	TA	6	6	P4‡	60	K	W
Ville Platte, La.	6,633	1.0	MC	D4	TA	5	5	P4	240	...	GdS
Vinita, Okla.	5,518	2.2	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P2‡	48	TKSP	SW
Virginia Beach, Va.	5,390	1.8	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	TK	ISWd
Wadsworth, Ohio	7,966	2.7	MC	D2	N..	7[1]	3	P2	150	DTL	AEdSW
Wahpeton, N. D.	5,125	1.5	MC	D4	TN	8	0	NP4‡	60	T	SWX
Wallington, N. J.	8,910	0.9	MC	D2	T..	6	6	P3‡	None	TA	W
Walsenburg, Colo.	5,596	...	MC	D2	TN	8	0	NP2	None	K	W
Wapakoneta, Ohio	5,797	1.9	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2	150	DTL	EdSW
Ware t, Mass.	7,517	...	TM	D1	...	3	3	NP1	300	TAKS	W
Warminster tp, Pa.	7,127	...	Com	C2	AN	3	3	P6‡	...	DA	None
Warner Robins, Ga.	7,986	7.9	MC	D4	TN	4	4	NP4	25	None	I
Warren t, R. I.	8,513	...	TM	C2	AN	5	5	P2	385	TAK	None
Warrensburg, Mo.	6,857	2.6	MC	D4	TS	8	0	P2‡	120	TAPL	None
Warsaw, Ind.	6,625	1.9	MC	D4	TN	5	0	P4	192	K	X
Wasco, Calif.	5,592	1.3	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	T	...
Washington, Iowa	5,902	2.3	MC	D4	TN	6	..	NP4‡*	120	None	SWX&

TABLE VI—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
Washington, Mo.	6,850	2.5	MC	D4	TA	8	0	P2‡	$ 105	TAPL	AW
Washington, N. C.	9,698	1.6	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	P2	600	None	EPSWX
Wash. Park, Ill.	5,840	1.6	MC	D4	TN	6	6	P4‡	125	K	None
Waupun, Wis.	6,725	1.8	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP2	300	TAKS	AESW
Waverly, Iowa	5,124	4.0	MC	D2	TS	7	2	NP2	200	T	ESW
Waverly, N. Y.	6,037	1.1	MC	D2	A..	7	1	P2‡	300	FTAS	W
Wayne, Mich.	9,409	2.6	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡*	450	None	AWd
Waynesburg, Pa.	5,514	2.6	Mgr	D4	TA	6	0	NP4‡	None	DA	SW
Waynesville, N. C.	5,295	4.1	MC	D4	TN	3	3	P4	480	None	EdIW
Weatherford, Tex.	8,093	3.2	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	300	None	ESW
Webb City, Mo.	6,919	3.9	MC	D4	TN	12	0	P2‡	96	TKPL	None
Webster City, Iowa	7,611	3.9	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP4‡	250	T	ESWX
Welch, W. Va.	6,603	2.3	MC	D2	TN	5	2	P2	200	None	None
Wellington, Kan.	7,747	...	Com	D3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	900	None	AESW
Wellsburg, W. Va.	5,787	0.9	MC	D2	TN	8	0	P2‡	100	TKP	W
Wellston, Mo.	9,396	...	MC	D4	TA	12	0	NP2‡	600	TAPL	None
Wellston, Ohio	5,691	5.9	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2	120	DTL	ESW
Wellsville, N. Y.	6,402	2.1	MC	D2	TN	4	4	NP2‡	400	None	EISW
Wellsville, Ohio	7,854	1.8	MC	D2	NS	7[1]	3	P2	150	DTL	IW
Weslaco, Tex.	7,514	1.4	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	300	None	SWX&
West Bend, Wis.	6,849	2.1	MC	D2	TA	6	0	NP2‡	450	...	WX&
W. Deptford tp, N. J.	5,446	...	MC	C1	TN	3	3	P3‡	600	K	Wd
W. Des Moines, Iowa	5,615	...	MC	D4	TA	5	2	P4‡	35	T	W
West Hazleton, Pa.	6,988	0.8	MC	D4	TS	6	0	P4‡	300	D	None
West Helena, Ark.	6,107	2.8	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	120	TKL	WX
West Memphis, Ark.	12,146†	2.1	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P2‡	240	TKL	EW
W. Milwaukee, Wis.	5,429	0.7	MC	D2	A..	7	7	NP2‡	360	TAK	EdWd
West Pittston, Pa.	7,230	0.8	MC	D4	TA	7	7	P4‡	None	None	None
West Point, Miss.	6,432	3.0	MC	D4	TA	5	5	NP2	360	KP	EdSW
West Reading, Pa.	5,072	0.6	Mgr	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	240	DA	SWd
W. St. Paul, Minn.	7,955	4.9	MC	D2	TA	7	1	NP2	60	None	None
West View, Pa.	7,581	1.3	Mgr	D4	TA	7	7	P4‡	None	C	W
West York, Pa.	5,756	0.5	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	300	FDA	None
Westbury, N. Y.	7,112	2.6	MC	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	750	None	None
Western Springs, Ill.	7,206†	2.1	Mgr	D4	TA	6	6	P4‡	None	K	W
Westminster, Md.	6,140	1.2	MC	D2	NA	5	5	NP2‡	350	None	S
Weston, W. Va.	8,945	1.6	MC	D2	T..	4	0	P2	300	KSPL	None
Westwego, La.	8,328	2.9	MC	D4	TA	5	5	NP4	None	P	W
Westwood, N. J.	6,766	2.2.	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	None	...	S
Wewoka, Okla.	6,747	...	Com	D3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	300	None	ASW
Whitehall, Pa.	7,342	3.1	Mgr	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	300	D	None
White Oak, Pa.	6,159	6.6	MC	C4	AN	7	0	P4‡	300	D	None
Whitewater, Wis.	5,101	3.5	MC	D2	TS	8	0	NP2	120	TKL	ASW
Whiting, Ind.	9,669	1.5	MC	D4	NN	5	2	NP4	360	K	Wd
Whitman t, Mass.	8,413	...	TM	D1	TN	4	4	NP1	200	TAKW	None
Wickliffe, Ohio	5,002	6.0	MC	D2	NA	6[1]	0	NP2	120	TK	None
Wildwood, N. J.	5,475	1.2	Com	C4	AN	3	3	NP4	3,000	None	PSW
Wilkes-Barre tp, Pa.	5,267	...	Com	C4	AN	..	..	P4‡	...	DCTA	None
Williamsburg, Va.	6,735	2.8	Mgr	C2	AA	5	5	P2	300	T	ISW
Williamson, W. Va.	8,624	3.0	MC	D3	AN	5	1	P3	600	None	IW
Williamstown t, Mass.	6,194	...	TM	D3	...	3	3	NP3‡	...	DAKS	W
Williston, N. D.	7,378	1.8	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	480	None	W
Williston Park, N. Y.	7,505	0.6	MC	D2	TN	4	4	P2‡	300	None	W
Willmar, Minn.	9,410	2.7	MC	D2	TN	8	0	NP4‡	72	TK	AESWX
Willoughby, Ohio	5,602	...	MC	D2	NA	6[1]	6	NP2	120	TK	W
Wilmerding, Pa.	5,325	0.4	MC	D4	TS	8	0	P4‡	300	D	None

TABLE VI—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
Wilmington, Ohio	7,387	...	MC	D2	NS	7[1]	3	P2	$ 300	DTL	S
Wilson, Pa.	8,159	1.2	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	300	DA	I
Winchendon t, Mass.	6,585	...	TM	D3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	300	TAK	ASW
Winchester, Ind.	5,467	...	MC	D4	TN	5	1	P4	120	K	S
Winchester, Ky.	9,226	1.7	Com	D4	AN	3	3	P2	1,000	None	ISW
Windber, Pa.	8,010	2.0	MC	D4	NS	7	7	NP4‡	None	DA	None
Winnfield, La.	5,629	...	MC	D4	NA	5	5	..4	...	None	...
Winooski, Vt.	6,734	1.3	MC	D2	AA	5	5	NP2‡	300	None	W
Winslow, Ariz.	6,518	1.5	MC	C2	AN	7	7	NP2	200	None	SX&
Winsted, Conn.	8,781	...	MC	D2	TN	4	4	NP2	400	K	W
Winter Haven, Fla.	8,605	2.8	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	120	None	SWdX&
Winter Park, Fla.	8,250	4.6	Mgr	D3	AN	5	5	NP3‡	250	None	S
Winton, Pa.	6,280	6.3	MC	D4	T..	9	0	P4‡	None	C	None
Woodland, Calif.	11,555†	2.0	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4	120	TAKPL	W
Wood-Ridge, N. J.	6,283	1.1	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P3‡	None	A	S
Woodstock, Ill.	7,192	1.9	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	180	TK	ESW
Woodward, Okla.	5,915	1.7	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP3‡	300	T	ASWX*
Worthington, Minn.	7,923	1.8	MC	D2	TA	5	1	NP2‡	150	T	ESWX
Wyoming, Ohio	5,582	2.2	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP2	60	None	IW
Wytheville, Va.	5,513	3.9	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	...	...	...
Yankton, S. D.	7,709	2.6	Com	D5	AA	5	5	NP5‡	500	None	AWX
Yazoo City, Miss.	9,746	...	MC	D2	TN	4	0	P4‡	600	...	...
Yoakum, Tex.	5,231	2.4	Mgr	C1	TN	4	4	NP2‡	None	None	EISW
York, Neb.	6,178	1.8	MC	D2	TN	8	0	P2‡	160	T	ASX&
Yuba City, Calif.	8,780†	...	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	120	TK	SW
Yuma, Ariz.	9,145	2.4	MC	D4	AA	5	5	NP4	150	TAKL	None
Zion, Ill.	8,950	4.0	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	600	None	WX

NOTES ON GOVERNMENTAL DATA, TABLES V AND VI

[1] Most Ohio cities operating the mayor-council form of government have two chief elected officials—a mayor and the president of the council. The president of the council votes in case of a tie, and the mayor never votes. Neither of these officials is included in the number of councilmen shown for these cities.

[2] In Minnesota villages the governing body consists of the mayor, three trustees, and the village clerk; all five have full voting powers. The mayor and the clerk are elected for two-year terms, the three trustees for overlapping three-year terms.

INDIVIDUAL CITY FOOTNOTES
(Cities listed alphabetically without regard to population)

ANACORTES, WASHINGTON: Councilman at large is elected for a two-year term.

ALMA, MICHIGAN: Every two years two councilmen are elected for four-year terms and one for a two-year term.

AMERICAN FORK, UTAH: Three councilmen are elected for four-year terms and two councilmen for two-year terms.

ARKANSAS CITY, KANSAS: Two councilmen have four-year terms, one a two-year term.

ARTESIA, NEW MEXICO: Four councilmen are elected for four-year terms and four councilmen for two-year terms.

AUBURN, WASHINGTON: Six councilmen are elected for four-year terms and one councilman for a two-year term.

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA: A councilman's salary is $300 the first year and $600 the second and third years.

AUGUSTA, MAINE: The city has a bicameral council consisting of eight aldermen and 16 councilmen.

AUSTIN, MINNESOTA: The councilman at large is elected for two-year term.

AUSTIN, TEXAS: All councilmen are elected at large, but council seats are numbered; candidates file for and are elected to specific seat.

BAINBRIDGE, GEORGIA: Three councilmen with highest number of votes serve four-year terms; three councilmen with lowest number serve two-year terms.

BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA: The mayor is chief executive officer for the city and for the parish (county) of East Baton Rouge. The seven city councilmen together with two councilmen elected by voters both inside and outside the city comprise the governing body for the parish.

BAY, OHIO: The president of the council is elected for a two-year term.

BELLAIRE, TEXAS: The mayor and two councilmen have two-year terms; three councilmen have one-year terms.

BELMONT, CALIFORNIA: Three councilmen are elected for four-year terms and two for two-year terms.

BEND, OREGON: Five councilmen have two-year terms; two councilmen have four-year terms.

BIG RAPIDS, MICHIGAN: Mayor elected for two-year term and the other four councilmen for four-year term.

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA: Water works owned and operated by the city is for industrial purposes only.

BRATTLEBORO, VERMONT: Three selectmen are elected for three-year terms, and two for one-year terms.

BRISTOL, PENNSYLVANIA: Twelve councilmen have four-year terms; six have two-year terms.

BRUNSWICK, MAINE: Two councilmen are elected for three years, two for two years, and one for one year.

BUFFALO, NEW YORK: The nine councilmen elected by wards serve two-year terms and the six councilmen elected at large serve four-year terms.

CEDAR CITY, UTAH: Four councilmen have two-year terms, and one has a four-year term.

CHEBOYGAN, MICHIGAN: Four councilmen are elected for two-year terms and three councilmen for four-year terms.

CLARKSTON, WASHINGTON: Four councilmen are elected for four-year terms and three councilmen for two-year terms.

COHOES, NEW YORK: The board of assessors consists of one appointed and two elected assessors.

CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE: Six councilmen are elected at large for two-year terms and nine councilmen are elected by wards for four-year terms.

CORAL GABLES, FLORIDA: Four councilmen have four-year terms; one has a two-year term.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA: The mayor has power to veto council resolutions. The councilman at-large is elected for a two-year term.

DANBURY, CONNECTICUT: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of eight councilmen and four aldermen.

DES MOINES, IOWA: Three councilmen have four-year terms, and two have two-year terms.

EMPORIA, KANSAS: Two councilmen are elected for two-year terms and one councilman for a four-year term.

EVERETT, MASSACHUSETTS: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 18 councilmen who receive $400; and seven aldermen elected at large who receive $600.

FAIRBORN, OHIO: Three councilmen are elected for four-year terms and two councilmen for two-year terms.

FORT MYERS, FLORIDA: Three councilmen serve four years and two councilmen serve two years.

GARDEN CITY, KANSAS: One councilman each serves two-, three-, and four-year terms.

GRAFTON, WEST VIRGINIA: Three councilmen are elected for four-year terms and two councilmen for two-year terms.

HAWTHORNE, CALIFORNIA: Three councilmen have a two-year term, two a four-year term. Mayor could have two-year term if elected for short term on council.

HOBBS, NEW MEXICO: Three councilmen are elected for four-year terms and two for two-year terms.

IOWA CITY, IOWA: Three councilmen have four-year terms, and two have two-year terms.

JUNCTION CITY, KANSAS: Two councilmen have four-year terms, and one has a two-year term.

KEARNEY, NEBRASKA: Three councilmen are elected for four-year terms, and two councilmen have two-year terms.

KEENE, NEW HAMPSHIRE: Five councilmen are elected for four-year terms and 10 councilmen for two-year terms.

KELSO, WASHINGTON: The councilman at-large is elected for a two-year term.

KEY WEST, FLORIDA: Three councilmen are elected every two years; the two elected with the highest number of votes serve four-year terms and the third serves a two-year term.

KINLOCH, MISSOURI: Five councilmen are elected for two-year terms and five councilmen for one-year terms.

LA GRANDE, OREGON: Two councilmen are elected for two-year terms and one councilman for four-year term.

LAS CRUCES, NEW MEXICO: Three councilmen have four-year terms; two have two-year terms.

LAURINBURG, NORTH CAROLINA: Two councilmen with highest number of votes serve four-year terms; three councilmen with lowest number serve two-year terms.

LIVONIA, MICHIGAN: Six councilmen have four-year terms, and one has a two-year term.

LONGVIEW, WASHINGTON: The one councilman at-large serves a two-year term, the other six councilmen four-year terms.

LUDINGTON, MICHIGAN: Five councilmen are elected for two-year terms and three councilmen for four-year terms.

McCOOK, NEBRASKA: Three councilmen are elected for four-year terms and two councilmen for two-year terms.

MANHATTAN, KANSAS: Three councilmen have two-year terms, and two have four-year terms.

MEDINA, OHIO: Three councilmen serve four-year terms and four councilmen serve two-year terms.

MELVINDALE, MICHIGAN: The mayor cannot vote on appropriation ordinances, although he does have full veto power.

MIAMI, FLORIDA: Three councilmen are elected every two years; the two receiving the greatest number of votes serve four-year terms while the third serves a two-year term.

MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA: Four councilmen are elected every two years; three for a four-year term and one for a two-year term.

MIAMI SHORES, FLORIDA: Three councilmen are elected for four-year terms and two councilmen for two-year terms.

MOUNT CLEMENS, MICHIGAN: Mayor serves two-year term.

MOUNT AIRY, NORTH CAROLINA: Three councilmen are elected for four-year terms and two councilmen for two-year terms.

MOUNT VERNON, WASHINGTON: The councilman at-large serves a two-year term.

NASHUA, NEW HAMPSHIRE: The nine ward aldermen have two-year terms; the six elected at-large have four-year terms. The ward aldermen receive $ 100 per year and the aldermen elected at-large receive $ 200 per year.

NEVADA, MISSOURI: Three councilmen are elected for two-year terms and two councilmen for three-year terms.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK: In addition to the council there is the Board of Estimate, consisting of the mayor, the elected comptroller, the president of the council, and the five borough presidents (each having weighted voting power) which has responsibility for certain financial legislation.

NORTHAMPTON, MASSACHUSETTS: The city has a bicameral council of 21 councilmen and seven aldermen.

NORWALK, CONNECTICUT: The Second Taxing District generates and distributes electricity; the First and Second Taxing Districts own and operate a water supply and distribution system.

ONEIDA, NEW YORK: The board of city assessors consists of two elected and one appointed assessor.

OPALOCKA, FLORIDA: Three councilmen are elected every two years; the two with the highest number of votes receive four-year terms and the other a two-year term.

OWATONNA, MINNESOTA: Five councilmen have two-year terms; the two councilmen-at-large have four-year terms.

PACIFIC GROVE, CALIFORNIA: Five councilmen are elected for four-year terms and one councilman for a two-year term.

PASCO, WASHINGTON: Six councilmen have four-year terms, and one councilman has a two-year term.

PEEKSKILL, NEW YORK: Three councilmen are elected for four-year terms and three councilmen for two-year terms.

PITTSBURG, KANSAS: Two councilmen serve four-year terms; three councilmen serve two-year terms.

PLEASANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY: The councilman-at-large has a two-year term.

PLYMOUTH, MICHIGAN: Six councilmen have four-year terms, and one has a two-year term.

PORT TOWNSEND, WASHINGTON: Six councilmen are elected for four-year terms and one councilman for a two-year term.

PULLMAN, WASHINGTON: Six councilmen have four-year terms; the councilman-at-large has a two-year term.

PUYALLUP, WASHINGTON: Four councilmen are elected for four-year terms and three for two-year terms.

ROCHESTER, NEW YORK: The council selects one of its own members or any citizen as mayor for a two-year term. If the mayor selected is not a councilman he has no voting right.

ROCKVILLE, CONNECTICUT: Eight aldermen have four-year terms; four have two-year terms.

RUTLAND, VERMONT: The mayor can veto all actions of council except those involving the acquisition of land for public purposes or suspension or removal of city officers; he can vote only on actions involving acquisition of land for public purposes or suspension or removal of city officers.

SALINA, KANSAS: Three councilmen have two-year terms; two have four-year terms.

SAN ANSELMO, CALIFORNIA: Three councilmen are elected for four-year terms and two for two-year terms.

SELMA, ALABAMA: The city has both a mayor and president of the council. The president of the council votes only in case of a tie, and the mayor never votes. Neither official is shown in the number of councilmen.

SHAWNEE, OKLAHOMA: Six councilmen are elected for four-year terms and one for a two-year term.

SOUTH EUCLID, OHIO: One councilman is elected for a two-year term.

SOUTH NORFOLK, VIRGINIA: Three councilmen have two-year terms; two have four-year terms.

SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 18 councilmen elected by wards and eight aldermen elected at-large.

SPRINGVILLE, UTAH: Three councilmen serve two-year terms and two councilmen serve four-year terms.

STURGIS, MICHIGAN: Eight councilmen are elected from wards for two-year terms, and the councilman-at-large is elected for a one-year term.

SYRACUSE, NEW YORK: The five ward councilmen have two-year terms, and the four elected at-large have four-year terms.

THE DALLES, OREGON: The councilman-at-large is elected for a two-year term.

VAN BUREN, MAINE: Three councilmen are elected for two-year terms and two for one-year terms.

VENTNOR, NEW JERSEY: The councilman at-large serves a four-year term.

WASHINGTON, D. C.: The governing board of the District of Columbia consists of three members, two of whom are appointed by the President with confirmation by the Senate, and one army engineer who is detailed for four years. There are no elected officers.

WASHINGTON, IOWA: Three councilmen serve four-year terms and three councilmen serve two-year terms.

WATERVILLE, MAINE: The city has a bicameral council consisting of 14 councilmen and seven aldermen.

WAYNE, MICHIGAN: Three councilmen are elected for two-year terms and two councilmen for four-year terms.

WICHITA, KANSAS: The city owns the water supply system but the distribution system is privately owned.

WINFIELD, KANSAS: Two councilmen have four-year terms, one has a two-year term.

WINONA, MINNESOTA: The councilman at-large is elected for a two-year term.

WOODWARD, OKLAHOMA: The city owns two airports; one is operated by the city and the other is leased to a private operator.

Urban Counties

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DATA on the larger and more urbanized counties in the United States are reported and analyzed in this article and in Table VII. The data in Table VII include population, local government units, employment and payrolls, county utilities, police service, fire protection, and street construction and maintenance for 174 counties over 100,000 population.[1] The 1954 Municipal Year Book has data on population density, per cent of dwelling units built between 1940 and 1950, land area, per cent of land area in farms, organization and scope of county planning, and county garbage collection and disposal, public housing, and libraries in unincorporated urban areas.

Data in Table VII are taken from publications of the Bureau of the Census and from questionnaires returned by county officials with the cooperation of the National Association of County Officials. One purpose of this article and of Table VII is to point up the close relationship of cities, counties, and metropolitan areas as indicated by demographic and governmental data.[2]

Population Characteristics. Table VII shows the 1950 population and the per cent of urbanization for each of the 174 counties. Total county population ranges from a high of 4,509,000 inhabitants in Cook County (Chicago), Illinois, to a low of 100,000 in Black Hawk County (Waterloo), Iowa.

For the 1950 census of population the urban population of the United States has been defined to include (1) all persons living in incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more, (2) all persons living in unincorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more which contain a definite nucleus of residences and include all surrounding closely settled area within their boundaries, and (3) all persons living within "urbanized areas" (see the article in this Year Book, "Metropolitan and Urbanized Areas," for a detailed explanation and definition of the concept of urbanized areas).

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[1] Certain counties or their equivalent have been excluded from this table: (1) Counties with limited functions that are dependent on cities. The counties of Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens, and Richmond, lying entirely within New York City are an example. (2) City-county governments operating primarily as cities—the city and county of San Francisco and the city and county of Denver. (3) "Independent" cities located outside of counties and administering functions elsewhere performed by counties. Baltimore City, as distinct from Baltimore County, is an example. In Virginia there are 30 independent cities. (4) Counties carrying on very few governmental functions of any kind. This applies to all counties in the New England states where cities and towns are much more important as units of local government. In Rhode Island the counties have no organized government. See United States Bureau of the Census, Governments Division, Local Government Structure in the United States, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 1954.

[2] Reference should be made to other sections of the Year Book for a better understanding of this relationship. For further information and specific definitions, see the following articles in Part One of this Year Book: "Metropolitan and Urbanized Areas," "Metropolitan and Fringe Area Developments," and "Governmental Data for 2,528 Cities Over 5,000 Population."

Two counties in Table VII are 100 per cent urban—Hudson County (New York), New Jersey, and Arlington County (Washington, D.C.), Virginia. The county with the smallest proportion of urban population is Anne Arundel County (Baltimore), Maryland. Of the 174 counties in Table VII, 28 are 90 per cent or more urban.

Number of Local Governments. The total number of local governments and the number of nonschool units is given for each of the 174 counties in Table VII. (See Table I for the number of local governments in each of the 48 states and Table III for the number of local governments in metropolitan areas.) Eight urban counties each have more than 80 units of local government other than school districts: Cook County (Chicago), Illinois, 258; King County (Seattle), Washington, 188; Allegheny County (Pittsburgh), Pennsylvania, 131; Suffolk County (New York), New York, 115; Nassau County (New York), New York, 110; St. Louis County, Missouri, 109; Erie County (Buffalo), New York, 83; and Los Angeles County, California, 81.

Governing Body. No attempt was made in the Year Book questionnaire to obtain the number of members of the county governing body or the method of election. Four basic forms were listed on the questionnaire, however, one of which was checked by the county. A total of 142 of the 174 counties (about 82 per cent) have a board of commissioners or supervisors. Ten urban counties have a board of township or town supervisors, and 18 counties report a judge and commissioner or board of judges type of governing body. Four reporting counties have a judge and justices of the peace.

Of the counties included in this survey, the following 10 have a county manager: Anne Arundel (Baltimore), and Montgomery (Washington, D.C.), Maryland; Arlington (Washington, D.C.), Virginia; Durham and Guilford (Greensboro), North Carolina; Fulton (Atlanta), Georgia; Monroe (Rochester), New York; and Sacramento, Santa Clara (San Jose), and San Mateo (San Francisco), California. These counties and their managers are listed in the directory elsewhere in this Year Book (Table XIX). A few additional counties, while not adopting the county manager form, have taken steps to establish the position of a single county executive. A strong executive is elected to head the county government in Westchester and Nassau Counties (New York), New York. Chief administrators for the county government are appointed in Cuyahoga County (Cleveland), Ohio, and the following six counties in California: Alameda, Contra Costa, and Solano in the San Francisco area; Los Angeles; San Bernardino; and San Diego.

A county charter for Baltimore County, Maryland, is being drafted by an elected charter board. In Miami the Metropolitan Miami Municipal Board has recommended that Dade County be transformed into Metropolitan Miami. Functions of metropolitan significance would be transferred to the new government, and all other functions would remain with the municipalities. Basic structural changes are recommended to enable the metropolitan government to handle its enlarged responsibilities.[3] The Metropolitan Study Commission of Allegheny County (Pittsburgh), Pennsylvania, will submit its report and recommendations this year. Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, has undertaken an administrative survey of its growing operations under 52 elected county and judicial officers and a large number of boards and commissions.

The following report on the extent of urban county activities is confined to those services rendered in the rapidly growing unincorporated areas of metropolitan communities. Two developments should be mentioned in this connection: (1) North Carolina and California have provided for the establishment of general urban districts for the purpose of assessing the costs of municipal services to the benefited unincorporated areas. (2) The recently incorporated municipality of Lakewood (Los Angeles County), California, is receiving most of its governmental services from the county under contract. It has a population of 66,000 and four paid city employees.

Employees and Payrolls. The number of employees and the size of the payroll gives some indication of the services and activities carried on by urban counties. Approximately 35 per cent of all county government employees in the United States are found in the 132 urban counties reporting both total number of employees and payroll in Table VII. More than 41 per cent of the total nationwide county payroll is accounted for by these same 132 counties.

County Utilities. Comparatively few of the counties in the survey reported ownership and operation of utilities. Three counties own and operate port facilities; 15 counties own and operate sewerage systems; 15 have sewage treatment plants; 11 counties have water supply and distribution systems; and three counties own water distributing systems. Forty-seven counties report ownership and operation of airports, and 18 of the airports are jointly owned or operated with a city or other unit of government. A total of 107 counties, or 61 per cent, of the 174 counties do not own or operate any of the utilities shown in Table VII.

County Planning. Planning and zoning developments in the 174 urban counties were not obtained for this Year Book, but the 1954 Year Book shows the degree of planning activity carried on by urban counties. A total of 89 counties reported an official planning agency established by charter, statute, or ordinance. Of the 89 agencies, 12 are joint city-county agencies and two are regional.

Sixty-nine of the agencies were reported to have a full-time planning director. In 25 counties the director is appointed by the governing body, in 33 by the planning commission, in four by the county manager, and seven counties failed to report the method of appointment. The extent to which full-time planning staffs are employed is indicated by the fact that 27 of the county planning agencies employ 10 or more full-time employees. A total of 52 counties reported expenditures for planning of $10,000 or more during the fiscal or calendar year 1953.

Sixty-seven of the 167 counties reporting have comprehensive zoning ordinances covering use, height, bulk and area. In Fulton County, Georgia, the ordinance is a joint city-county ordinance. In Wayne County, Michigan, all township zoning ordinances must be approved by the coordinating zoning committee of the county board of supervisors. Comprehensive land subdivision regulations governing layout of street, blocks, lots, and utilities in newly-developed areas have been adopted by 87 counties or 52 per cent of those reporting.

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[3] See Public Administration Service, The Government of Metropolitan Miami (Chicago, 1954).

Police Service. County officials were asked whether they provided police protection service to built-up unincorporated urban areas. Of 145 counties reporting, 99 counties indicated providing some degree of police service to these areas. Auto patrol was reported by 93 counties, crime investigation by 84 counties, auto accident investigation by 73 counties, and police radio service by 91 counties. Thirty-nine counties operate a crime laboratory. Only nine of the 99 counties providing police service have foot patrolmen for the urban areas: Los Angeles County, California; Hudson County (New York), New Jersey; King County (Seattle), Washington; Nassau County (New York), New York; Anne Arundel County (Baltimore), Maryland; Arlington County (Washington, D.C.), Virginia; Charleston County, South Carolina; Jefferson Parish (New Orleans), Louisiana; and Montgomery County (Washington, D.C.), Maryland.

St. Louis County, Missouri, amended its charter to create a county police department under a five-member bipartisan board of police commissioners. All police powers of the elective sheriff and constables are transferred to the county police department. The amendment also authorizes municipalities to contract with the county for police services.

Fire Protection. County officials were asked whether they provide fire protection service to built-up unincorporated urban areas within the county. Of 149 counties reporting, 25 indicated fire protection service while 124 said specifically that such service was not provided. Twelve of the 25 counties provide fire protection service only, while the remaining 13 counties also carry on fire prevention activities including inspections in residential, commercial, and industrial areas.

Street Construction and Maintenance. A total of 142 counties reported on whether or not they provide street construction and maintenance for built-up unincorporated urban areas. Of these 142 counties, 74 indicated providing such service. Seventy-two of these 74 counties reported on their methods of financing street construction for the unincorporated urban areas. Financing street construction by state highway grants was reported by 50 counties, general property taxes by 44 counties, and special assessments against benefited property owners by 26 counties. Many of these 72 counties of course use two or three of the financing methods.

Sixty-eight of the 74 counties providing street construction and maintenance for built-up unincorporated areas reported on standards of street construction and types of facilities provided. For street standards, gravel surface was reported by 34 counties, low cost asphalt surface by 50 counties, and high type asphaltic concrete or portland cement surfaces by 48 counties. In addition 32 counties reported providing curbs and gutters, 19 counties provide sidewalks, and 20 counties provide street lighting.

These data for street construction, financing, and standards and facilities are set forth for individual counties in Table VII.

Sanitation Services. Street cleaning service and garbage collection and disposal for the built-up unincorporated areas are two indicators of the county government providing urban-type services. Fourteen counties reported providing street cleaning service: Los Angeles County, California; Essex County (New York), New Jersey; Hamilton County (Cincinnati), Ohio; Marion County (Indianapolis), Indiana; Monroe County (Rochester), New York; Union County (New York), New Jersey; Genesee County (Flint), Michigan; Kent County (Grand Rapids), Michigan; Mercer County (Trenton), New Jersey; Anne Arundel County (Baltimore), Maryland; Arlington County (Washington, D.C.), Virginia; Fayette County (Lexington), Kentucky; Jefferson Parish (New Orleans), Louisiana; and Montgomery County (Washington, D.C.), Maryland.

Ten counties reported the provision of garbage collection and disposal service for built-up unincorporated urban areas. In five of these counties the collection and disposal is financed by special service charges to the property owners: Los Angeles County, California; Franklin (Columbus), Ohio; Dade (Miami), Florida; Anne Arundel (Baltimore), Maryland; and Prince Georges (Washington), Maryland. In the remaining five counties garbage collection and disposal service is financed by general property taxes: Salt Lake, Utah; Arlington (Washington), Virginia; Durham, North Carolina; Jefferson (New Orleans), Louisiana; and Muscogee (Columbus), Georgia. Fayette County (Lexington), Kentucky, operates a sanitary landfill which is financed from general property taxes plus service charges and fees paid by private garbage collectors.

TABLE VII

GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR URBAN COUNTIES

This table includes 174 counties over 100,000 population located in standard metropolitan areas as identified by the name of the city in parentheses following the name of each county. Data for the first four columns are from United States Bureau of the Census reports, "U.S. Census of Population: 1950. Vol. I, Number of Inhabitants" (data for 1950), and from "Local Governments in Metropolitan areas" (data for 1952). County employment and payroll data are for October, 1954, and were obtained from an unpublished tabulation of the United States Bureau of the Census except where a single dagger (†) indicates data supplied directly by county officials. All other data were obtained directly from county officials in December, 1954, with the cooperation of the National Association of County Officials. Under "Number of Local Governments", the first column is the sum of all cities, townships, and special districts in each county while the second column shows the number of school districts. Explanation of all code letters is shown below. Under "Utilities Owned and Operated" (see code), a double dagger (‡) means that the county jointly owns or operates the utility with a city or other governmental unit. Under "Police Service" is shown the various types of police activities (see code) provided by the county in built-up, unincorporated urban areas. "Yes" under "Fire Protection" indicates that such service is provided to built-up unincorporated urban areas; where fire prevention inspections also are carried on by the county the code letters indicate inspections in residential areas (R), commercial areas (C), and industrial areas (I). The last three columns indicate the degree of street construction and maintenance provided by the county for built-up unincorporated urban areas. The first of the three columns indicates whether the county provides this service; the second column shows the types of financing used ("P" for general property taxes, "G" for state highway grants, and "A" for special assessments against benefited property owners); the last column shows the standards of street construction and facilities provided for built-up unincorporated urban areas (see code). Leaders (. . .) indicate data nor reported or not available. See preceding article for further explanation.

GOVERNING BODY

BC—Board of Commissioners or Supervisors
BT—Board of Township or Town Supervisors
J—Board of Judges
JC—Judge and Commissioners
JP—Judge and Justices of the Peace

COUNTY-OWNED AND OPERATED UTILITIES

P—Port Facilities
S—Sewerage System
T—Sewage Treatment Plant
W—Water Supply and Distribution
Wd—Water Distribution only
X—Airport

STREET STANDARDS

L—Gravel Surface
I—Low-Cost Asphalt Surface
H—High-type Asphalt or Concrete Surface
C—Curbs and Gutters
S—Sidewalks
X—Street Lighting

POLICE SERVICES

A—Auto Patrol
F—Foot Patrol
C—Crime Investigation
I—Auto Accident Investigation
R—Police Radio System
L—Crime Laboratory

County	1950 Population		No. of Local Governments		Gov-ern-ing Body	Util-ities Owned and oper-ated	No. of Employees		Total Pay-roll — Oct. 1954 (in thousands)	Police Ser-vice	Fire Pro-tection	STREETS		
	Total (in thou-sands)	Per Cent Urban	Non-School Units	School Dis-tricts			Total	Full-time				Const. and Maint.	Financ-ing	Stand-ards
Over 1,000,000														
Allegheny (Pittsburgh), Pa.	1,515	90.6	130	116	BC	X	4,461	4.461	$1,425.9	. . .	None	No	. . .	. . .
Cook (Chicago), Ill.	4,509	98.6	257	164	BC	None	11,124	10,639	3,990.7	ACIR	None	No	. . .	. . .
Cuyahoga (Cleveland), Ohio	1,390	98.1	68	32	BC	None	4,479	4,070	1,165.1	. . .	None	No	. . .	. . .
Los Angeles (Los Angeles), Cal.	4,152	97.5	80	117	BC	STWX	30,513	30,513	10,445.9	AFCIRL	RCI	Yes	GA	LIHCSX
Wayne (Detroit), Mich.	2,435	96.9	47	59	BC	STWX	6,317	6,164	2,612.8	ACIRL	None	Yes	A	LIHCS
500,000 to 1,000,000														
Alameda (San Francisco), Calif.	740	94.7	18	38	BC	None	5,026	4,492	1,487.7	ACRL	None	No	. . .	. . .
Bergen (New York), N. J.	539	96.8	74	68	BC	T	1,348	1,325	337.6	ACIR	None	Yes	PG	IHCX
Bexar (San Antonio), Tex.	500	89.8	13	15	JG	None	707	707	201.1	None	None	No	. . .	. . .
Dallas (Dallas), Tex.	615	89.8	27	33	BC	None	1,240	1,201	378.9	ACIRL	CI	Yes	P	LIH
Erie (Buffalo), N. Y.	899	87.9	82	90	BC	None	5,110	4,298	1,539.2	ACIR	None	Yes	PG	IH
Essex (New York), N. J.	906	99.3	27	14	BC	None	3,657	3,511	1,044.4	None	None	No	. . .	. . .
Franklin (Columbus), Ohio	503	87.8	47	27	BC	None	1,722	1,547	479.9	CI	None	Yes	G	H
Hamilton (Cincinnati), Ohio	724	92.5	47	40	BC	None	2,956	2,773	819.3	ACIRL	None	Yes	P	HC
Harris (Houston), Tex.	807	90.0	49	22	JC	None	. . . .	1,500†	. . . .	None	Yes	Yes	P	. . .
Hennepin (Minneapolis), Minn.	677	90.5	47	74	BC	None	1,669	1,627	555.6	None	None	No	. . .	. . .
Hudson (New York), N. J.	647	100.0	22	1	BC	None	. . . .	5,000†	. . . .	AFCIR	None	. . .	. . .	. . .
Jackson (Kansas City), Mo.	541	93.2	23	29	BC	None	1,349	1,074	293.6	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Jefferson (Birmingham), Ala.	559	80.3	30	5	BC	T	1,352	1,265	342.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
King (Seattle), Wash.	733	86.9	137	25	BC	X	3,570	3.420	969.8	AFCRL	None	Yes	PG	LIH
Marion (Indianapolis), Ind.	552	91.0	36	12	BC	None	1,291	1,211	284.1	A	None	Yes	G	LI
Milwaukee (Milwaukee), Wis.	871	94.9	23	57	BC	X	5,426	5,348	1,772.6	ACIR	None	No	. . .	. . .
Nassau (New York), N. Y.	673	92.8	109	65	BC	ST	6,307	6,307	211.9	AFCIRL	None	No	. . .	. . .
San Diego (San Diego), Calif.	557	82.0	54	63	BC	X	4,140	3,840	1,300.2	ACR	None	Yes	GA	LIHCSX
Westchester (New York), N. Y.	626	92.3	76	60	BT	X	3,485	3,384	957.1	None	None	. . .	. . .	. . .
300,000 to 500,000														
Camden (Philadelphia), N. J.	301	92.6	42	35	BC	None	1,230	1,230	266.8	None	None	. . .	. . .	. . .
Dade (Miami), Fla.	495	94.1	33	1	BC	X	4,667	4,614	1,137.1	ACIRL	Yes	Yes	G	H
Davidson (Nashville), Tenn.	322	80.5	9	0	JP	None	1,166	1,011	234.5	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Delaware (Philadelphia), Pa.	414	89.9	51	48	BC	None	770	732	211.6	None	None	Yes	G	HCSX
Duval (Jacksonville), Fla.	304	81.5	8	1	BC	None	1,161	1,157	281.1	ACIR	None	No	. . .	. . .
Fulton (Atlanta), Ga.	474	86.0	13	2	BC	X	1,423	1,350	435.3	AIR	Yes	Yes	PG	LIHCSX
Jefferson (Louisville), Ky.	485	86.5	30	3	JC	None	2,125	1,999	378.0	ACIRL	None	Yes	PG	LIHS
Lake (Chicago), Ind.	368	92.8	78	74	BC	None	1,018	818	261.5	ACIR	None	No	. . .	. . .
Lucas (Toledo), Ohio	396	89.3	26	16	BC	S‡	1,680	1,608	493.7	ACIL	None	Yes	PGA	HCX
Luzerne (Wilkes-Barre), Pa.	392	82.6	73	73	BC	X‡	583	438	162.8	None	None	No	. . .	. . .
Maricopa (Phoenix), Ariz.	332	71.7	26	54	BC	None	1,610	1,610	414.5	ACIRL	None	Yes	. . .	H

Table VII—Governmental Data for Urban Counties—Continued

County	1950 Population		No. of Local Governments		Gov-erning Body	Util-ities Owned and oper-ated	No. of Employees		Total Pay-roll — Oct. 1954 (in thousands)	Police Ser-vice	Fire Pro-tection	STREETS		
	Total (in thou-sands)	Per Cent Urban	Non-School Units	School Dis-tricts			Total	Full-time				Const. and Maint.	Financ-ing	Stand-ards
300,000 to 500,000—continued														
Monroe (Rochester), N. Y.	488	86.0	57	49	BT	X	2,239	2,157	$ 638.8	AR	None	Yes	P	IHCSX
Montgomery (Dayton), Ohio	398	84.3	37	21	BC	STW	974	891	301.2	ACIR	None	Yes	A	ICS
Montgomery (Philadelphia), Pa.	353	67.1	63	63	BC	None	697	383	169.4	None	None	Yes	PG	H
Multnomah (Portland), Ore.	472	90.3	51	30	BC	None	1,855	1,855	537.7	ACIRL	None	Yes	A	I
Oakland (Detroit), Mich.	396	72.5	56	86	BC	None	1,255	1,235	375.7	ACIR	None	No	. . .	. . .
Oklahoma (Okla. City), Okla.	325	86.4	14	36	BC	None	556	538	154.8	AC	None	No	. . .	. . .
Onondaga (Syracuse), N. Y.	342	79.7	74	34	BC	T	1,890	1,545	482.4	AR	None	Yes	P	LIHC
Passaic (New York), N. J.	337	95.6	19	14	BC	None	759	759	203.3	None	None	No	. . .	. . .
Ramsey (Minneapolis), Minn.	355	94.5	14	14	BC	None	1,831	1,624	500.2	None	None	. . .	. . .	. . .
St. Louis (St. Louis), Mo.	406	85.5	108	48	BC	None	. . . .	1,000†	. . . .	ACIRL	None	Yes	PGA	LIHC
Shelby (Memphis), Tenn.	482	85.1	10	0	BC	P‡	977	947	188.9	ACIR	None	Yes	PG	IHCS
Summit (Akron), Ohio	410	85.9	32	20	BC	PX‡	1,380	1,184	355.4	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Tarrant (Fort Worth), Tex.	361	89.5	30	37	JC	W	. . . .	523†	. . . .	ACIR	RCI	Yes	PA	LIH
Union (New York), N. J.	398	98.8	23	16	BC	None	1,044	1,029	282.9	None	None	Yes	PG	HC
Westmoreland (Pittsburgh), Pa.	313	48.6	64	61	BC	None	494	466	117.7	None	None	Yes	G	HC
200,000 to 300,000														
Albany (Albany), N. Y.	239	82.8	37	21	BC	None	. . . .	1,006†	. . . .	None	None	Yes	PG	LIHC
Baltimore (Baltimore), Md.	270	70.0	1	0	BC	STWd	2,179	. . . .	668.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Berks (Reading), Pa.	256	66.1	75	66	BC	None	416	416	92.0	None	None	No	. . .	. . .
Cambria (Johnstown), Pa.	210	60.9	64	55	BC	X‡	. . . .	325†	. . . .	None	None	No	. . .	. . .
Contra Costa (San Francisco), Cal.	299	71.7	62	34	BC	X	2,041	1,760	696.8	ACR	None	No	. . .	. . .
Douglas (Omaha), Neb.	281	93.3	14	56	BC	None	1,054	1,027	303.7	ACIR	None	Yes	A	I
Erie (Erie), Pa.	219	76.5	41	38	BC	X‡	. . . .	272†	. . . .	None	None	. . .	. . .	. . .
Fresno (Fresno), Calif.	277	56.2	80	112	BC	None	2,446	2,446	667.8	None	None	No	. . .	. . .
Genesee (Flint), Mich.	271	74.5	31	96	BT	None	743	656	183.4	AIR	None	Yes	GA	LH
Hamilton (Chattanooga), Tenn.	208	75.8	11	0	JC	None	342	335	78.2	ACIR	None	Yes	PG	I
Hillsborough (Tampa), Fla.	250	75.5	13	1	BC	. . .	1,169	1,124	225.1	ACIL	None	No	. . .	. . .
Kanawha (Charleston), W. Va.	240	56.6	14	1	JC	X	. . . .	211†	. . . .	ACR	None	No	. . .	. . .
Kent (Grand Rapids), Mich.	288	78.7	36	177	BC	X	1,058	1,051	252.8	ACIR	RCI	Yes	PGA	IHCSX
Knox (Knoxville), Tenn.	223	66.4	3	0	JP	None	705	522	109.2	ACIR	None	Yes	PG	LIH
Lackawanna (Scranton), Pa.	257	91.7	41	39	BC	X‡	390	353	98.9	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Lancaster (Lancaster), Pa.	235	49.3	62	59	BC	X‡	230	230	49.1	None	None	No	. . .	. . .
Mahoning (Youngstown), Ohio	258	82.8	27	18	BC	None	816	806	220.0	ACIRL	None	No	. . .	. . .
Mercer (Trenton), N. J.	230	84.9	16	10	BC	X	. . . .	480†	. . . .	None	None	Yes	G	IHCS
Middlesex (New York), N. J.	265	87.1	29	21	BC	None	849	. . . .	253.6	None	None	Yes	PG	LIHX
Mobile (Mobile), Ala.	231	79.2	6	1	BC	None	459	452	102.7	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .

New Castle (Wilmington), Del.	219	81.8	10	5	J	SX	480	480	$ 111.3	...	...	...	...	...
Oneida (Utica), N. Y.	223	71.4	77	78	BC	X	....	....	....	...	...	...	...	...
Orange (Los Angeles), Calif.	216	67.6	45	54	BC	X	2,074	1,893	616.0	ACRL	RCI	Yes	GA	HC
Pierce (Tacoma), Wash.	276	66.4	52	33	BC	P	1,141	1,126	305.5	ACIRL	None	Yes	PG	LIH
Polk (Des Moines), Ia.	226	88.5	33	52	BC	None	836	836	182.2	ACIRL	None	Yes	A	L
Sacramento (Sacramento), Cal.	277	74.8	87	46	BC	STWX‡	2,161	1,661	657.1	ACR	None	...	...	...
St. Clair (St. Louis), Ill.	206	75.6	64	64	BT	None	....	200†	....	ACR	None	Yes	PG	...
St. Joseph (South Bend), Ind.	205	81.8	26	15	BC	X	674	633	175.3	ACIR	None	No	...	...
St. Louis (Duluth), Minn.	206	74.9	105	24	BC	None	1,595	1,369	417.8	None	None	No	...	...
Salt Lake (Salt Lake City), Utah	275	84.9	17	4	BC	S	1,561	1,251	304.3	ACIR	RCI	Yes	P	HX
San Bernardino (San Bern.), Cal.	282	66.4	34	63	BC	None	2,897	2,253	663.4	ACRL	Yes	Yes	G	LIHC
San Joaquin (Stockton), Calif.	201	69.2	63	73	BC	X‡	1,909	1,799	503.7	None	None	No	...	...
San Mateo (San Francisco), Cal.	291	93.1	51	30	BC	X	....	1,200†	....	None	None	Yes	A	HCSX
Santa Clara (San Jose), Calif.	291	74.3	33	48	BC	None	1,765	1,765	599.9	ARL	Yes	Yes	PG	H
Sedgwick (Wichita), Kan.	222	87.3	59	42	BC	None	781	733	203.8	None	Yes	No	...	...
Spokane (Spokane), Wash.	222	82.7	88	40	BC	None	716	691	216.7	ACIRL	Yes	No	...	...
Stark (Canton), Ohio	283	71.2	39	29	BC	X‡	887	881	234.2	...	...	...	...	...
Suffolk (New York), N. Y.	276	44.1	118	114	BC	WX‡	1,150	1,150	276.6	...	...	...	...	...
Tulsa (Tulsa), Okla.	252	82.3	21	21	BC	None	476	466	131.1	...	...	...	...	...
Washington (Pittsburgh), Pa.	210	44.8	68	67	BC	X	....	500†	....	None	None	No	...	...
York (York), Pa.	203	52.9	74	72	BC	None	294	284	71.8	None	None	No	...	...
100,000 to 200,000														
Allen (Fort Wayne), Ind.	184	76.4	27	19	BC	None	426	389	97.1	ACIR	None	Yes	...	I
Anne Arundel (Baltimore), Md.	117	31.9	6	0	BC	None	413	400	88.1	AFCIRL	RCI	Yes	PGA	ICX
Arlington (Washington), Va.	135	100.0	0	0	BC	STWd	1,352	1,229	393.0	AFCIR	RCI	Yes	PG	IHCSX
Atlantic (Atlantic City), N. J.	132	86.0	26	9	BC	None	630	612	143.6	...	...	...	...	...
Beaver (Pittsburgh), Pa.	175	73.2	54	52	BC	X	....	250†	....	None	None	No	...	...
Bernallillo (Albuquerque), N. M.	146	76.6	4	1	BC	None	217	194	40.8	ACIRL	None	Yes	P	LI
Bibb (Macon), Ga.	114	82.0	3	1	BC	None	290	256	63.3	ACIRL	None	No	...	...
Black Hawk (Waterloo), Ia.	100	84.0	10	52	BC	None	191	161	45.8	CR	None	Yes	PA	L
Blair (Altoona), Pa.	140	71.8	25	24	BC	X	....	190†	....	None	None	No	...	...
Broome (Binghamton), N. Y.	185	78.0	37	30	BC	X	526	494	108.9	IR	None	No	...	...
Bucks (Philadelphia), Pa.	145	37.4	53	54	BC	None	218	189	57.6	None	None	No	...	...
Buncombe (Asheville), N. C.	124	47.0	7	0	BC	None	280	269	66.4	ACR	Yes	No	...	...
Burlington (Philadelphia), N. J.	136	48.3	53	35	BC	None	508	507	121.9	None	None	Yes	PG	LIHX
Butler (Hamilton), Ohio	174	70.6	25	18	BC	SWd	336	336	92.6	...	...	...	...	...
Cabell (Huntington), W. Va.	108	75.6	7	1	BC	X‡	....	104†	....	CI	None	No	...	...
Caddo (Shreveport), La.	177	75.6	8	1	BC	None	315	315	65.1	...	...	...	...	...
Charleston (Charleston), S. C.	165	73.0	12	2	BC	X	413	395	81.8	AFCIR	None	Yes	PG	LCS
Chatham (Savannah), Ga.	151	84.6	7	1	BC	None	294	294	80.9	ACIRL	None	No	...	...
Chester (Philadelphia), Pa.	159	41.6	73	72	BC	None	....	212†	....	None	None	No	...	...
Clark (Springfield), Ohio	112	73.7	23	10	BC	None	....	297†	....	AR	None	Yes	G	LIH
Dane (Madison), Wis.	169	67.9	65	226	BC	None	705	662	203.4	ACIR	None	Yes	P	I
Dauphin (Harrisburg), Pa.	198	77.9	41	40	BC	None	359	324	75.5	None	None	Yes	G	...
DeKalb (Atlanta), Ga.	136	71.2	9	2	BC	STWX‡	....	....	....	...	...	...	...	...
Du Page (Chicago), Ill.	155	76.1	55	64	BC	X	....	300†	....	ACIRL	None	No	...	...
Durham (Durham), N. C.	102	72.2	2	0	BC	X‡	....	120†	....	ACIR	R	No	...	...

TABLE VII—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR URBAN COUNTIES—Continued

County	1950 Population		No. of Local Governments		Gov-ern-ing Body	Util-ities Owned and oper-ated	No. of Employees		Total Pay-roll — Oct. 1954 (in thousands)	Police Ser-vice	Fire Pro-tection	STREETS		
	Total (in thou-sands)	Per Cent Urban	Non-School Units	School Dis-tricts			Total	Full-time				Const. and Maint.	Financ-ing	Stand-ards
100,000 to 200,000—continued														
El Paso (El Paso), Tex.	195	74.3	6	10	JC	None	287	265	$ 76.5	ACR	None	No	...	...
Fayette (Lexington), Ky.	101	74.8	1	2	JC	X‡	314	284	54.8	ACIR	RCI	Yes	P	IHCS
Forsyth (Winston-Salem), N. C.	146	65.8	5	0	BC	X	312	292	74.5	ACRL	RCI	No	...	...
Galveston (Galveston), Tex.	113	86.9	19	11	JC	None	389	375	87.9	...	...	...	...	...
Greene (Springfield), Mo.	105	72.1	12	63	J	None	859	216	49.5	None	None	Yes	P	LIH
Greenville (Greenville), S. C.	168	59.9	10	1	BC	None	912	801	151.9	...	...	...	...	...
Guilford (Greensboro), N. C.	191	66.0	10	0	BC	X‡	385	356	99.2	ACIR	None	No	...	...
Hinds (Jackson), Miss.	142	70.5	9	1	BC	X	216	211	45.7	ACIR	None	No	...	...
Ingham (Lansing), Mich.	173	78.3	26	109	BC	None	....	600†	....	ACIR	None	Yes	G	...
Jackson (Jackson), Mich.	108	56.8	27	104	BC	None	468	468	113.9	ACIR	None	Yes	GA	LHI
Jefferson (Beaumont), Tex.	195	90.4	20	11	JC	X	513	496	158.9	ACIR	None	No	...	...
Jefferson (New Orleans), La.	106	88.8	14	1	JP	STW	322	293	82.6	AFCIR	Yes	Yes	PGA	LIHCSX
Kalamazoo (Kalamazoo), Mich.	127	65.8	25	50	BC	None	....	314†	....	ACIRL	None	Yes	G	LI
Kane (Chicago), Ill.	150	75.6	45	16	BC	None	....	175†	....	ACIR	None	...	...	...
Kenton (Cincinnati), Ky.	104	85.8	20	5	JC	TWdX	141	140	32.0	ACIR	None	No	...	...
Lake (Chicago), Ill.	179	60.7	78	74	BT	None	....	....	....	...	...	...	...	...
Lancaster (Lincoln), Neb.	120	85.4	24	121	BC	None	324	278	71.3	...	...	...	...	...
Lehigh (Allentown), Pa.	198	79.1	25	22	BC	X‡	....	251†	....	None	None	No	...	...
Linn (Cedar Rapids), Ia.	104	75.0	18	60	BC	None	212	178	60.4	None	None	No	...	...
Lorain (Lorain), Ohio	148	69.3	36	28	BC	None	343	337	98.3	None	None	No	...	...
Lubbock (Lubbock), Tex.	101	76.0	7	9	JC	None	168	164	46.1	...	None	...	...	...
Macomb (Detroit), Mich.	185	69.6	30	74	BC	None	....	515†	....	AR	None	Yes	A	I
Madison (St. Louis), Ill.	182	72.7	68	33	BT	None	222	222	58.5	AR	None	No	...	...
McLennan (Waco), Tex.	130	73.4	9	23	JC	None	231	225	54.8	A	None	Yes	P	LI
Mecklenburg (Charlotte), N. C.	197	71.5	8	0	BC	None	509	487	121.5	ACIRL	Yes	No	...	...
Mercer (Youngstown), Pa.	112	55.5	49	48	JC	None	....	118†	....	None	None	No	...	...
Montgomery (Montgomery), Ala.	139	78.8	3	1	BC	None	383	230	58.5	...	...	...	...	...
Montgomery (Washington, D. C.), Md.	164	75.7	37	0	BC	None	1,236	1,096	363.4	AFCIRL	RCI	No	...	...
Morris (New York), N. J.	164	57.0	41	38	BC	None	....	....	....	...	...	...	...	...
Muscogee (Columbus), Ga.	118	80.6	4	1	BC	STX‡	264	264	60.3	ACIRL	RCI	Yes	PGA	LHCX
Niagara (Buffalo), N. Y.	190	77.6	29	44	BC	None	....	625†	....	...	...	No	...	...
Northampton (Bethlehem), Pa.	185	71.8	40	39	BC	None	....	172†	....	None	None	No	...	...
Nueces (Corpus Christi), Tex.	165	85.3	12	19	JC	None	506	506	120.7	...	...	...	...	...
Orange (Orlando), Fla.	115	66.7	12	1	BC	None	241	241	45.5	None	None	No	...	...
Peoria (Peoria), Ill.	174	79.1	50	81	BC	None	....	200†	....	None	None	No	...	...
Pinellas (St. Petersburg), Fla.	159	86.5	28	1	BC	WX	383	378	82.5	ARL	None	Yes	PGA	IHCSX
Prince Georges (Washington), Md.	194	72.3	28	0	BC	STW	1,042	866	216.0	ACIRL	None	Yes	PGA	ICSX

Pulaski (Little Rock), Ark.	197	78.1	17	3	JP	None	407	402	73.6	ARL	None	Yes	PG	LIH
Racine (Racine), Wis.	110	74.2	20	77	BC	None	464	457	108.7	None	None	No	. . .	. . .
Rensselaer (Troy), N. Y.	133	71.2	42	73	BC	None	656	656	128.9	None	None	No	. . .	. . .
Richland (Columbia), S. C.	143	77.6	6	2	BC	None	. . . .	300†	. . . .	ACIR	None	No	. . .	. . .
Richmond (Augusta), Ga.	109	77.2	5	1	BC	STW	177	177	52.8	ACIR	None	No	. . .	. . .
Rock Island (Rock Island), Ill.	134	83.7	47	61	BT	None	. . . .	300†	. . . .	ACIRL	None	Yes	PG	LIH
Saginaw (Saginaw), Mich.	154	69.0	34	125	BT	None	. . . .	479†	. . . .	ACIR	None	Yes	G	I
Sangamon (Springfield), Ill.	131	74.1	70	23	BC	None	. . . .	160†	. . . .	None	None	Yes	GA	. . .
Schenectady (Schenectady), N. Y.	142	85.3	29	23	BC	X	. . . .	600†	. . . .	None	None	No	. . .	. . .
Scott (Davenport), Iowa	101	81.3	17	46	BC	None	. . . .	250†	. . . .	AIR	None	No	. . .	. . .
Shawnee (Topeka), Kan.	105	84.5	24	66	BC	None	328	291	68.8	. . .	None	No	. . .	. . .
Solano (San Francisco), Calif.	105	79.3	35	26	BC	None	549	497	155.1	ACR	None	Yes	PGA	IHCSX
Travis (Austin), Tex.	161	84.5	7	27	JC	None	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	CR	None	Yes	P	LI
Trumbull (Youngstown), Ohio	159	62.1	37	31	BC	None	427	427	119.0	AR	None	Yes	G	I
Vandenburgh (Evansville), Ind.	160	85.8	14	9	BC	None	486	466	133.2	ACIRL	None	Yes	G	LI
Vigo (Terre Haute), Ind.	105	74.2	19	14	BC	None	418	305	88.1	None	None	No	. . .	. . .
Wake (Raleigh), N. C.	136	53.1	14	0	BC	X‡	252	252	60.6	ACIRL	Yes	No	. . .	. . .
Will (Chicago), Ill.	134	67.3	65	78	BT	None	. . . .	150†	. . . .	ACIRL	None	Yes	G	. . .
Winnebago (Rockford), Ill.	152	82.3	38	44	BT	X	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	ACIR	Yes	No	. . .	. . .
Woodbury (Sioux City), Iowa	104	80.8	17	60	BC	None	. . . .	244†	. . . .	CIRL	None	Yes	PGA	LIHCSX
Wyandotte (Kansas City), Kan.	165	86.8	9	34	BC	None	459	446	113.4	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .

State Municipal Leagues in 1954

By Patrick Healy, Jr.

Executive Director, American Municipal Association, Washington, D. C.

THE year 1954 has been characterized by an unusual number of changes in the executive leadership of the state leagues and associations of cities, in many cases involving veteran leaders in the league of municipalities movement in this country. Richard Graves, executive director of the California League for over 20 years, resigned in January, and death in February took James J. Smith from the New Jersey League after 13 years as its director.

Two other veteran league executives in 1954 announced their retirement with 1955 effective dates. John G. Stutz expects to retire as executive director of the Kansas League on or before September 6, 1955, which will be the 35th anniversary of his appointment, and Frederick N. MacMillin retired February 1, 1955, as executive secretary of the Wisconsin League after 25 years of service. The devoted and energetic executive director of the Montana Municipal League, C. H. Brewer, died in December, 1954, after an extended illness, and Joseph Furst resigned as secretary of the Arizona League in July.

Despite these and other personnel changes in leadership, the league of municipalities movement continues to grow numerically and in vigor and effectiveness. In the aggregate, the state associations of municipalities have a total membership in excess of 12,000 cities, and during 1954 they had income from dues alone approximating $1,200,000. Continuing growth is evidenced by new all-time high membership marks set in 1954 by the leagues in California, Florida, Maryland, New Jersey, Ohio, and Wisconsin, and possibly others.

In relating the population of member municipalities to the total municipal population of the state, it is customary to find the figures running above 90 per cent, and in numerous cases above 98 per cent. Leagues showing greatest increases in membership since last year include those of Arkansas, Idaho, Iowa, Ohio, and Pennsylvania (boroughs).

Organizational Developments. A new league was established in Connecticut with establishment of the Association of Connecticut Towns and Cities which adopted a first-year budget and a legislative program for 1955. Only Maine has heretofore represented New England among the municipal leagues. Reactivation of the Wyoming Association of Municipalities was accomplished in early 1955. In Pennsylvania, the League of Cities of the Third Class amended its constitution to permit inclusion of first and second class cities—Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Scranton—in the organization, changing its name to the Pennsylvania League of Cities.

The leagues in Arizona and West Virginia were reorganized and reoriented during the year. The League of Kansas Municipalities, having set up with other local government official organizations a Kansas Local Government Research Corporation, developed a plan for financing the enlarged activity by a $50,000 annual state appropriation to be matched by an equal sum to be raised by the local governmental units concerned.

Functional Affiliates. Increasingly the state leagues and associations of cities are strengthening their organization and relationships by welding into the structure of the league numerous statewide associations of municipal officials such as municipal clerks, finance officers, public works officials, city managers and planning officials. Among the leagues with the greatest number of such affiliates are those of New Jersey with 13, Michigan with 12, and California with 10. Other affiliate groups newly organized in 1954 were municipal clerk organizations in Louisiana and Ohio, and a planning and zoning association in South Carolina.

Conferences. A highlight in the program of a state municipal association always is the annual conference. During 1954 these annual meetings attracted an aggregate attendance of more than 25,000 municipal officials and others interested in municipal government. At least a dozen leagues in 1954 set record-breaking registrations including Alabama, Georgia, Maryland, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Carolina, Texas and Virginia. Others in this group were New Jersey with its 2,698 registrants, highest for any league convention in 1954, and Michigan and Oregon, with nearly 1,000 registered.

Most league annual conferences are held in the spring or autumn, but three leagues, Arizona, Maryland and Nevada, hold semi-annual meetings. Many of the other leagues during the "off season" from convention time hold regional meetings at various locations throughout the state.

Regional Meetings, District Organization. A total of 17 leagues held 182 regional meetings during 1954 with 21 in Washington, attracting an aggregate registration of 1,204; 20 in Oregon, with 1,389 attending; and 17 in Minnesota, with 1,518 present. In each case, these were all-time high registration marks for regional meetings for the leagues involved. Among other leagues which held 10 or more regional meetings during 1954 were California, Colorado, Michigan, North Carolina, Ohio, and South Dakota. The North Dakota League held a series of six regional meetings during the spring, and a like number in December. Regional meetings were held for the first time in 1954 in Georgia, Idaho, Louisiana, Ohio, and Tennessee.

The Michigan Municipal League used its 10 regional meetings to perfect district organization to strengthen the League both in membership promotion and legislative contact. Other municipal leagues with thorough-going district organization structures are in Colorado and California. Several leagues have affiliated county leagues of municipalities. In New Jersey, 13 of the state's 22 counties are so organized; others with county league affiliates are Florida and Missouri.

Research and Publications. The conduct of research on municipal problems and the publication of the results of such study is a continuing major function of virtually all of the state leagues and associations of cities. Several of the leagues during 1954 developed and inaugurated new series of publications or published services to member municipalities.

The Colorado League inaugurated a series of ordinance bulletins, each devoted to a subject of general municipal interest, and all of the series bound with uniform attractively designed covers.

The Louisiana Municipal Association launched a new service by providing for member municipalities a series of model or suggested ordinances developed by members of its affiliated City Attorneys Association. The ordinances supplied are of broad municipal interest including suggested enactments on planning and zoning, peddlers, weeds, abandoned ice boxes, and a model traffic code. Preparation of the latter type of enactment was also a major activity of the Virginia League during the year.

The Idaho League developed and circulated effective public relations pieces to focus attention on municipal fiscal problems, as did the Mississippi Municipal Association with particular reference to state sharing of revenues with municipalities. The municipal leagues in the Dakotas published authoritative "handbooks" for municipal officials, and the Kansas League inaugurated the first of a projected biennial series of reports on the "State of the Cities" and (for the County Commissioners' Association) like reports on the "State of the Counties."

Among the many noteworthy research reports coming off the presses of the leagues during 1954, only a very few can be mentioned here. The Alabama League issued a useful "Index to Opinions of Attorney General on Municipal Legal Questions—1922-1953," and the Colorado League a comprehensive study of "Water and Sewer Services in Colorado." Useful handbooks and manuals for municipal officials were produced by the Iowa League for accounting and financial procedures, by the Wisconsin League for general obligation bonds, and by the Kansas League for insurance and elections.

Directories of city officials and studies of municipal salary rates are issued periodically by many leagues. At least 26 issue directories; Iowa publishes its directory annually in the pages of its magazine and several other leagues—including those in Kansas, Tennessee and Texas—regularly use specific columns in their magazines to report revisions for their separately bound directories. The Colorado League supplemented its directory with an attractive separate booklet, "Who's Who of Colorado Mayors," containing brief biographies of League member mayors. Other leagues issuing new directories, or extensive supplements, during 1954, include Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, Florida, Illinois, Kentucky, Nevada, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, and Virginia.

The annual or periodic studies or compilations of salaries paid to municipal officials and employees vary in detail and frequency among the leagues. No less than 18 of the leagues publish such data with relative regularity. Among those whose studies or supplements appeared during 1954 are the leagues in Colorado, Idaho, Michigan, New York, Ohio, Oregon, and Virginia.

The answering of day to day inquiries, the "life saver" service especially to small municipalities with few if any research staff, continues to be the basic service leagues of municipalities render to member cities. The volume of this service sometimes reaches amazing proportions. The Minnesota League answered 2,767 inquiries during the year, which carried beyond 50,000 the number it has answered since it was organized. The Minnesota League is one of several including Colorado, Oregon, Tennessee and Washington which has a direct affiliation with the state university that multiplies the league's effectiveness in rendering research and informational service to member municipalities. Still, its impressive annual volume of inquiries is less than that of some other leagues such as California, with over 4,000 annually, and Michigan with 3,600 in 1954.

Magazines and Periodicals. Nearly 150,000 copies of magazines of the state leagues and associations of cities now go regularly to municipal officials in 37 states. Two regional magazines serve as the journal of a number of neighboring leagues—"Western City" published by the California League and serving also the leagues and associations of Alaska, Arizona, Nevada, Oregon and Washington; and "Intermountain City" published by the Idaho League and also serving Montana, Utah and Wyoming. A number of the leagues served by the regional magazines also publish mimeographed bulletins for their own membership.

The New York State Conference of Mayors publishes no magazine, but regularly sends several different types of mimeographed bulletins to its members. The Kentucky League suspended publication of "Kentucky City," its journal for 25 years; at the same time the Mississippi Association launched its new magazine, "Mississippi Municipalities," in 1955.

Training Activities. The training of municipal officials already on the job is one of the most important and successful activities of the state leagues. Some schools are held in connection with institutions of higher education, while others are carried on by the league alone. The Minnesota League held seven schools attended by 573 officials during 1954, and in addition acted as co-sponsor of two other schools. The Wisconsin League in 1954 conducted six training courses enrolling 592 municipal officials. California and Washington conducted training courses for newly elected mayors and councilmen, and California inaugurated a two-day Institute for City Clerks with 143 clerks from 117 cities attending. Municipal clerks and finance officers benefited from a short course initiated by the Idaho League. Pioneering municipal court courses were held during 1954 by the leagues of Minnesota, Missouri and North Dakota.

The Virginia League was eminently successful with its first statewide police training school for Negro police officers, believed to be a pioneer effort in the South. Law enforcement training was also offered by the Oregon League in seven separate five-day basic training classes for police, which enrolled 123, and 14 separately located advanced training classes offering 27 hours of instruction, which 508 attended.

Other "first steps" in league training activities were taken in South Carolina (finance officers), Nebraska (electric meter school), Mississippi (a two day "Mississippi Congress of Mayors"), and the Pennsylvania Boroughs Association (borough secretaries). Other leagues conducting training activities during 1954 were Alabama, Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, New Jersey, New York, Texas, and Utah.

Legislative Activities. Although 1954 was an "off year" for legislative sessions in many states, several leagues pursued active legislative programs. Conspicuous success attended the efforts of the Maryland League to achieve home rule. Vigorous League effort succeeded in winning approval of the legislature for submission of a home rule constitutional amendment and subsequently was a decisive factor in the favorable vote returned at the polls in November. Major successes with full-fledged legislative programs were scored by two leagues whose legislatures were in biennial session. The Louisiana Association saw 10 of its objectives enacted, withdrew one and saw but a single cause defeated. The Virginia League achieved over 90 per cent of its diverse legislative objectives.

The Michigan League achieved enabling legislation to permit issuance of revenue bonds to finance normal replacement and expansion of existing municipal electric utility plants, and the New Jersey League obtained new pension legislation integrating social security with the public employees pension system. The leagues not having legislative sessions in 1954 were busy preparing legislative programs for 1955.

Cooperative Endeavors. In 1954 a number of leagues cooperated with public and semi-public organizations and agencies, as they have in prior years. The North Carolina League completed an arrangement with the State Prison Industries whereby its municipalities may purchase at a saving, via the league's purchasing service, a number of prison-manufactured items; the Kansas League cooperated with a newspaper and television station in presenting a series of three television programs on matters related to elections; and the Missouri League formed a joint committee with the Associated General Contractors of that state for mutually beneficial discussions of financing local improvements.

The California League cooperated with a state senate interim committee in a survey of city street deficiencies, and joined with six other statewide organizations in a Joint Water Problems Committee. The Minnesota League's executive secretary served as secretary of an official state highway study commission; the Colorado League cooperated with a committee of the state's house of representatives in a study of water pollution problems; and the Illinois League cooperated with the state auditor in a series of regional meetings to explain to municipalities the purposes of a newly enacted municipal audit law.

Area Cooperation by Municipal Organizations. Three examples of cooperation of municipal organizations within a broad area occurred during 1954. Representatives of six intermountain municipal leagues—Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada and Utah—met in Salt Lake City in September to form the Intermountain Regional Municipal Conference, expected to convene annually in conjunction with the annual conference of one of the participating leagues. League executives from Alaska, Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington met in Tacoma in July to participate in a meeting of the Northwest City Managers' Association, along with representatives of Canadian municipal organizations.

A new local government organization was formed in Pennsylvania during the early part of 1954, christened the Pennsylvania Local Government Conference, bringing together for monthly meetings representatives of the associations of boroughs, cities, county commissioners, township commissioners, township supervisors, and school directors.

Major Specialized Services. During the years, some significant specialized services have been developed by particular leagues to supply technical service to member municipalities. The Michigan League's new Charter Consulting Service was drawn upon in full by four municipalities and in part by 14 others. It has for years operated its Personnel Service and Purchasing Service which put competent professional assistance within the reach of the smallest municipality in accordance with its needs. Special payments for services rendered are of course required, as also in the case of the ordinance codification service operated by the Kansas League and the planning and zoning consultative service of the North Carolina League.

The Texas League has determined to provide special analytical services on utility rate matters for interested city members, and the Colorado League achieved notable success in a recent intervention in utility rate cases before the state public utilities commission. A specialized type of personnel service is provided by the California League, which annually conducts examinations for administrative assistants to create a reservoir of recent college graduates interested in becoming established in municipal work, from which all cities in the state may obtain persons qualified for administrative assistant type positions.

Thought for the betterment of local government, present and future, was behind the action of the Pennsylvania Municipal Authorities Association in adopting a Code of Ethics for the guidance and governance of its members; thought for future betterment lead the South Dakota League to establish a tuition scholarship at the state university paying senior year tuition based upon junior year accomplishments.

Group Insurance. Considerable expansion occurred during 1954 in a service program certain leagues have adopted for a rendering a tangible beneficial service to employees of member municipalities as well as to the municipalities themselves. Group insurance for subscribing municipalities has for several years been provided by the leagues in Utah, Idaho and other states. At least two leagues began for the first time in 1954 to offer such coverage—Montana and North Dakota—offering life and health and accident coverage by a private insurance firm under league sponsorship and administration. The Pennsylvania Municipal Authorities Association added health and accident coverage to the life plan in effect since 1949, and the South Dakota League provided increased benefits under its existing plan.

Summation. With the many and varied service programs of the state leagues of municipalities sketched in this article it is not surprising that they have through the years earned, collectively and individually, positions of respect, influence and prestige. They have a tremendous influence on the conduct of municipal government. A movement which traces its beginnings to a first loose organization of municipalities in Indiana in 1891 has become a potent force for good municipal government in nearly every state. The strength and vigor of the movement today attests to the truth of the adage, among municipalities as among people, that "In union there is strength."

Table VIII
STATE MUNICIPAL LEAGUES

State	Name of League and Headquarters Address	Secretary or Executive Director	Year of First Effort to Co-operate†	Year First Organized‡	Number of Member Cities
Alabama	Alabama League of Municipalities, 24 South Hull St., Montgomery	Ed E. Reid	1914§	1930	241
Alaska	League of Alaskan Cities, P.O. Box 400, Anchorage	Victor Fischer	1950	1950	7
Arizona	Arizona Municipal League, 846 Security Bldg., Phoenix	W. A. Moeur	1925	1937	49
Arkansas	Arkansas Municipal League, 416 Maple St., North Little Rock	Glenn Zimmerman	1917§	1934	304
California	League of California Cities, Claremont Hotel, Berkeley	Richard Carpenter	1898	1898	312
Colorado	Colorado Municipal League, 327 Norlin Library, Univ. of Colorado, Boulder	Jay T. Bell	1917	1923	168
Connecticut	Connecticut Association of Towns and Cities, Newington	Edmund J. Keleher	....	1954	...
Florida	Florida League of Municipalities, 407 Exchange Bldg., Jacksonville	Gordon T. Butler	1922	1922	231
Georgia	Georgia Municipal Association, 1403 C. and S. Bank Bldg., Atlanta	Zach Arnold	1916	1934	270
Idaho	Idaho Municipal League, Center Building, Weiser	Robertson W. Smith	1918§	1941	86
Illinois	Illinois Municipal League, 537 South Fourth St., Springfield	A. L. Sargent	1899	1914	753
Indiana	Indiana Municipal League, Room 401, City Hall, Indianapolis	W. Vincent Youkey	1891	1899	316
Iowa	League of Iowa Municipalities, Tama Bldg., Burlington	Max A. Conrad	1898	1898	787
Kansas	League of Kansas Municipalities, Capitol-Federal Bldg., Topeka	John G. Stutz	1910	1910	532
Kentucky	Kentucky Municipal League, University of Kentucky, Lexington	Carl B. Wachs	1929	1929	134
Louisiana	Louisiana Municipal Association, 538 Raymond Bldg., Baton Rouge	Mrs. Douglas Warriner	1935	1937	216
Maine	Maine Municipal Association, 97 Water St., Hallowell	Frank G. Chapman	1936	1936	405
Maryland	Maryland Municipal League, Box 276, College Park	Edmund C. Mester	1937	1948	101
Michigan	Michigan Municipal League, 205 S. State St., Ann Arbor	John H. Huss	1899	1927	377
Minnesota	League of Minnesota Municipalities, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis	C. C. Ludwig	1903	1913	593
Mississippi	Mississippi Municipal Association, Lampton Building Annex, Jackson	George L. Sugg	1918§	1936	190
Missouri	Missouri Municipal League, 214 Guitar Bldg., Columbia	Bruce J. Carl	1914	1927	203
Montana	Montana Municipal League, City Hall, Shelby	Alfred F. Klingler	1910	....	90
Nebraska	League of Nebraska Municipalities, 407 Continental Bldg., Lincoln	C. E. Beals	1910	1910	342
Nevada	Nevada Municipal Association, 1734 South Main St., Las Vegas	Wendell Bunker	....	1950	16
New Jersey	New Jersey State League of Municipalities, 603 Trenton Trust Bldg., Trenton	Mrs. Madeleine S. Frost	1915	1915	489

TABLE VIII—STATE MUNICIPAL LEAGUES—Continued

State	Name of League and Headquarters Address	Secretary or Executive Director	Year of First Effort to Co-operate†	Year First Organized‡	Number of Member Cities
New Mexico	New Mexico Municipal League, City Hall, Clayton	Manson Edmondson	1915	1945	...
New York	New York State Conference of Mayors, 6 Elk St., Albany	Morgan Strong	1910	1910	321
North Carolina	North Carolina League of Municipalities, Raleigh Bldg., Raleigh	Mrs. Davetta L. Steed	1908	1922	327
North Dakota	League of North Dakota Municipalities, 504½ Main Ave., Bismarck	Miss Roberta C. Burr	1912	1927	253
Ohio	Ohio Municipal League, 85 S. Grant Ave., Columbus	Allen E. Pritchard, Jr.	1912	1952	408
Oklahoma	Oklahoma Municipal League, 821 N.E. 25th St., Oklahoma City	David Fudge	1913	1913	145
Oregon	League of Oregon Cities, Johnson Hall, University of Oregon, Eugene	Herman Kehrli	1913	1933	207
Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania Municipal Authorities Association, 1717 Main St., Northampton	Claude C. Fogelman	....	1943	97
	Pennsylvania State Association of Boroughs, State College	Harold F. Alderfer	1900	1936	515
	Pennsylvania League of Cities, 302 Municipal Bldg., Harrisburg	Walter Greenwood	1900	1900	47
South Carolina	Municipal Association of South Carolina, Old Library Bldg., University Campus, Columbia	James N. Caldwell	1936	1939	235
South Dakota	South Dakota Municipal League, Aberdeen	J. G. Barger	1925	1935	299
Tennessee	Tennessee Municipal League, 228 Capitol Blvd., Nashville	Herbert J. Bingham	1913	1940	217
Texas	League of Texas Municipalities, 108 East 19th St., Austin	E. E. McAdams	1913	1925	572
Utah	Utah Municipal League, Newhouse Hotel, Salt Lake City	A. M. Ferro (Actg.)	1907	....	181
Virginia	League of Virginia Municipalities, Travelers Bldg., Richmond	Harold I. Baumes	1905	1921	182
Washington	Association of Washington Cities, 250 Smith Hall, University of Washington, Seattle	Chester Biesen	1910	1910	237
West Virginia	West Virginia League of Municipalities, P.O. Box 936, Morgantown	Harold J. Shamberger	1917	1935	111
Wisconsin	League of Wisconsin Municipalities, 30 East Johnson St., Madison	Ed Johnson	1898	1898	447
Wyoming	Wyoming Association of Municipalities, City Hall, Laramie	Jack Hull	....	1952	...

† The date in this column refers in most instances to the beginning of a loosely knit organization of cities on a corporate basis for the purpose of presenting municipal problems before the legislature.

‡ This date is the year when an active service organization, as now known, was established.

§ Approximate date.

Note: According to the records of the American Municipal Association, there are 12 active leagues with an uninterrupted existence: California, Florida, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Texas, Virginia, and Wisconsin.

Part Two

MUNICIPAL PERSONNEL

Personnel Developments in 1954

Salaries of Chief Municipal Officials

Pay Rates for Selected Municipal Jobs

Professional Organizations of Officials

Personnel Data for Cities Over 10,000

Personnel Administration

Developments in 1954

By Kenneth O. Warner

Director, Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada, Chicago

FOR a number of years, this article has recorded the growth of employment by state and local governments, and each year it was expected that the increase would have reached a peak and that employment would begin to level off. But, again, such is not the case. In the twelve-month period ending October, 1954, total employment in state and local government in the United States increased by 204,000, from 4,663,000 to 4,867,000. The growth of state and local government employment since the end of World War II is shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1

TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL EMPLOYMENT

Year (in October)	State and Local			Local Only		
	Total	School	Nonschool	Total	School	Nonschool
1945	3,181	1,267	1,914	--	--	1,441
1946	3,567	1,457	2,110	2,762	1,224	1,539
1947	3,789	1,529	2,260	2,880	1,258	1,622
1948	3,966	1,581	2,385	3,002	1,295	1,707
1949	4,156	1,658	2,497	3,119	1,352	1,767
1950	4,285	1,723	2,562	3,228	1,411	1,817
1951	4,287	1,759	2,528	3,218	1,443	1,774
1952	4,522	1,873	2,649	3,418	1,537	1,881
1953	4,663	1,949	2,714	3,533	1,607	1,926
1954	4,867	2,068	2,799	3,677	1,712	1,965

As the above table shows, state and local government employment has increased by 1,686,000 since October, 1945, or an average of almost 200,000 employees per year. There are now 50 per cent more state and local government employees than there were in October, 1945!

Pay and Fringe Benefits. State and local government payrolls have increased even faster than the number of employees, indicating a continuing improvement in the pay rates of individual employees. The United States Bureau of the Census estimates that the average earnings for all state and local government employees, (including part-time and intermittent employees) was $269 in October, 1954. This compared with $262 for October, 1953, and $164 for October, 1946.

An increasing number of public jurisdictions are recognizing the value of long-term employment by the adoption of "longevity pay plans." These plans provide for compensating an employee at a higher rate than the maximum established for the class to which his position is allocated. In general, there are such added requirements as (a) a minimum period in the position, (b) a minimum period at the normal maximum pay rate established for the position, and (c) an adequate service rating. The following cities are known to have such plans: Binghamton, New York; Boston, Massachusetts; Cambridge, Ohio; Concord, New Hampshire; Dowagiac, Flint, Jackson, River Rouge, and Roseville, Michigan; Houston and Fort Worth, Texas; Highland Park, Illinois; Jacksonville, Florida; Madison, Wisconsin; Providence, Rhode Island; St. Paul, Minnesota; and Syracuse, New Rochelle, and Watertown, New York.

One of the current areas of controversy in pay administration for private industry is the guaranteed annual wage. To date this has had practically no consideration in the field of municipal employment. During 1954, however, the city of Dearborn, Michigan, adopted a guaranteed annual wage for 500 employees who had previously been paid on an hourly rate. In the future all such employees will be paid on a yearly rate, with a minimum of $4,094. They will receive full pay checks even though they do not work full time during the pay period because of weather or seasonal lulls. Lost work will be made up by overtime during the busy season.

A somewhat similar plan has been in operation in the city of Minneapolis for a number of years. During 1954 city officials of Minneapolis studied ways to extend the plan to all hourly paid employees, since their present plan applies only to certain park department employees. The actions in Dearborn and Minneapolis certainly do not indicate any "trend," but officials in other cities will watch the operation of these plans with interest.

In addition to salary payments, public employees in recent years have been receiving an increasing number of "fringe benefits" which, although they do not increase "take home pay," have real value to the employee. During 1954 the Civil Service Assembly published a report, "Fringe Benefits for Salaried Employees in Government and Industry (see New Books and Pamphlets below). Highlights of this report follow.

Vacation with pay is granted by all but four cities with 10,000 or more population, and two weeks per year are granted by 93 per cent of the cities.

Paid holidays are granted by 1,094 cities. Eighty per cent of these cities grant between six and 10 days per year. Almost all cities observe New Years Day, July 4, Labor Day, Thanksgiving, and Christmas as paid holidays. (Two interesting holiday practices were reported to CSA in late 1954. The Galveston, Texas, City Employees Union persuaded the city to give employees paid holidays on their birthdays. In Toronto, Canada, a collective bargaining agreement between the city and the Toronto Police Association provides for an extra week of vacation on the anniversary of a policeman's quarter century with the city.)

Paid sick leave policies are in effect in 868 of 1,128 reporting cities, and 219 additional cities report that employees are generally given time off with pay during sickness but that no definite policy has been established.

Overtime is now recognized by increasing numbers of public jurisdictions. Compensatory time off is given in 350 cities; cash overtime payments are made in 309 cities; 247 pay at straight time rates; and 62 pay time and one-half.

Pension plans have been established in 1,265 of 1,302 reporting jurisdictions, and 91.5 per cent of these plans cover all city employees. An increasing number of these plans represent adoption of the Federal Social Security System. During 1954 amendments to the Social Security Laws made it possible to extend social security benefits to employees already covered by existing retirement plans. It is anticipated that, as soon as enabling legislation is passed in the various states, large numbers of public employees will be covered by a combination of local pension schemes and federal social security system.

Hospitalization and Surgical Insurance is now available for employees in 70 per cent of the reporting cities.

Other fringe benefits in municipal jurisdictions include military leave, voting leave, court leave, rest periods, and group life insurance.

It is clear from the above cited study that the fringe benefits are becoming an increasingly large part of the cost of conducting public business. Unfortunately, however, few public jurisdictions have made an effort to determine what this cost actually amounts to. In all justice, it must be reported that the same condition prevails in private employment. The American Management Association has recently called on private industry to compute its fringe benefits.

A number of cities have, however, pioneered in an effort to compute these costs. Phoenix, Arizona, recently determined that fringe benefits were amounting to 27.9 per cent of its total payroll. A similar study in Santa Monica, California, disclosed that fringe benefits cost that city about 20.5 per cent of the total city payroll. The housing authority of Los Angeles recently made a study of the cost of fringe benefits in 20 California public and quasi-public agencies. The median agency paid 21.4 per cent of its payroll in fringe benefits; the lowest percentage was 16.4 per cent; the highest, 27.9 per cent. The Chamber of Commerce of United States has reported that the cost of such benefits in nonmanufacturing industries is 22.3 per cent.

In-Service Training. The importance of training employees to perform their duties more efficiently is becoming increasingly recognized by city administrators. Some of the highlights of municipal in-service training during 1954 are listed below.

In Honolulu, public officials have arranged a training program in public relations for employees whose work requires public contact, and 100 employees took part in the first series of classes. The Mutual Telephone Company cooperated with the department of civil service by presenting a three-session program on good telephone usage. The vocational division of the department of public instruction supplied an instructor for a five-session course on the techniques of public contact.

The personnel department of Alhambra, California, has prepared lists of source materials that employees in the fire and police departments can use in preparing themselves for promotion. Books available in the public library are featured in these lists which assist the employees in self-training for advancement.

Many cities are finding that educational institutions in or near their city provide an excellent source of staff, know-how, and technical materials for training city employees in a number of fields. Cities reporting this source of assistance during 1954 were Peoria, Illinois; Wichita, Kansas; Ogden, Utah; and Norfolk, Virginia.

In Peoria 50 fire department employees attended a training course on municipal fire administration. Sessions were scheduled once a week at Bradley University.

In Wichita 41 employees attended a three-day seminar in police administration arranged cooperatively by the University of Wichita and the local police department. Subjects covered were personnel management, duty manuals, record systems, integration of police, fire and inspectional services, training, and relationship with other departments.

Ogden, Utah, is continuing its cooperative training program developed in conjunction with Weber College. To date, more than 140 city employees have participated in courses on probation, public relations, and general municipal management.

Norfolk, Virginia, participates in a cooperative training service for engineers inaugurated by the College of William and Mary at Williamsburg. Under the program, students attend school three months and work three months.

Public Relations in Action. The public personnel agency is in a peculiarly sensitive position to influence the public relations of governmental organizations. The personnel agency has many "publics." Most important, of course, is the "general public," that is, the vast body of citizens served by any governmental agency. The personnel agency, however, has a special interest in this general public in that it is concerned with encouraging the better qualified members of this public to become applicants for public jobs. Other publics served by the personnel agency include administrative officials, city managers, department heads, and legislative officials and employees.

The Civil Service Assembly in recent years has encouraged the development of public relations programs through its Committee on Public Relations, and the CSA publication, "Public Relations for Public Employees: An Action Program," has had wide influence. The principal contribution of the CSA Committee and of the publication just cited is the growing recognition that a public relations program need not be a large propaganda effort, financed with generous appropriations. Basically, good public relations are developed through careful attention to all of the details of contacts with the various publics served.

The following are just a few illustrations of the public relations possibilities in municipal government. The City of Richmond, California works closely with the personnel departments of local private industry. Representatives of local industry are asked to sit on oral interview boards, thus improving the confidence of industrial leaders in the public personnel program. In Mobile, Alabama, great care is taken during the conduct of civil service examinations to explain the selection process to those taking the examination. In this way, even those citizens who do not pass the examination and become public employees are given a greater awareness of the operation of the personnel department.

The Denver Civil Service Commission has demonstrated that the presentation of unfavorable aspects of public employment can make a real contribution to good public relations. In Denver, applicants for police and fire jobs are frankly told of the sacrifices which employees in these departments must make. Wives of applicants, too, are given the full story. The net result is a fuller appreciation of the nature of the work of the fire and police officer by many citizens who may never have intimate contact with employees in these departments.

The Evanston, Illinois Civil Service Commission has improved its relations with department heads and the new city manager by undertaking a broader program of activities. An important aspect of this broader program is an intensive in-service training program. The activities of the Santa Monica, California personnel department illustrate the importance of maintaining good public relations with employees. The personnel director writes personal letters to each city employee when he is promoted or when he is entitled to a regular advance in salary.

Professional Organization. The Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada, the professional organization for public personnel agencies and officials (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37) will hold its 1955 Annual Conference on Public Personnel Administration in Cincinnati, October 23-27. Regional conferences will meet in Hartford, Connecticut; Chapel Hill, North Carolina; Springfield, Illinois; and Lake County, California. The Assembly has chapters in Albany, New York; Southern California; Chicago; Georgia; Michigan; District of Columbia; Springfield, Illinois; Philadelphia; Toronto, Canada; Montreal, Canada; and Ottawa, Canada.

The Assembly has now published ready-made entrance-level tests for Policeman and Firefighter which may be purchased by public personnel agencies. Assembly publications issued in 1954 containing information useful for cities include: "Prescription for the Public Service," "Regulating Political Activity of Public Employee," "Administrative Control of Sick Leave," "Medical Examinations for Public Employees," "Fringe Benefits for Salaried Employees," "Developing A Safety Program for City Employees," "The Use of Machine Record Units in the Personnel Program," and "The Examination Monitor: Selection, Training, and Employment" (see New Books and Pamphlets below).

Salaries of Municipal Officials

THE salary data for selected administrative officials in Table IX are based on information supplied early in 1955 by municipal officials. The names of the mayor, city clerk, chief finance officer, director of public works, fire chief, and police chief in cities over 10,000 population are given in Table XX, and mayor and city clerk in cities of 5,000 to 10,000 population in Table XXI. Names of city managers are given in Table XIX. Salary data for the officials in Table IX are also reported in the 1949 through 1954 Year Books, and with the exception of planning director in the 1946, 1947, and 1948 Year Books.

As far as possible Table IX excludes (1) salaries of part-time officials, (2) salaries of acting officials, (3) those paid in whole or in part by fees, and (4) all salaries below $2,000.

Mayors' salaries, however, are included in the averages and distributions regardless of amount except when mayors are unpaid or receive $1 per year. The salaries of attorney and health officer are included whether designated as part-time or not, as long as the salary is not below $2,000 as a minimum, because so many of these officials customarily carry on private practices while holding public office.

In cases where an individual held more than one position, the total salary received from the several positions was considered and this salary classified under the first of his positions as shown in Table IX. For example, if an individual was reported holding the positions of city clerk, treasurer, and purchasing agent, he was classified as city clerk, and the total salary was included under "city clerk." Cost-of-living bonuses were included where known.

Table IX does not include salaries for city officials where five or less cities reported. These exclusions are mayor (commission cities), mayor (council-manager cities), city manager, and auditor in cities over 500,000 population, and mayor (commission cities) in cities of 250,000 to 500,000.

Some interesting comparisons can be made between the rank order of median average salaries of selected officials in the several population groups. City managers and superintendents of schools are the two highest paid positions in all but the first population group (cities over 500,000) where the superintendent of schools is first and the mayor second. Other high-salaried positions in cities of 250,000 to 500,000, 100,000 to 250,000, and 50,000 to 100,000 are the mayors in mayor-council cities, health officers, directors of public works, and finance directors. In the groups 25,000 to 50,000 and 10,000 to 25,000, the engineers, directors of public works, and finance directors follow the city managers and superintendents of schools.

TABLE IX

SALARIES OF SELECTED MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS IN CITIES OVER 10,000 POPULATION BY POPULATION GROUPS: 1955

The annual salaries of selected municipal officials as of January 1, 1955, for individual cities were supplied to the Year Book directly by city officials in January and February, 1955. Only salaries of $2,000 or more have been included except for mayors whose salaries are reported regardless of amount. The lower quartile, the median, and the upper quartile are found by arranging all salaries in order of increasing size, and counting from the lowest salary one-fourth, one-half, and three-fourths of the total number of cases. For further explanation of quartiles, medians, and mean averages, see the section "How to Use the Year Book." Further explanation of this table on preceding page.

Title of Official	No. of Cities Reporting	Mean Average Salary 1955	Distribution of 1955 Salaries				
			Lowest	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Highest
CITIES OVER 500,000							
Mayor (mayor-coun. cities)	12	$21,615	$10,000	$17,625	$20,000	$25,000	$40,000
City Clerk	13	9,973	6,229	7,400	9,000	12,477	15,000
Director of Finance	6	13,975	9,600	....	13,860	....	18,000
Controller	11	14,222	8,400	10,000	12,225	16,800	30,000
Treasurer	11	11,332	8,500	9,348	12,000	12,300	15,000
Engineer	9	12,122	9,000	....	11,590	....	15,672
Director of Public Works	10	14,516	10,000	13,035	14,377	16,975	18,000
Superintendent of Streets	8	10,536	8,040	....	10,259	....	14,298
Fire Chief	13	12,169	9,838	10,674	12,000	13,634	15,500
Police Chief	13	12,666	9,500	10,772	12,000	14,604	18,000
Planning Director	11	11,761	7,100	9,372	12,000	13,798	20,000
Chief Personnel Officer	11	11,064	9,142	9,480	10,020	13,500	14,500
Attorney	11	13,847	10,000	12,500	15,000	15,000	16,800
Health Officer	12	13,181	9,963	10,718	13,066	15,375	16,800
Superintendent of Parks	11	12,660	8,202	8,820	10,500	15,504	25,000
Recreation Director	7	8,686	6,240	....	9,000	....	12,000
Librarian	9	12,734	9,000	....	12,000	....	15,500
Superintendent of Schools	13	22,115	15,000	18,882	22,000	25,000	32,500
Purchasing Agent	13	11,114	7,500	8,830	10,200	14,214	15,000
CITIES WITH 250,000 TO 500,000 POPULATION							
Mayor (mayor-coun. cities)	8	14,463	11,500	....	12,600	....	25,000
Mayor (coun.-mngr. cities)	7	3,594	520	....	2,400	....	7,500
City Manager	9	19,692	15,000	....	20,000	....	27,500
City Clerk	17	7,453	5,160	5,903	7,200	8,100	15,000
Director of Finance	9	9,147	7,200	....	8,863	....	12,036
Controller	10	8,159	5,700	7,150	7,800	9,344	11,000
Auditor	9	8,760	5,472	....	9,000	....	11,500
Treasurer	13	8,368	5,844	7,320	8,556	9,570	10,000
Engineer	14	9,463	7,200	8,325	9,174	11,001	13,380
Director of Public Works	14	10,843	7,200	8,944	10,983	12,360	15,000
Superintendent of Streets	15	7,758	5,472	6,444	7,500	8,348	11,700
Fire Chief	21	8,906	7,200	7,665	8,400	10,100	12,300
Police Chief	20	8,834	6,960	7,418	8,442	10,024	12,300
Planning Director	19	8,868	6,189	7,912	8,580	10,000	11,400
Chief Personnel Officer	18	8,066	5,936	6,953	7,814	9,134	12,000
Attorney	21	11,364	7,200	9,600	10,248	13,050	18,000

Table IX—Salaries of Selected Municipal Officials—Continued

Title of Official	No. of Cities Reporting	Mean Average Salary 1955	Distribution of 1955 Salaries				
			Lowest	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Highest
CITIES WITH 250,000 TO 500,000—Continued							
Health Officer	19	$11,512	$ 9,600	$10,500	$11,400	$12,000	$15,336
Superintendent of Parks	21	8,213	5,472	6,854	7,800	9,174	12,750
Recreation Director	16	7,011	4,960	5,343	6,618	8,325	10,000
Librarian	19	8,399	6,000	7,620	9,000	10,000	12,900
Superintendent of Schools	16	17,141	10,000	15,200	17,230	19,500	22,500
Purchasing Agent	21	7,273	5,400	6,438	7,128	8,200	9,300
CITIES WITH 100,000 TO 250,000 POPULATION							
Mayor (mayor-coun. cities)	20	10,002	4,800	7,625	9,825	12,000	15,000
Mayor (commission cities)	11	7,995	6,000	7,000	8,000	9,000	10,000
Mayor (coun.-mngr. cities)	16	2,480	300	700	1,800	4,350	7,500
City Manager	20	18,684	12,000	15,375	18,387	21,450	25,000
City Clerk	48	6,385	3,300	4,875	6,390	7,530	11,754
Director of Finance	22	9,081	6,000	7,425	8,890	10,147	15,000
Controller	22	7,083	4,500	6,000	7,089	7,775	10,800
Auditor	23	7,334	4,280	6,422	7,200	8,640	10,128
Treasurer	39	7,182	4,500	6,100	7,020	8,060	9,900
Engineer	43	8,049	4,943	7,000	8,280	9,060	12,900
Director of Public Works	25	8,784	4,500	6,075	9,360	10,914	12,298
Superintendent of Streets	37	6,103	3,974	5,519	6,000	6,552	8,320
Fire Chief	51	7,145	4,060	6,099	7,056	8,400	11,000
Police Chief	50	7,248	4,060	6,270	7,200	8,194	11,000
Planning Director	34	7,488	4,640	6,275	7,374	8,479	11,754
Chief Personnel Officer	33	6,881	4,100	5,398	6,720	8,244	10,920
Attorney	52	8,627	4,492	6,038	9,000	10,625	18,000
Health Officer	42	9,928	3,600	6,575	9,962	11,100	18,000
Superintendent of Parks	45	6,595	3,840	5,368	6,100	7,530	10,712
Recreation Director	35	6,142	4,060	4,980	5,844	7,140	10,320
Librarian	35	6,906	4,020	5,500	7,020	8,100	10,244
Superintendent of Schools	27	13,135	8,350	11,000	13,500	15,075	18,000
Purchasing Agent	37	6,519	3,300	4,973	6,350	7,976	11,440
CITIES WITH 50,000 TO 100,000 POPULATION							
Mayor (mayor-coun. cities)	35	7,427	1,020	5,449	7,500	10,000	12,000
Mayor (commission cities)	23	6,478	3,000	5,000	6,000	7,500	12,500
Mayor (coun.-mngr. cities)	47	1,675	100	550	1,300	2,000	5,000
City Manager	52	13,891	7,200	12,075	14,000	15,576	22,000
City Clerk	99	5,870	2,760	4,700	5,760	7,150	9,000
Director of Finance	36	7,529	5,000	6,000	7,630	8,775	12,000
Controller	28	6,820	4,500	6,000	6,513	7,485	10,200
Auditor	42	6,290	3,900	5,115	5,910	7,365	11,400
Treasurer	70	6,022	3,600	4,995	5,780	7,213	9,180
Engineer	89	7,452	4,232	6,050	7,200	8,450	15,204
Director of Public Works	50	8,227	4,500	7,110	8,020	9,313	12,000
Superintendent of Streets	74	5,669	3,600	4,775	5,565	6,350	10,101
Fire Chief	108	6,612	4,500	5,700	6,300	7,488	10,123
Police Chief	108	6,741	4,500	5,730	6,446	7,639	10,044
Planning Director	48	6,554	3,800	5,520	6,300	7,500	10,500
Chief Personnel Officer	41	6,309	3,000	5,180	5,700	7,527	10,233
Attorney	111	7,117	2,160	5,000	6,600	8,500	16,000
Health Officer	82	7,258	2,300	4,671	7,164	10,000	13,042
Superintendent of Parks	80	5,743	3,120	4,618	5,510	6,413	10,755
Recreation Director	74	5,645	3,307	4,645	5,560	6,695	10,116
Librarian	66	5,896	3,444	4,908	5,820	6,723	8,973

Table IX—Salaries of Selected Municipal Officials—Continued

Title of Official	No. of Cities Reporting	Mean Average Salary 1955	Distribution of 1955 Salaries				
			Lowest	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Highest
CITIES WITH 50,000 TO 100,000 POPULATION—Continued							
Superintendent of Schools	54	$12,005	$ 7,200	$ 9,913	$12,000	$13,500	$19,500
Purchasing Agent	62	5,514	3,220	4,556	5,460	6,200	8,580
CITIES WITH 25,000 TO 50,000 POPULATION							
Mayor (mayor-coun. cities)	75	5,071	300	4,000	5,000	6,500	10,000
Mayor (commission cities)	35	4,497	500	2,750	4,800	6,000	8,400
Mayor (coun.-mngr. cities)	84	1,208	75	458	950	1,800	4,800
City Manager	106	11,097	6,160	9,000	11,000	12,646	20,532
City Clerk	190	5,492	2,640	4,437	5,152	6,313	11,000
Director of Finance	47	6,616	3,500	5,500	6,214	7,440	11,800
Controller	39	6,009	3,200	4,535	5,500	7,035	14,000
Auditor	55	5,333	2,400	4,500	5,200	6,000	8,800
Treasurer	116	5,527	2,700	4,479	5,000	6,000	9,500
Engineer	168	6,560	2,800	5,400	6,450	7,500	12,540
Director of Public Works	82	7,064	3,480	5,719	6,881	8,525	12,000
Superintendent of Streets	145	5,116	3,276	4,500	4,920	5,700	8,532
Fire Chief	212	5,710	3,300	4,800	5,485	6,415	10,020
Police Chief	214	5,809	3,720	4,935	5,569	6,563	10,020
Planning Director	45	6,000	3,000	5,190	5,800	6,902	10,000
Chief Personnel Officer	21	6,071	4,596	4,974	5,512	6,547	11,000
Attorney	206	5,165	2,000	3,755	4,763	6,200	12,540
Health Officer	122	5,261	2,100	3,711	4,588	5,913	12,000
Superintendent of Parks	135	5,042	2,400	4,200	5,016	5,616	8,160
Recreation Director	113	5,398	2,400	4,632	5,220	6,065	9,100
Librarian	129	4,877	2,600	4,100	4,800	5,500	7,512
Superintendent of Schools	104	10,302	6,000	8,800	10,000	11,900	15,000
Purchasing Agent	75	4,893	2,640	4,000	4,800	5,500	7,500
CITIES WITH 10,000 TO 25,000 POPULATION							
Mayor (mayor-coun. cities)	187	2,595	100	1,000	2,400	3,600	4,800
Mayor (commission cities)	68	1,945	300	1,200	1,675	2,400	6,300
Mayor (coun.-mngr. cities)	171	705	10	260	600	1,000	3,500
City Manager	264	8,971	3,240	7,500	8,725	10,000	18,927
City Clerk	474	4,914	2,220	4,000	4,800	5,700	10,000
Director of Finance	47	6,112	2,860	4,800	6,000	7,200	8,916
Controller	26	5,305	2,700	4,594	5,150	5,742	9,360
Auditor	86	4,760	2,520	3,885	4,637	5,322	9,900
Treasurer	213	4,670	2,000	3,827	4,650	5,400	10,560
Engineer	326	6,200	2,100	5,100	6,000	7,140	15,500
Director of Public Works	153	6,143	3,380	4,975	6,000	7,000	11,750
Superintendent of Streets	356	4,650	2,600	3,942	4,590	5,100	9,500
Fire Chief	423	4,946	2,700	4,200	4,800	5,464	8,713
Police Chief	540	5,080	2,690	4,300	4,855	5,700	8,592
Planning Director	33	5,163	2,800	4,590	5,064	6,204	8,400
Chief Personnel Officer	27	5,027	2,340	4,116	5,000	6,300	9,600
Attorney	378	3,836	2,000	2,640	3,600	4,371	12,500
Health Officer	141	4,095	2,000	2,900	3,600	4,593	10,000
Superintendent of Parks	229	4,323	2,000	3,600	4,200	5,070	8,100
Recreation Director	164	4,833	2,120	4,200	4,800	5,400	8,000
Librarian	283	3,991	2,000	3,300	3,977	4,650	7,300
Superintendent of Schools	162	8,759	5,000	7,500	8,400	10,000	16,000
Purchasing Agent	59	4,685	2,400	3,960	4,800	5,280	8,100

Pay Rates for Selected City Jobs

CHIEF municipal administrators are concerned with the problem of maintaining adequate pay rates and one of the factors to consider is the amount paid for similar work by other cities in the region. To secure up-to-date information the International City Managers' Association in January, 1955, sent an inquiry to a group of cities under 100,000 selected on the basis of size and geographical location. At the same time, the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada sent a questionnaire to selected cities over 100,000 and made the returns available to ICMA. Information reported by 89 cities for 14 jobs is set forth in Table X. Not all cities reported on each job because officials were requested to report pay rates only if they had jobs comparable to the job descriptions which accompanied the questionnaire (see below).

In determining the adequacy of a given pay rate in a particular city it is more important to know what other cities of comparable size in the same general area are paying than it is to compare the rate with an average rate paid by cities unlike in size, type, and geographic location. For this reason no attempt is made here to present average pay rates for cities reporting in the survey.

In making salary comparisons officials should consider the vacation and sick leave policy, number of hours in the work week, type of retirement plan in effect, and other related matters. Data on working conditions for administrative and clerical employees are given in Table XI, for firemen in Tables XV and XVI, and for policemen in Table XVII. Salaries of mayors, city managers, and department heads are shown in Table IX. Entrance and maximum salaries for firemen and policemen are shown for individual cities in Tables XV, XVI, and XVII.

For comparison with salaries reported in 1954, see pages 166 to 170 of the 1954 Municipal Year Book. Although some variation exists from one city to another, the 14 jobs shown in Table X are among the most standardized jobs in local government. Job descriptions for the jobs for which pay rates are reported in Table X follow:

Junior Typist-Clerk. Types reports, case records, statements, letters, charts, and other material from copy and rough drafts; performs simple clerical work, such as receiving and distributing mail, checking computations, maintaining mailing lists, operating a Mimeograph, and filing.

Junior Stenographer-Clerk. Takes and transcribes routine dictation; does general typing and simple clerical work; prepares simple tabulations; keeps time records; occasionally operates duplicating machines and other office appliances.

Bookkeeping Machine Operator. Operates a bookkeeping machine and performs related clerical work involved in keeping accounts and preparing financial statements and accounting reports; posts classified financial data to detail and controlling accounts, ledgers, and journals and proves operations and balances ledgers; prepares recapitulations and other routine statistical accounting reports.

Junior Accountant. Does professional-level accounting work, such as preparing financial statements and balance sheets; setting up new accounts and ledgers; auditing accounts; and preparing budgets. Sometimes supervises group of clerical workers operating accounting system.

Laborer. Does simple manual labor, usually under close supervision; digs ditches; cuts grass and weeds; moves heavy materials such as lumber, pipes, sand and gravel; picks up trash and removes debris.

Labor Foreman. Directs a small crew of laborers, performing such work as excavating or moving lumber, gravel or dirt; may work with crew assisting personally in performance of work.

Truck Driver. Drives a panel or other light or medium truck in carrying materials or in making collections or deliveries; may supervise a small number of unskilled workers who make collections or deliveries; may service but does not repair equipment; keeps simple records.

Automobile Mechanic. Does skilled automotive equipment repair work of a journeyman level; inspects and locates mechanical defects; overhauls, repairs, and adjusts automobiles, trucks, and other automotive equipment.

Junior Draftsman. Makes tracings and drawings of engineering plans and designs (structural, mechanical, civil, etc.); reduces field party notes; prepares maps, charts, and other drawings from engineering or architectural work; does difficult engineering clerical work.

Junior Civil Engineer. Performs beginning level professional office and field civil engineering work, including the performance of instrument work in surveying property and building sites; performs simple engineering work in inspecting and testing on construction and maintenance projects; prepares designs, plans, specifications, and estimates requiring the use of limited independent judgment.

Playleader. Organizes and directs the recreational activities of a small summer playground or play center; or assists in directing such activities at a large recreation center. Does occasional clerical work issuing permits, and makes routine reports.

Policeman. Does general duty police work in the prevention of crimes and enforcement of laws; serves as a patrolman in an assigned area; handles traffic control, either on foot or as motorcycle patrolman; makes investigations of crime either in uniform or in plain clothes.

Fireman. Does skilled work in fighting fires of all types and in the maintenance of fire-fighting equipment; engages in such fire prevention activities as locating and securing the abatement of fire hazards in commercial, industrial, residential and other structures and properties.

Building Inspector. Inspects new construction and alterations for possession of permits and conformity with building code requirements in regard to such features as soil conditions for piling, size of excavations, set-backs, foundations, vents, structural columns and beams, materials and the like; secures evidence of violations and makes arrests.

TABLE X

PAY RATES FOR SELECTED CITY JOBS: JANUARY, 1955

Data were secured from city officials in January, 1955, by the International City Managers' Association and the Civil Service Assembly among cities selected on the basis of population and geographical location. Population is shown for April, 1950; a single dagger (†) after population indicates subsequent special census. The starting and top pay rates are shown for each job. Rates are given on a monthly basis except for "Laborer," "Labor Foreman," "Truck Driver," and "Automobile Mechanic" where all rates are shown on an hourly basis. An asterisk (*) in any of these four columns indicates rates have been converted from weekly or monthly amounts on the basis of the hours in the work week reported by individual cities. See preceding article for job descriptions. Leaders (...) indicate city does not have comparable jobs or data not reported.

City and Population	Junior Typist Clerk	Junior Steno-Clerk	Bookkeeping Machine Operator	Junior Accountant	Laborer	Labor Foreman	Truck Driver	Automobile Mechanic	Junior Draftsman	Junior Civil Engineer	Play-leader	Police-man	Fireman	Building Inspector
North East Region														
Auburn, Me. 23	...-...	$130-173	$...-182	...-...	$ .95-1.05	$1.30-...	$ ...-1.19	$...-1.25	...-...	...-...	...-...	$217-259	$217-251	...-...
Brattleboro, Vt. 12	$173-184	...-...	182-227	$162-272	1.00-1.00	1.30-1.42	1.05-1.05	...-1.25	...-...	...-...	$183-233	249-303	238-260	$...-347
Bridgeport, Conn. 159	205-226	205-226	232-275	274-338	1.23-1.45*	1.58-1.86*	1.44-1.55*	1.83-1.91*	$253-285	$306-353	170-180	269-333	269-333	354-401
Cambridge, Mass. 121	187-233	192-237	219-262	267-317	1.32-1.57*	1.70-1.82*	1.35-1.60*	...-...	287-321	236-286	279-320	275-338	276-338	271-354
Hartford, Conn. 177	189-224	206-236	236-271	297-348	1.33-1.56*	1.69-1.89*	1.51-1.72*	1.61-1.84*	...-...	357-408	236-271	297-335	297-335	353-404
New London, Conn. 31	229-250	234-255	...-...	...-...	151 -1.60	1.78-2.23*	1.55-1.67	1.82-1.92	...-...	...-...	...-378	325-346	325-346	...-465
Portland, Me. 98	134-147	154-169	169-186	293-321	1.07-1.07	1.34-1.40	1.12-1.17	1.40-1.54*	256-280	306-336	107-131	245-266	245-266	256-280
Portsmouth, N. H. 19	...-192	...-...	...-...	...-...	1.20-1.45	1.44-1.86*	1.25-1.51	1.44-1.74	...-...	250-332	...-...	243-299	233-299	...-...
Rockland, Me. 9	...-...	121-169	...-...	...-...	.90-1.00	1.05-1.10	.90-1.00	1.00-1.05	...-...	...-...	87-108	186-234	186-234	...-...
Middle Atlantic Region														
Buffalo, N. Y. 580	234-275	234-275	260-285	277-302	1.61-1.61*	1.60-1.75*	1.50-1.65*	1.73-1.87*	290-315	360-394	290-315	328-353	328-353	325-350
Carlisle, Pa. 17	...-...	...-...	...-...	...-166	1.15-...	1.30-...	1.25-...	1.50-...	...-...	...-...	...-...	...-242	...-...	...-...
Elmira, N. Y. 50	...-...	275-...	342-...	...-...	1.35-...	1.40-...	1.54-...	1.53-...*	...-...	...-...	130-165	320-337	320-337	339-...
Mamaroneck, N. Y. 15	...-...	183-225	...-...	...-...	1.46-1.73*	1.63-2.02*	...-...	1.73-2.26*	...-...	333-400	...-...	328-395	...-...	...-...
Northampton, Pa. 9	...-...	200-200	...-...	...-...	1.30-...	1.43-1.43*	1.31-1.31*	...-...	...-...	...-...	...-...	285-295	275-285	...-...
Philadelphia, Pa. 2,072	172-227	207-249	217-273	299-375	1.37-1.57*	1.57-1.80*	1.57-1.80*	1.72-1.97*	285-358	342-430	285-358	299-375	299-375	358-450
Sewickley, Pa. 6	175-200	175-225	...-...	...-...	1.30-1.60	1.73-2.16*	1.40-1.60	...-...	...-...	250-...	...-...	290-330	...-...	...-...
Teaneck, N. J. 34	212-277	212-277	...-...	...-...	1.45-1.80*	2.08-2.37*	1.59-1.94*	1.66-2.08*	264-387	...-...	...-...	307-392	307-392	405-432
Watertown, N. Y. 34	190-210	190-210	215-245	252-283	1.34-1.46	1.50-1.62	1.45-1.57	1.58-1.75*	250-280	288-328	108-152	265-292	265-292	398-428
South Atlantic Region														
Atlanta, Ga. 331	191-234	216-265	300-370	300-370	.89-1.00	1.18-1.45*	1.00-1.22	1.39-1.71*	265-326	254-313	177-216	244-300	244-300	288-355
Cedartown, Ga. 9	160-180	...-...	...-...	...-...	.75- .90	1.15-1.44*	.80- .90	1.10-1.21*	200-225	...-...	...-...	180-220	180-220	...-...
Charlotte, N. C. 134	199-244	225-273	225-273	389-462	.91-1.13*	1.38-1.66*	1.11-1.36*	1.51-1.82*	351-419	439-520	...-...	275-332	275-332	389-462
Clarksburg, W. Va. 32	215-...	195-...	...-...	...-...	1.27-...	1.46-...	1.35-...	1.50-...*	...-...	425-...	275-...	275-300	275-300	...-...
Columbus, Ga. 80	175-275	175-...	175-240	275-475	.75- .85	1.35-1.55	1.05-1.15	1.30-1.65	250-340	270-300	165-220	240-290	240-290	...-340
Durham, N. C. 71	138-237	138-237	138-255	...-...	.84- .99	.85-1.41*	.99-...	1.07-1.54	...-...	...-...	94-132	230-289	190-269	275-...
High Point, N. C. 40	160-270	160-270	200-260	...-...	.75-1.10	.95-1.41*	.85-1.10	1.25-1.40	235-285	275-325	...-...	225-295	...-...	375-425
Lakeland, Fla. 31	...-...	...-...	145-195	...-...	1.00-1.00	1.25-1.25	1.10-1.10	1.50-1.50	...-...	...-...	215-225	...-...	235-265	415-425
Miami, Fla. 249	186-225	201-243	217-263	297-363	1.13-1.37*	1.47-1.80*	1.12-1.36*	1.53-1.88*	253-309	381-468	243-297	263-322	263-322	381-468

Table X—Pay Rates for Selected City Jobs—Continued

City and Population	Junior Typist Clerk	Junior Steno-Clerk	Bookkeeping Machine Operator	Junior Accountant	Laborer	Labor Foreman	Truck Driver	Auto-mobile Mechanic	Junior Draftsman	Junior Civil Engineer	Play-leader	Police-man	Fireman	Building Inspector
South Atlantic—Continued														
Montgomery, Ala. 107	$160-200	$176-220	$206-247	$288-360	$ .76- .97*	$1.02-1.27*	$1.02-1.27*	$1.27-1.59*	$200-252	$252-315	$184-230	$220-276	$220-276	$252-315
Norfolk, Va. 214	172-206	216-259	...-...	216-259	.85- .95	1.19-1.42*	.95-1.05	1.55-1.75	259-310	408-490	216-259	236-296	236-296	283-340
Roanoke, Va. 92	195-...	205-...	295-...	350-...	1.20-...	1.42-1.48	1.25-1.28	1.40-1.47	300-300	...-...	...-...	290-...	290-...	...-...
Rock Hill, S. C. 25	175-215	175-195	175-200	...-...	.88- .88	...-1.25*	...-1.23*	1.14-1.48*	...-...	300-390	175-189	228-275	228-275	...-325
St. Petersburg, Fla. 97.	167-217	175-228	228-284	271-349	.92-1.07	1.24-1.43	1.02-1.18	1.50-1.73	176-228	...-...	195-249	249-314	238-299	315-401
Sarasota, Fla. 19	154-220	154-220	180-240	180-240	.76- .86	.84-1.14	.78-1.02	.78-1.14	180-240	220-320	220-300	252-267	242-257	250-300
Tampa, Fla. 125	150-225	150-225	...-...	...-...	1.09-1.16	1.50-1.60*	1.24-1.24	1.34-1.34	...-...	...-...	194-248	284-322	284-322	433-...
East North Central Region														
Akron, Ohio 275	194-212	194-212	218-236	351-387	1.50-1.61	1.99-2.20	1.63-1.74	1.87-2.07	333-369	387-423	265-284	327-363	327-363	357-393
Albert Lea, Minn. 14	178-196	...-...	...-...	...-...	1.28-1.41	1.50-1.73	1.43-1.57	1.50-1.73	...-...	360-414	...-...	257-287	257-287	304-350
Ashtabula, Ohio 24	...-...	...-...	...-...	...-...	1.25-...	1.75-1.95	...-...	1.55-1.75	...-...	...-...	...-...	263-329	263-329	...-...
Beloit, Wis. 30	200-210	200-220	260-290	325-365	1.36-1.48	1.71-1.97*	1.36-1.48	1.62-1.86	335-365	...-...	...-...	300-325	300-325	365-365
Columbus, Ohio 376	198-240	208-252	229-278	278-338	1.32-1.60*	1.68-2.05*	1.45-1.77*	1.68-2.05*	307-373	412-502	252-307	307-373	292-355	355-433
Detroit, Mich. 1,850	278-306	294-316	339-375	369-416	1.80-1.85	2.04-2.09*	1.92-1.97	2.21-2.31	348-389	384-415	302-313	363-430	363-430	519-549
Flint, Mich. 163	193-231	193-231	260-310	378-450	1.53-1.68	1.99-2.38*	1.58-1.74	1.99-2.38*	260-310	378-450	347-412	315-376	315-376	345-412
Kalamazoo, Mich. 58	208-256	217-269	...-...	292-243	1.38-1.57	1.80-2.11	1.55-1.82	1.63-1.91	292-343	...-...	...-...	322-378	322-378	...-563
Madison, Wis. 96	211-241	220-250	299-349	...-...	1.53-1.76*	1.72-2.01*	1.58-1.84*	1.72-2.01*	287-332	388-453	...-...	323-358	323-358	409-474
Marquette, Mich. 17	204-236	204-236	...-...	206-...	1.29-1.29	1.34-1.34	1.34-1.44	1.53-1.75	...-316	306-356	357-382	275-300	250-270	204-286
Milwaukee, Wis. 637	230-278	230-278	321-348	382-436	1.74-1.87*	1.91-2.04*	1.91-2.04*	2.08-2.20*	350-382	382-436	...-...	361-393	361-393	414-436
Painesville, Ohio 14	176-204	236-273	204-236	300-345	1.43-1.64	1.90-2.20	1.50-1.72	1.81-2.09	260-298	298-345	...-...	314-362	314-362	314-362
Pontiac, Mich. 74	235-261	248-274	235-261	300-326	1.72-1.82	2.04-2.14	1.88-1.98	2.09-2.19	300-326	378-430	248-300	352-380	352-380	450-528
St. Paul, Minn. 311	200-239	212-253	...-...	331-396	2.05-...	...-...	2.17-...	2.47-...	303-362	384-450	294-351	321-384	321-384	541-...
Traverse City, Mich. 17	180-228	180-228	200-248	...-...	1.21-1.40*	1.90-2.23*	1.64-1.82*	1.47-1.69*	...-...	380-448	...-...	265-303	265-303	...-...
Winnetka, Ill. 12	...-...	205-270	...-...	290-390	1.60-1.89*	1.93-2.54*	1.60-1.96*	1.62-2.22*	...-...	310-410	...-...	300-390	300-385	330-440
East South Central Region														
Kingsport, Tenn. 20	182-211	201-232	182-211	257-328	.82-1.16	1.28-1.71	1.10-1.28	1.34-1.71	222-257	232-296	...-...	244-312	244-312	312-425
Louisville, Ky. 369	142-172	160-191	197-233	280-323	.75-1.09*	1.13-1.30*	.94-1.11*	.94-1.11*	233-272	333-381	102-159	250-292	250-292	280-323
Murfreesboro, Tenn. 13	...-...	...-...	...-...	...-385	...- .75	...-1.57*	...- .80	...-...	...-...	...-...	...-...	...-325	...-325	...-...
West North Central Region														
Ames, Iowa 23	...-...	...-...	170-230	250-375	1.29-1.41	1.64-1.88*	1.43-1.55*	...-...	285-335	340-416	...-...	276-320	277-320	...-458
Des Moines, Iowa 178	190-230	190-230	254-306	336-406	1.74-1.74	1.76-1.94*	1.79-1.79	1.96-1.96	266-320	336-406	104-182	278-336	278-336	306-370
Grand Forks, N. D. 27	190-190	190-190	...-...	...-...	1.34-1.34*	1.66-1.66*	1.37-1.37*	1.54-1.54*	321-321	321-321	...-...	254-291	254-291	308-308
Kansas City, Mo. 457	190-230	210-250	200-240	250-310	1.07-1.50	1.53-1.87*	1.15-1.53*	1.53-1.87*	240-295	395-480	180-220	295-345	280-340	310-375
St. Louis, Mo. 857	219-241	225-247	241-263	372-422	1.17-1.30*	1.62-1.80*	1.39-1.52*	1.97-2.20*	310-342	347-388	230-252	305-320	333-365	341-382
University City, Mo. 40	209-230	219-240	219-240	235-255	1.12-1.23*	1.46-1.64*	1.38-1.49*	1.60-1.72*	255-286	265-296	209-230	396-326	296-326	265-296
West South Central Region														
Amarillo, Tex. 74	170-210	210-250	180-235	300-340	1.13-1.26*	1.44-1.87*	1.18-1.36*	1.41-1.79*	275-350	300-400	160-225	275-325	265-315	275-325
Austin, Tex. 132	169-212	177-228	177-228	287-374	.89-1.16	1.65-2.15	1.12-1.44	1.22-1.60*	233-306	287-374	...-...	290-340	270-320	442-559

TABLE X—PAY RATES FOR SELECTED CITY JOBS—Continued

City and Population	Junior Typist Clerk	Junior Steno-Clerk	Bookkeeping Machine Operator	Junior Accountant	Laborer	Labor Foreman	Truck Driver	Auto-mobile Mechanic	Junior Draftsman	Junior Civil Engineer	Play-leader	Police-man	Fireman	Building Inspector
West South Central—Continued														
Cushing, Okla. 8	$125-200	$125-225	$...-...	$150-265	$1.00-1.20	$1.26-1.70*	$1.02-1.31*	$1.02-1.44*	$...-...	$300-350	$150-195	$215-260	$215-260	$260-325
Dallas, Tex. 434	163-218	176-235	...-...	302-403	1.10-...	1.55-...	1.35-...	1.33-1.77*	240-320	302-403	...-...	325-...	325-...	326-435
Houston, Tex. 596	200-260	225-310	250-360	...-...	.99-1.33*	1.18-1.43*	1.18-1.43*	1.62-1.93*	275-380	300-380	190-260	350-...	350-...	390-...
Muskogee, Okla. 37 . . .	182-217	198-250	198-239	198-239	.95-1.14*	1.25-1.58*	1.00-1.20*	1.14-1.37*	198-239	228-275	...-...	228-275	205-247	250-316
New Orleans, La. 570 .	170-220	185-235	200-250	300-405	.98-1.27*	1.44-1.73*	1.16-1.44*	1.53-1.96*	250-300	320-420	235-285	280-355	280-355	300-405
Oklahoma City, Okla. 240	195-230	212-250	191-225	306-360	.98-1.06*	1.44-1.60*	1.11-1.31*	1.25-1.52*	280-330	382-450	...-...	...-325	...-325	245-310
Mountain Region														
Boulder, Colo. 20	174-216	...-...	190-236	...-...	1.25-...	1.61-2.01*	1.28-1.53*	1.61-1.93*	247-310	258-325	...-...	270-325	258-286	310-389
Colorado Sprgs., Colo. 45	156-236	228-272	156-188	250-300	1.13-1.52*	1.44-1.73*	1.17-1.57*	1.32-1.67*	260-310	...-...	260-375	288-334	288-334	345-420
Grand Junction, Colo. 16	...-...	...-...	...-290	...-...	1.46-1.46	...-...	1.56-1.56	1.71-1.71	...-...	390-390	...-...	290-350	290-350	...-315
Laramie, Wyo. 16	175-200	200-...	...-...	...-...	1.31-1.44*	1.57-1.57*	1.42-1.49*	1.68-1.68*	...-248	330-350	...-250	245-320	245-320	...-330
Phoenix, Ariz. 129† . . .	176-220	200-230	230-288	315-400	1.21-1.38*	1.59-1.83*	1.33-1.51*	1.83-2.11*	264-330	315-400	276-345	288-360	288-360	330-420
Tucson, Ariz. 49†	192-230	200-240	220-264	...-...	1.45-1.59*	1.73-2.08*	1.59-1.73*	2.19-2.42*	288-345	...-...	210-252	288-345	288-345	315-380
Pacific Region														
Bakersfield, Calif. 35. .	200-256	200-256	221-282	311-397	1.34-1.71*	...-...	...-...	1.80-2.25*	296-378	327-417	225-225	300-365	300-365	327-417
Bend, Ore. 11	200-250	200-275	...-...	...-...	1.65-1.65	...-2.10	...-1.75	...-1.95	...-350	...-450	...-...	312-365	312-365	...-...
Berkeley, Calif. 114 . .	235-257	251-273	293-332	...-...	1.70-1.85*	...-...	1.80-2.07*	1.97-2.39*	...-...	382-472	293-332	369-400	369-400	379-468
Bremerton, Wash. 28 . .	...-...	260-309	...-255	...-...	...-1.90	...-...	1.90-2.10	...-2.23	...-337	...-390	...-...	329-339	329-339	...-425
Chico, Calif. 12.	230-270	240-280	...-...	350-390	1.42-1.63*	1.78-1.99*	1.63-1.84*	1.73-1.94*	...-...	320-360	...-...	300-340	300-340	380-420
Eugene, Ore. 36	175-225	175-225	...-...	300-335	1.42-1.52*	1.84-2.05*	1.44-1.50*	1.57-1.78*	350-375	375-400	240-275	290-335	290-342	330-485
Fresno, Calif. 108† . . .	223-273	245-305	294-370	...-...	1.66-1.66*	2.42-2.42*	2.00-2.00*	2.13-2.13*	...-...	...-...	225-260	337-398	337-398	523-523
Oakland, Calif. 385 . . .	255-295	270-310	280-320	...-...	1.82-... *	2.11-2.46*	1.87-1.99*	2.12-2.30*	...-...	400-460	325-385	395-425	395-425	400-460
Pasadena, Calif. 105 . .	210-256	...-...	262-320	...-...	1.44-1.67*	...-...	1.59-1.85*	1.94-2.36*	290-353	409-499	...-...	328-399	328-399	353-430
Pittsburg, Calif. 13 . . .	253-253	...-...	273-273	...-...	1.82-1.82*	2.35-2.35*	1.90-1.90*	...-...	...-...	416-416	...-...	400-400	393-393	451-451
Portland, Ore. 374 . . .	215-255	225-265	245-287	340-400	1.53-1.66*	1.73-2.04*	1.53-1.80*	1.73-2.04*	340-400	368-432	275-326	300-354	300-354	326-384
Sacramento, Calif. 138.	230-276	264-315	288-345	330-400	1.45-1.73*	1.82-2.19*	1.66-1.99*	2.23-2.23	360-440	440-525	276-330	330-400	330-400	400-480
San Diego, Calif. 435† .	210-256	221-269	256-296	...-...	1.41-1.71*	...-...	...-...	1.89-2.29*	343-417	397-483	...-...	343-417	343-317	378-460
San Francisco, Calif. 775	265-325	265-325	265-325	360-425	2.07-2.07	2.32-2.32	...-...	2.44-... *	310-370	405-465	315-375	390-440	390-440	465-525
Seattle, Wash. 468	210-230	265-285	285-295	345-365	1.67-... *	1.85-... *	1.79-1.90*	2.25-... *	330-350	405-425	270-...	325-365	325-365	410-435
Stockton, Calif. 75† . . .	196-245	219-274	259-323	323-404	1.66-1.66*	1.96-2.46*	1.86-1.86*	2.33-2.33*	306-382	382-477	340-427	315-393	315-393	404-505

Professional Organizations of Municipal Officials

TWENTY-TWO national organizations of chief municipal officials who generally are appointed are listed in this section. One of them is the American Society for Public Administration which cuts across all levels of government as well as all municipal functions. All 22 organizations hold annual conferences, most of them carry on some research, and all are interested in improving the administration of municipal activities. All of the 22 organizations have full-time secretariats.

Most of these organizations have individual memberships, and several also have agency, institutional, or service memberships or fees. The latter type of membership is based on the population of the jurisdiction in three instances (city attorneys, municipal finance officers, and public works directors), and on the annual revenue of the agency in two other organizations (librarians and utility directors). The agency memberships of several other organizations have varied bases, such as number of permanent dwelling units managed (housing officials), annual purchasing volume (purchasing agents), and administrative costs of the agency (welfare officials).

Individual membership dues are inadequate in most instances to finance the cost of specialized individual service requested by cities. The Civil Service Assembly has a service fee, in addition to individual memberships, based on the number of employees under the jurisdiction of the personnel agency. The American Society of Planning Officials and the International City Managers' Association provide information services with fees based on the population of the municipality.

The advisory aids available through the secretariats of their national organizations give local officials an excellent method of obtaining quickly expert advice and factual information on a given problem. The information secured in this way enables local officials to improve local administration organization and practice and thus improve the quality of the service rendered to the people of their city. The organizations housed at 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago, together with the National Municipal League, are represented on the governing board of Public Administration Service which provides a field consulting service for governments on a cost basis.

These voluntary associations of public officials provide many of the services which in other countries would be the responsibility of the central government. They arrange annual and regional conferences, publish newsletters and magazines, answer inquiries, conduct in-service training courses, provide a placement service for members, and formulate service and cost standards for various municipal activities.

All of these national organizations perform a useful service in keeping their members in touch with progressive developments in their respective professions. In a small or medium-sized town there are few if any persons with whom local officials can "talk shop." The opportunity to meet and exchange ideas and experiences with other men in the same profession is of value not only to the individual but also to the municipality he serves.

The 22 organizations are listed in the order of their establishment with the name of the secretary or director and address. Periodicals and special reports and books issued by each organization are listed in the "Sources of Information" at the end of each section of this Year Book. It is significant that seven of the 22 organizations described below are 50 or more years old. Five others were organized between 1900 and 1930, seven during the decade from 1930 to 1940, and only three since 1940.

American Association of School Administrators (1865). Worth McClure, executive secretary, 1201 16 Street, N.W. Washington 6, D.C.

American Public Health Association (1872). Reginald M. Atwater, executive secretary, 1790 Broadway, New York 19.

International Association of Fire Chiefs (1873). John D. Gerletti, general manager, Hotel Martinique, Broadway at 32 Street, New York 1.

American Library Association (1876). David H. Clift, executive secretary, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11.

American Water Works Association (1881). Harry E. Jordan, secretary, 521 Fifth Avenue, New York 17.

International Association of Chiefs of Police (1893). Leroy Wike, executive secretary, 618 Mills Building, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

American Public Works Association (1894). Donald F. Herrick, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.

Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada (1906). Kenneth O. Warner, director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.

Municipal Finance Officers Association (1906). Joseph F. Clark, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.

National Recreation Association (1906). Joseph Prendergast, executive director, 8 West 8 Street, New York 11.

International City Managers' Association (1914). Clarence E. Ridley, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.

Building Officials Conference of America (1915). Paul E. Baseler, executive secretary, 110 East 42 Street, New York 17.

American Public Welfare Association (1930). Loula Dunn, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.

Institute of Traffic Engineers (1930). M. Mansfield Todd, executive secretary, 212 Strathcona Hall, New Haven 11, Connecticut.

National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials (1933). John D. Lange, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.

American Society of Planning Officials (1934). Dennis O'Harrow, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.

National Association of Assessing Officers (1934). Kenneth Back, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.

National Institute of Municipal Law Officers (1934). Charles S. Rhyne, general counsel, 726 Jackson Place, Washington 6, D.C.

American Society for Public Administration (1939). Laverne Burchfield, secretary-treasurer, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.

American Public Power Association (1941). Alex Radin, general manager, 1757 K Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

National Institute of Governmental Purchasing (1944). Albert H. Hall, executive director, 1001 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

National Institute of Municipal Clerks (1947), 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago.

Municipal Personnel Data

TABLE XI at the end of this article lists 1,060 cities over 10,000 population and shows specific individual city data regarding personnel administration—number of employees, payroll volume, organization for personnel management, and personnel policies and practices including employee organizations reported by the cities. Employees of local school systems are excluded from the data. This article and the accompanying tables summarize the personnel practices reported in Table XI for individual cities over 10,000 population.

Employment and Payrolls. Table 1 shows United States Bureau of the Census estimates of the distribution of total public employment and payrolls among different levels of government for October, 1954. City employment and payroll figures compared with corresponding figures reported in the 1954 Municipal Year Book show only a slight increase (1.5 per cent) for both the number of employees and the payroll volume during the 12 months from October, 1953 to October, 1954. Percentagewise in 1954 the most outstanding change occurred in the federal civilian level which dropped 1 per cent in total number of employees and 3 per cent in payroll volume.

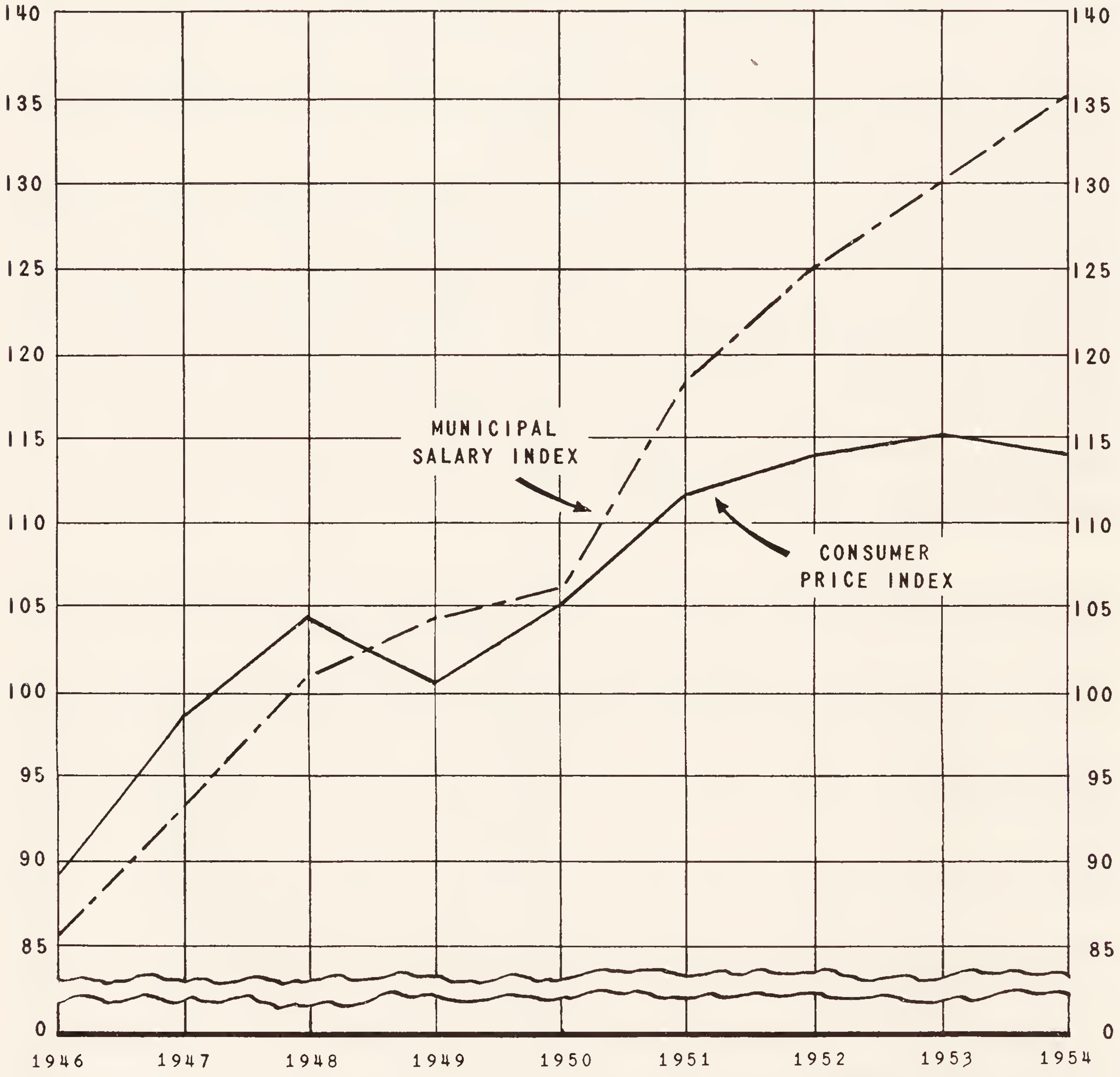
TABLE 1

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND AMOUNT OF MONTHLY PAYROLL BY LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT: OCTOBER, 1954

	Total Employees (in thousands)	Per Cent of Total	Pay Rolls (in millions)	Per Cent of Total
Federal civilian	2,338	32.4	$ 756.2	36.6
Public education	2,068	28.7	596.6	28.8
State	834	11.6	226.5	11.0
City	1,215	16.9	321.0	15.5
County and other	750	10.4	167.5	8.1
Total public employment	7,205	100.0	$2,067.7	100.0

Table 2 shows the trends in municipal employment and payrolls for all urban incorporated places for the years 1946 through 1954. The index figures compare changes in average monthly earnings of city employees (in October of each year) with changes in the Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumers' Price Index for the same month. Table 2 and the graph show that average monthly salaries have increased more sharply than the Consumer Price Index since 1950. While their indexes do not express adequacy of employee earnings in relation to the cost of living, nor relationships between salaries and prices in individual cities, they do provide a comparative chart against which cities can measure their own salary changes in relation to the price index. Both the index of average monthly earnings and the Consumer Price Index are based on the average of 1947-1949 equals 100.

School employees are excluded from the employment-payroll figures shown for individual cities in Table XI, even where schools are operated as part of the city government. All other paid municipal employees and officials (including those on a part-time basis) are counted under "Total Number of Employees." The figures for individual cities in Table XI include employees and payrolls for city-operated utilities as well as for personnel engaged in non-school, "general government" activities.



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics and Bureau of the Census

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX AND MUNICIPAL SALARY INDEX: 1946 TO 1954

The Consumer Price Index is a statistical measure of changes in prices of goods and services bought by families of city wage earners and clerical workers, compiled by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics (average of 1947 - 1949 = 100). The Municipal Salary Index was obtained by dividing the total monthly non-school payrolls for all incorporated urban places by their non-school employment for the month of October each year—both figures were obtained from the Bureau of the Census survey of public employment—and converting the resulting average monthly earning amounts to a basis of the average of October 1947, 1948, and 1949 equals 100. The resulting index is thus affected by changes in the composition of total employment (which includes part-time and temporary help), length of working periods, and actual rates of pay. The indexes in the chart are based on October figures for each year.

TABLE 2

MUNICIPAL NONSCHOOL EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL: MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1946-1954

Year	Employment (in thousands)	Payrolls (in millions)	Average Monthly Earnings		BLS Consumer Price Index (1947-49 = 100)
			Amount	Index (1947-49 = 100)	
1946	995	$160.0	$168	86.3	89.1
1947	996	181.2	182	93.4	98.3
1948	1,039	206.2	198	101.7	104.3
1949	1,082	219.7	203	104.2	101.5
1950	1,106	230.2	208	106.8	105.0
1951	1,102	253.9	230	118.1	112.1
1952	1,154	282.7	245	125.8	114.2
1953	1,187	301.1	254	130.4	115.4
1954	1,215	321.0	264	135.5	114.5

Civil Service Organization. Table 3 summarizes the extent of civil service coverage and the types of employees covered by civil service. In this section and in Table XI, the term "civil service" has the traditional meaning of a semi-autonomous lay board responsible for recruiting and examining potential employees, certifying them for employment, and hearing appeals from suspension, dismissal, and other administrative actions. From Table 3 it can be seen that while two-thirds of the cities reporting have formal civil service, only 39 per cent of these agencies cover all employees. Select groups such as firemen or policemen are covered in 44 per cent of the cities with civil service, and the remainder cover all employees except limited groups. About 43 per cent of the reporting cities under 25,000 population (233) have no formal civil service system.

Personnel Management. Officials serving as chief personnel officer and the employees served are listed for individual cities in Table XI. Table 4 shows where the responsibility for personnel administration lies, thus revealing an additional factor in merit system operation. In 376 cities (49

TABLE 3

EMPLOYEES UNDER CIVIL SERVICE

Population Group	No. Cities Reporting	No. Cities without Civil Service	No. Cities with Civil Service			
			Total	All Employees Covered	All except Limited Groups[1]	Police, Fire, Others[2]
Cities over 500,000	17	0	17	12	5	0
250,000 to 500,000	20	0	20	10	9	1
100,000 to 250,000	53	4	49	17	24	8
50,000 to 100,000	112	17	95	40	22	33
25,000 to 50,000	230	54	176	70	29	77
10,000 to 25,000	544	233	311	109	25	177
All cities over 10,000	976	308	668	258	114	296

[1] Civil Service coverage not extended to one or more employee groups: library, unskilled laborers, police, fire, and utilities.

[2] Civil Service coverage for one or more employee groups only: library, unskilled laborers, police, fire, and utilities.

per cent of those reporting), the chief executive has primary responsibility for personnel administration, an increase in the ratio of 5 per cent over similar figures reported in the 1954 Year Book.

Table 4 indicates that 139 of the 760 reporting cities have full-time personnel officers, 67 appointed by the city council or a civil service board, and 72 by the mayor or city manager. Personnel matters are handled through department heads, the city council, or other officials without central guidance or assistance from a personnel officer or the chief executive in 302 cities, and 60 per cent of these cities are less than 25,000 population.

Seven cities with full-time personnel officers were not counted for Table 4. The personnel officer is appointed by another official in Newark, New Jersey; and Providence and Woonsocket, Rhode Island; he is appointed by several officials in Schenectady and Cortland, New York. The appointing official was not reported for St. Paul, Minnesota; and Knoxville, Tennessee.

TABLE 4

RESPONSIBILITY FOR PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

Population Group	No. of Cities Reporting	No. of Cities in which Chief Executive Has Primary Responsibility			No. of Cities in which Responsibility is in:		
		Mayor	City Mgr.	Full-Time Officer Apt'd. By Mayor or Mgr.	City Clerk or Other Official	City Council	Full Time Officer Apt'd. by Council or CS Board
Cities over 500,000	16	0	0	5	0	0	11
250,000 to 500,000	19	0	0	7	1	0	11
100,000 to 250,000	43	1	0	19	6	0	17
50,000 to 100,000	87	5	12	30	27	2	11
25,000 to 50,000	175	10	58	7	87	1	12
10,000 to 25,000	420	26	192	4	181	12	5
All cities over 10,000 . . .	760	42	262	72	302	15	67

Classification and Pay Plans, Service Ratings. Table XI shows whether cities have position classification and pay plans and service ratings to aid in their personnel programs. Of 972 reporting cities, 46 per cent (448) have classification plans for all or most of their employees, and 60 per cent (582) have pay plans. Twenty-one per cent of the cities (208) use service ratings.

Hours Worked Per Week. The length of the regular work week for city hall office personnel in 977 cities is summarized in Table 5. The median hours per week for all cities is 40. Employees in 72 per cent of the cities (704) had weekly schedules of 40 hours or less while 22 per cent work 44 hours or more. Figures in Table 5 reveal that 86 per cent of the 203 cities over 50,000 population and 68 per cent of the 774 cities under 50,000 work 40 hours or less.

Saturday Working Schedules. Table 6 shows the pattern of Saturday work for city hall administrative and clerical employees. In 34 per cent (325) of the cities reporting, a full staff works a half day on Saturday. This compares with over 50 per cent in 1952, 45 per cent in 1953, and 41 per

TABLE 5

HOURS WORKED PER WEEK BY CITY HALL EMPLOYEES

Population Group	No. of Cities Reporting	Reporting Cities Having Work Week of:									
		37½ Hrs. or Less		38-39½ Hrs.		40 Hrs.		40½-43½ Hrs.		44 Hrs. and Over	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Cities over 500,000 . .	17	6	35.3	0	0.0	11	64.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
250,000 to 500,000 . . .	21	4	19.0	3	14.3	13	61.9	1	4.8	0	0.0
100,000 to 250,000 . . .	53	15	28.4	6	11.2	27	50.9	1	1.9	4	7.6
50,000 to 100,000	112	40	35.7	9	8.0	41	36.6	7	6.3	15	13.4
25,000 to 50,000.	231	64	27.7	22	9.5	91	39.4	17	7.4	37	16.0
10,000 to 25,000.	543	82	15.1	46	8.5	224	41.3	34	6.3	157	28.7
All cities over 10,000 .	977	211	21.6	86	8.8	407	41.7	60	6.1	213	21.8

cent in 1954. The trend of eliminating Saturday work has been noticeable for several years. In 1954 the percentage of cities that do not work on Saturdays increased from 36 per cent of the total reporting cities to 44 per cent. Cities working with a skeleton staff half day on Saturday dropped from 23 per cent in 1953 to 21 per cent in 1954. Seven additional cities not counted in Table 6 work a full day on Saturday: a skeleton force all day in Belleville, Illinois; Fargo, North Dakota; and McKinney, Texas, and a full staff all day in Columbia, Tennessee; Latrobe, Pennsylvania; South River, New Jersey; and Winfield, Kansas.

Overtime Pay. Table 7 compares the methods of overtime payment in cities and contrasts the practices for administrative and clerical workers with those for labor and trades workers. Approximately 61 per cent of the cities over 10,000 population have some plan for paying overtime for office workers, while 97 per cent have some plan for employees in labor and trades categories. About 46 per cent of the cities under 25,000 population have no plan for paying overtime for administrative and clerical workers. This compares with 4 per cent in the same population group for labor and trades employees. Nearly 60 per cent of the 565 cities that report some overtime payment plan for office workers allow compensatory time off for overtime, while an additional 29 per cent pay for the time on

TABLE 6

SATURDAY WORK SCHEDULE FOR CITY HALL EMPLOYEES

Population Group	No. of Cities Reporting	Full Staff Half Day		Skeleton Staff Half Day		No Saturday Work	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Cities over 500,000	17	0	0.0	5	29.4	12	70.6
250,000 to 500,000	21	0	0.0	9	42.9	12	57.1
100,000 to 250,000	53	6	11.2	10	18.9	37	69.9
50,000 to 100,000	113	22	19.5	27	23.9	64	56.6
25,000 to 50,000.	229	61	26.6	54	23.6	114	49.8
10,000 to 25,000.	535	236	44.2	105	19.4	194	36.4
All cities over 10,000	968	325	33.6	210	21.7	433	44.7

a straight-time basis. Of the 884 cities reporting some overtime plan for labor and trades workers, 44 per cent pay straight time and 29 per cent pay time and one half.

Paid Vacation and Sick Leave. Table XI shows that 973 reporting cities grant vacations with pay to city hall administrative and clerical employees. Ninety-four per cent (918) grant two weeks per year, two per cent (22 cities) grant three weeks, and three per cent (33 cities) allow a single week. Twenty-four of the 33 one-week cities are in the 10,000 to 25,000 population group. Slightly over one-third of all reporting cities (332) grant extra vacation based on length of service, 228 cities under 50,000 and 104 over 50,000.

The usual annual sick leave allowance in cities over 10,000 is two weeks with pay. Of the 884 cities reporting in Table XI, 146 cities grant 11 or less days per year, 542 grant 12 to 15 days, 72 grant 16 to 30 days, and four grant more than 30 days. No sick leave is given or the city has no set sick leave policy in the remaining 120 cities.

Only 592 cities reported their practice on allowing accumulation of unused sick leave to be used in time of extended illness. Of these, 87 permit 30-day accumulation, 122 allow 60 days, and 151 grant 90 days. Of the remaining 233 cities, 66 permit accumulation of over 90 days, 19 cities permit between 60 and 90 days, 57 cities between 30 and 60 days, and 91 under 30 days.

TABLE 7

METHODS FOR PAYING OVERTIME

Population Group	No. of Cities Reporting	Cities With Some Plan		Compensatory Time Off	Straight Time	Time and One-Half	One and one-half and Double[1]	No Plan For Paying Overtime	
		No.	%					No.	%
A. ADMINISTRATIVE AND CLERICAL									
Cities over 500,000	16	16	100.0	9	2	3	2	0	0.0
250,000 to 500,000	21	18	85.7	11	3	4	0	3	14.3
100,000 to 250,000	50	36	72.0	17	10	8	1	14	28.0
50,000 to 100,000	110	79	71.8	47	16	14	2	31	28.2
25,000 to 50,000	220	142	64.5	93	32	12	5	78	35.5
10,000 to 25,000	505	274	54.3	151	98	20	5	231	45.7
All cities over 10,000	922	565	61.3	238	161	61	15	357	38.7
B. LABOR AND TRADES									
Cities over 500,000	16	16	100.0	0	5	3	8	0	0.0
250,000 to 500,000	20	19	95.0	0	9	8	2	1	5.0
100,000 to 250,000	50	49	98.0	2	17	20	10	1	2.0
50,000 to 100,000	110	106	64.4	6	37	34	29	4	3.6
25,000 to 50,000	215	211	98.1	13	93	64	41	4	1.9
10,000 to 25,000	503	483	96.0	69	228	126	60	20	4.0
All cities over 10,000	914	884	96.7	90	389	255	150	30	3.3

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[1] Cities in this column pay time and one-half on week days and double time on Sundays and holidays.

In-service Training. Municipal training activities were not surveyed for this Year Book, but the 1954 Municipal Year Book shows that of 1,051 cities reporting, 51 per cent (533) carried on some type of training activity for employees. The greatest training emphasis showed up in police departments with over 83 per cent (445) of the training cities conducting some kind of police training. The greatest emphasis on police training appeared to be given in cities over 100,000 population where 61 out of 65 cities that conducted any kind of training did so for policemen. Training in fire departments ran a close second followed by public works, recreation, and utilities employees.

Group Insurance. Table 8 shows the number of cities that provide some form of hospitalization and surgical insurance for their employees. Table XI shows the individual cities which have such insurance for all or most employees of the city government. The summary in Table 8 shows that 63 per cent of the reporting cities have made hospital and surgical insurance available to their employees, while an additional eight per cent provide hospitalization only. Twenty-nine per cent of the cities (281) do not offer hospitalization insurance as an employment benefit. Footnotes 6-10 in Table XI show the extent to which cities pay all or part of the employee's premiums. (Twenty per cent of the reporting cities participated in paying all or part of employees' premiums.)

TABLE 8

GROUP INSURANCE IN CITIES OVER 10,000

Population Group	No. Cities Reporting	Hospital and Surgical Insurance		Hosp. Ins. Only	No Group Insurance
		No. Cities	Per Cent		
Cities over 500,000	17	11	64.7	1	1
250,000 to 500,000	21	14	66.7	2	5
100,000 to 250,000	51	37	52.9	2	12
50,000 to 100,000	113	69	61.1	11	33
25,000 to 50,000	227	139	61.2	14	74
10,000 to 25,000	534	336	62.7	46	152
All cities over 10,000	963	606	62.9	76	281

Retirement Systems. Table 9 shows the number of cities over 10,000 population that provide old age insurance for their employees. A total of 982 reporting cities have retirement or pension plans covering some or all employees, 95 per cent (929) providing a retirement plan for the entire working force.

The number of cities under local, state-administered, or federal social security plans changed considerably in 1954 over 1953 indicating a shift away from local systems towards state programs and especially towards federal social security. The 537 cities shown in Table 9 as having local systems represent 55 per cent of the total cities reporting, while in 1953, 60 per cent of the reporting cities had local plans, a decrease of five per cent. Percentagewise state administered systems rose from 57 per cent

TABLE 9

RETIREMENT SYSTEMS FOR CITY EMPLOYEES

Population Group	Total Cities with Some Employees Covered	No. Cities with Systems Covering		No. Cities with		
		All Employees	Fire, Police, Others[1]	Local Systems	State Administered System	Federal Social Security
Cities over 500,000	18	17	1	16	5	3
250,000 to 500,000	23	23	0	20	12	6
100,000 to 250,000	65	60	5	55	29	14
50,000 to 100,000	112	109	3	72	73	35
25,000 to 50,000.	229	219	10	145	134	86
10,000 to 25,000.	535	501	34	229	342	231
All cities over 10,000 . . .	982	929	53	537	595	375

[1] Coverage limited to fire, police, and other limited employee groups.

in 1953 to 60 per cent in 1954. Social security showed the biggest gain, rising from 22 per cent in 1953 to 38 per cent in 1954.

This sudden rise in municipal participation in federal social security can be traced to recent changes in the federal social security act. In 1950 the federal act was amended to extend coverage for public employees who were in positions not covered by a state or local retirement system. As a result of this amendment, 44 states adopted enabling laws for federal social security. The four exceptions were Minnesota, New Mexico, North Dakota, and Ohio.

Under the 1950 federal act, the only way members of a retirement system could be covered by social security was by dissolving the existing local plan. By that method several states and a number of local governments secured old age and survivors insurance coverage for their em-

TABLE 10

ORGANIZATIONS OF LOCAL EMPLOYEES IN CITIES OVER 10,000

Population Group	No. of Cities Reporting	Cities with no Employee Organizations	Cities with Employees in one or More Organizations	No. Cities having Employees in Affiliated Organizations[1]			No. Cities with Unaffil. Org'ns.
				AFSCME	GCEOC	IAFF	
Cities over 500,000	18	0	18	16	14	18	12
250,000 to 500,000	23	1	22	15	8	20	10
100,000 to 250,000	65	0	65	46	13	54	26
50,000 to 100,000	113	5	108	63	14	94	47
25,000 to 50,000.	231	37	194	109	22	148	75
10,000 to 25,000.	535	250	285	97	17	156	118
All cities over 10,000 . . .	985	293	692	346	88	490	288

[1] The total number of cities with employees in the several affiliated organizations exceeds the total number of cities having one or more organizations because there are many cities having employees in two or more organizations. AFSCME indicates American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees (AFL); GCEOC, Government and Civic Employees Organizing Committee (CIO); and IAFF, International Association of Fire Fighters (AFL).

ployees. In five states (Iowa, Mississippi, New Jersey, Oregon, and Virginia) the local plan was soon re-established to supplement the social security benefits. Immediate integration of the federal plan with a state system was made possible in Wisconsin by a special law enacted by Congress in August, 1953.

Today, however, all members of public retirement systems are eligible for coverage under the federal social security act. An amendment to the act was passed on September 1, 1954 providing for such an extension. To take advantage of the change, (1) states must amend their social security enabling legislation to strike the exclusion of members of retirement systems now provided in such legislation, and (2) a majority (over 50 per cent)of the eligible members of a local retirement system must give their approval to a plan of coverage which includes social security.

As of early March, 1955, 10 states had bills pending in their legislatures which would permit wide-spread social security coverage: California, Connecticut, Indiana, Maine, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Texas, Vermont, and Washington. Three other states, Alabama, Michigan, and North Carolina, were seriously studying such a change.

Employee Organizations. Data on affiliated employee organizations were gathered from national organizations of public employees and are shown in Table XI as of January 1, 1955. Data on unaffiliated organizations were obtained directly from city officials. In some cities skilled trade workers belonged to separate craft unions whose membership is related to the trade rather than to the public nature of the employment. These affiliations are not included in this report. Data for organizations strictly for public employees are summarized in Table 10 for cities over 10,000. Employee organizations are found in each of the 18 cities over 500,000 population, and all but six of the 219 reporting cities over 50,000.

While these figures show the extent of employee unions and other organizations in cities they give no indication of how highly employees in individual cities are organized, nor the number of locals in any city. At the end of 1954 the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees had locals in 66 cities composed entirely of police officers.[1]

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[1] Cities in which the AFSCME has locals composed exclusively of police officers: Mobile and Tuscaloosa, Alabama; Little Rock, North Little Rock, and Pine Bluff, Arkansas; San Jose, California; Denver and Pueblo, Colorado; Bridgeport, Hamden, Hartford, Middletown, New Britain, Naugatuck, and New Haven, Connecticut; Augusta, Georgia; Alton, Aurora, Belleville, Bloomington, East St. Louis, Elgin, Galesburg, Granite City, Joliet, Kankakee, La Salle, Ottawa, Peoria, Springfield, and Streator, Illinois; Peru, Indiana; Fort Madison and Keokuk, Iowa; Alexandria, Bogalusa, Monroe and Shreveport, Louisiana; Amesbury, Massachusetts; Duluth and St. Paul, Minnesota; Meridian, Mississippi; Omaha, Nebraska; Irvington, New Jersey; Asheville and Durham, North Carolina; Massillon and Youngstown, Ohio; Portland and Salem, Oregon; Columbia, South Carolina; Chattanooga, Tennessee; Portsmouth, Virginia; Bremerton, Everett, Port Angeles, Puyallup, Renton, Seattle, Spokane, Tacoma, Vancouver, and Yakima, Washington; LaCrosse and Madison, Wisconsin; and Sheridan, Wyoming.

Table XI

PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1955

This table includes all cities over 25,000 population and 548 of the 835 cities between 10,000 and 25,000 population, according to the 1950 census. A single dagger (†) after population indicates special census after April, 1950. City employment and payroll data are for October, 1954, and were obtained from the Bureau of Census report, "City Employment in 1954." Data on state-administered retirement systems were obtained from state officials. Data on locals of national organizations of governmental employees were obtained from headquarters of those organizations. All other data were obtained direct from city officials. The "Total" under "Number of Employees" includes both general government functions and city utilities; difference between "Total" and "General" represents number of utility employees. Explanation of all code letters is shown below. Under "Civil Service Board," the first column shows the employee groups under formal civil service. Letters to the right of the dash (-) show the groups not covered by civil service; the second column indicates the number of city employees covered by civil service. Under "Personnel Officer; Employees Served," the capital letters indicated the person serving as chief personnel officer; the lower case letters show employee groups served by the personnel officer; letters to the right of the letter "a" show employee groups not served by the personnel officer. The next column indicates ("Y" for yes, "N" for no) whether the city has (from left to right) a position classification plan, pay plan, and employee service rating plan. "Work Hours per Week; Saturdays" applies only to administrative and clerical employees. Under "Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled," the first letter refers to administrative and clerical employees, the second to skilled non-office workers. When two or more methods of over-time pay were reported, the most liberal pay is shown. The next two columns show annual vacation and sick leave allowances granted administrative and clerical employees. A double dagger (‡) indicates additional vacation time is granted based on length of service. The second figure under sick leave shows the maximum number of days that can be accumulated; zero (0) shows that no sick leave with pay is granted, and "N" indicates city has no set policies on sick leave. "Hospital and Surgical Insurance" shows the kinds of insurance available to city employees under city sponsorship; cities that pay all or part of employees' premiums are shown by footnotes 6-10. Under "Retirement Systems" the first group of letters shows employees covered by locally-administered plans, the next group shows employees covered by state-administered plans, and the last group shows employees covered by federal social security. The last column shows locals of national labor organizations of governmental employees as well as local unaffiliated organizations. Leaders (. . .) denote information not reported; superior numerals (¹) refer to footnotes at end of table.

Employees Under Civil Service; Employees Served by Chief Personnel Officer (lower case letters)

A—All
F—Fire
P—Police
L—Library
N—None
W—Public utilities
U—Unskilled labor

Employees Covered by Retirement Systems

A—All
F—Fire
P—Police
N—None
O—Others, but limited
G—All except those covered by separate systems

Hospital and Surgical Insurance

Y—Both
H—Hospitalization only
N—None

Saturday Schedule

S—Skeleton staff all day
Sh—Skeleton staff half day
F—Full staff all day
Fh—Full staff half day
N—No Saturday work

Overtime Pay Policy

H—Time and one-half
N—No plan for paying overtime
S—Straight time
T—Compensatory time off
X—Time and one-half week days, double time Sundays and holidays

Employee Organizations

A—American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees (AFL)
F—International Association of Fire Fighters (AFL)
G—Government and Civic Employees Organizing Committee (CIO)
N—None
U—Local unaffiliated organization

Serving as Chief Personnel Officer

C—Council or council committee
D—Individual department heads
K—City Clerk
M—Mayor
Mgr—City Manager
P—Full-time personnel officer appointed by City Manager (PA); Civil Service Commission (PB); City Council (PC); Mayor (PM); Other Official (PX)
S—Other official
X—Several officials

City	Pop. 1950 (000 omitted)	Number of Employees Other Than School		Total Payroll For October, 1954 (in thousands)	Civil Service Board		Personnel Officer; Employees Served	Class. & Pay Plans, Service Ratings	Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay; Office—Skilled	No. Wks. Paid Vacation	No. Days Sick Leave—Cumulation	Hosp. and Surg. Insurance	Retirement Systems-Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
		Total	Gen'l Gov't Only		Emp. Groups Covered	No. of Emps.									
Over 1,000,000															
Chicago, Ill.	3,621	31,538	27,693	$12,949.8	A[2]	30,116	PB-a	Y-Y-Y	35Sh	S-X	2‡	15-. .	Y	A-N-N	AFGU
Detroit, Mich.	1,850	28,070	22,058	11,913.5	A-LP	23,000	PB-a-lp	Y-Y-Y	40N	T-X	2‡	12-100	Y[8]	A-N-N	AFGU
Los Angeles, Calif. . .	2,105†	31,616	20,155	12,730.1	A	30,353	PB-a	Y-Y-Y	40N	H-H	2‡	5-45	Y	A-N-N	AFGU
New York, N.Y.	7,892	177,865	132,361	61,223.2	A-U	. . . .	PM-a	N-Y-Y	40Sh	..-..	. .	N-. .	Y	GFP-0-N	AFGU
Philadelphia, Pa.	2,072	26,985	25,378	8,669.2	A	25,000	PB-a	Y-Y-Y	37½Sh	X-X	2‡	20-180	Y	GFP-N-N	AFGU
500,000 to 1,000,000															
Baltimore, Md.	950	13,913	. . . .	3,764.8	A-L	. . . .	PB-a-l	Y-Y-..	37N	S-X	2‡	12-24	Y	GFP-N-N	AF
Boston, Mass.	801	17,008	16,543	4,661.9	A	. . . .	PM-a	Y-Y-N	35N	H-H	2‡	15-. .	N	GP-GP-N	AFGU
Buffalo, N.Y.	580	6,363	5,996	1,975.8	A	. . . .	. . . .	Y-Y-N	35N	T-S	2‡	15-300	Y	N-GFP-N	AFGU
Cincinnati, Ohio	504	8,650	7,967	2,540.0	A	6,300	PA-a	Y-Y-Y	40N	T-X	2‡	15-90	Y	GFP-N-N	AFG
Cleveland, Ohio	915	15,936	10,774	5,339.0	A	11,000	PB-a[3]	Y-Y-N	40N	T-S	2‡	15-60	Y	FP-A-N	AFGU
Houston, Tex.	596	6,486	5,836	1,912.9	A	4,500	PM-a	N-Y-N	40N	T-S	2‡	15-90	N	GFP-N-N	FU
Milwaukee, Wis.	637	8,499	8,030	3,143.1	A	7,200	PB-a	Y-Y-N	40N	T-H	2‡	15-90	Y[9]	A-N-N	AFGU
Minneapolis, Minn. . . .	522	5,488	5,087	2,014.8	A-L	. . . .	PB-a-l	Y-Y-Y	40Sh	T-X	2‡	12-90	N	GFP-N-N	AFG
New Orleans, La.	570	8,286	7,125	2,101.5	A	7,000	PB-a	Y-Y-Y	35N	T-S	2‡	. .-. .	N	GFP-N-N	AFU
Pittsburgh, Pa.	677	7,921	7,422	2,620.3	FP	. . . .	PM-a	. . .	40Sh	T-S	2	14-. .	Y	P-N-G	AFG
St. Louis, Mo.	857	12,573	11,766	3,490.1	A	8,600	PM-a	Y-Y-Y	40Sh	T-S	3	15-90	H	N-FP-G	AF
San Francisco, Calif. .	775	15,022	10,782	5,852.4	A	. . . .	PB-a	Y-Y-N	40N	H-X	2‡	10-130	Y	A-N-O	AFGU
Washington, D.C.	802	15,734	15,170	5,077.7	A-LU	. . . .	PC-a-lu	Y-Y-Y	40N	X-X	3‡	13-. .	N	FP-N-N[1]	FG
250,000 to 500,000															
Akron, Ohio	275	2,428	2,175	756.9	A	1,950	PB-a	Y-Y-Y	39Sh	T-H	2‡	15-90	Y	FP-A-N	FGU
Atlanta, Ga.	331	4,253	3,781	1,067.9	A-L	. . . .	PB-a-l	Y-Y-N	41½Sh	N-H	2	14-. .	Y[8]	GFP-N-N	AFG
Birmingham, Ala.	326	2,039	2,039	566.9	A-LWU	1,450	PB-..	Y-Y-N	40Sh	N-N	2	12-60	Y	GFP-N-O	FGU
Columbus, Ohio	376	3,278	2,732	984.4	A-U	2,500	S-a	Y-Y-N	40N	T-X	2‡	15-. .	N	N-A-N	AFG
Dallas, Tex.	434	6,298	5,456	1,584.8	A-LU	2,850	PA-a	Y-Y-Y	40Sh	T-S	2	12-150	N	A-N-N	N
Denver, Colo.	416	6,269	5,640	1,771.7	A-L[4]	. . . .	PB-a-l	Y-Y-N	40N	T-H	2	12-100	Y	FPO-N-G	AF
Fort Worth, Tex.	279	2,831	2,537	798.2	PF	792	PA-a	Y-Y-N	40Sh	T-S	2	15-90	N	GP-F-N	F
Indianapolis, Ind.	427	3,295	3,295	926.2	FP	. . . .	PM-a-fp	. . .	40N	N-T	2‡	10-36	Y	FP-G-O	AF
Jersey City, N.J.	299	5,118[18]	. . . .	1,474.1[18]	A	. . . .	PC-a	. . .	40Sh	T-H	2‡	15-. .	Y	G-FP-N	AFU
Kansas City, Mo.	457	5,326	4,812	1,406.1	A	4,300	PA-a-p	Y-Y-Y	40N	S-S	2‡	10-60	Y	FP-N-G	AF
Long Beach, Calif. . . .	251	3,557	3,008	1,309.5	A	3,079	PB-a[5]	Y-Y-Y	40N	T-H	2	12-60	Y	FP-A-N	AFU
Louisville, Ky.	369	4,435	4,075	1,210.7	. . . .[11]	2,465	PB-..	Y-Y-Y	39Sh	T-H	2‡	12-60	H	FP-N-A	AFG
Memphis, Tenn.	396	7,690	4,730	1,936.0	A-LU	3,600	PM-a-l[12]	Y-N-Y	39½Sh	N-S	2	. .-. .	Y[8]	A-N-N	G
Newark, N.J.	439	7,082	6,584	2,388.3	A	6,500	PS-a	Y-Y-Y	30N	H-X	2‡	15-. .	N	A-FP-N	AFGU
Oakland, Calif.	385	3,666	3,666	1,402.3	A	3,560	PB-a	Y-Y-Y	37½N	H-H	2‡	12-96	Y	GFP-N-N	FU
Omaha, Neb.	251	1,453	1,453	453.0	A-W	900	PC-a-w	Y-Y-N	37½N	T-S	2‡	12-36	N	GFP-N-N	AF
Portland, Ore.	374	3,940	3,502	1,214.1	A	3,500	PB-a	Y-Y-N	40N	H-H	2	15-90	Y	FP-A-A	AF

City	Pop. 1950 (000 omitted)	Number of Employees Other Than School		Total Payroll For October, 1954 (in thousands)	Civil Service Board		Personnel Officer; Employees Served	Class. & Pay Plans, Service Ratings	Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay; Office—Skilled	No. Wks. Paid Vacation	No. Days Sick Leave—Cumulation	Hosp. and Surg. Insurance	Retirement Systems-Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
		Total	Gen'l Gov't Only		Emp. Groups Covered	No. of Emps.									
250,000 to 500,000—continued															
Rochester, N.Y.	332	4,194	4,015	1,176.7	A-U	3,000	PA-a	Y-Y-N	35½Sh	T-S	2	12-120	Y	FP-A-O	FU
St. Paul, Minn.	311	2,727	2,417	910.8	A	2,588	P..-a	Y-Y-Y	40Sh	S-S	3	15-300	Y	N-GFP-N	AF
San Antonio, Tex. . . .	408	5,389	3,366	1,368.9	A	2,800	PA-a	Y-Y-Y	40N	S-S	2	12-30	Y	FP-A-N	U
San Diego, Calif.	435†	3,438	3,056	1,229.1	A	3,373	PB-a	Y-Y-Y	40N	H-H	3	15-90	Y	A-N-N	AFU
Seattle, Wash.	468	8,337	4,375	2,889.7	A-L	7,500	PB-a-l	Y-Y-N	40N	T-..[13]	2‡	12-90	H[6]	A-N-N	AFU
Toledo, Ohio	304	3,334	3,004	1,169.4	A	2,500	PA-..	Y-Y-Y	40N	T-S	2‡	12-120	Y	N-GFP-N	AFG
100,000 to 250,000															
Albany, N.Y.	135	1,961	1,598	378.3	A	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	30½Sh	T-S	2	N-. .	Y	N-A-N	AF
Allentown, Pa.	107	703	617	191.7	FP	. . . .	. . . .	N-N-N	39Sh	N-S	2	30-90	N	GFP-N-N	AF
Austin, Tex.	132	2,320	1,882	564.7	FP	383	PA-a	Y-Y-N	44N	H-H	2‡	12-90	Y[6]	G-F-N	F
Baton Rouge, La. . . .	126	1,178	1,178	287.0	A	1,100	PM-a-pf	Y-Y-Y	40Sh	T-H	2‡	12-90	N	GFP-N-G	AF
Berkeley, Calif.	114	854	854	315.5	A	800	PA-a	Y-Y-Y	40N	H-..	2‡	12-150	Y	FP-G-N	U
Bridgeport, Conn. . . .	159	2,087	2,087	618.7	A	. . . .	PB-a	Y-Y-Y	32½N	S-S	2‡	N	Y	FP-G-N	AFU
Cambridge, Mass. . . .	121	2,491[19]	2,353[19]	601.6[19]	A-L	900	PA-a	Y-Y-Y	37½N	N-H	2‡	15-15	Y	A-N-N	AFU
Camden, N.J.	125	1,255	1,179	338.8	A	1,250	. . . .	N-N-N	38Sh	N-S	2‡	15-. .	Y	G-FP-G	FGU
Canton, Ohio	117	828	723	221.4	A-LU	282	. . . .	N-N-N	40Fh	N-H	2‡	15-90	Y	FP-G-N	F
Charlotte, N.C.	134	1,430	1,273	410.0	FP	460	PA-a	Y-Y-N	40N	T-S	2	12-60	Y[10]	F-G-N	AF
Chattanooga, Tenn. . .	131	2,590	2,025	691.8	None	None	D-..	N-N-N	40Fh	N-S	2	N-. .	Y[8]	FP-N-N	AF
Corpus Christi, Tex. .	108	1,713	1,248	406.9	A-LU	1,076	PB-a	Y-Y-Y	40N	T-X	2‡	12-. .	Y[9]	F-PO-N	F
Dayton, Ohio	244	2,431	2,256	836.2	A	. . . .	PA-a	Y-Y-Y	40N	X-X	3‡	15-90	Y	FP-G-N	AF
Des Moines, Iowa . . .	178	1,669	1,474	476.8	A-LU	756	PA-a-l	Y-Y-N	40N	T-T[14]	2	12-90	Y	N-GFP-A	AFU
Duluth, Minn.	105	1,078	834	336.2	A	900	PB-a	Y-Y-Y	37½N	T-H	2‡	30-120	Y	FP-N-N	AFG
Elizabeth, N.J.	113	1,069	1,018	330.1	A-U	600	D-..	N-N-N	32½N	N-H	2‡	15-. .	Y[8]	N-GFP-N	AF
El Paso, Tex.	130	1,480	1,184	331.2	A	1,142	PB-a	Y-Y-Y	44Fh	S-S	2	15-30	N	G-FP-N	AF
Erie, Pa.	131	1,027	857	318.3	FP	450	S-..	N-N-N	38½Fh	N-H	2	10-10	..	GFP-N-N	F
Evansville, Ind.	129	1,024	858	306.4	None	None	. . . .	N-N-N	35Sh	..-..	2	N	N	FP-N-G	AFU
Fall River, Mass. . . .	112	1,440	1,375	344.0	A	. . . .	D-..	. . .	35½N	N-H	2‡	0-0	Y	N-A-N	GU
Flint, Mich.	163	2,448	2,326	786.0	A	2,425	PB-a	Y-Y-Y	40N	H-H	2‡	12-. .	Y[8]	A-N-N	FGU
Fort Wayne, Ind. . . .	134	1,549	1,095	458.2	None	None	. . . .	. . .	40N	N-X	2	N-. .	Y	FP-G-N	AF
Gary, Ind.	134	978	978	319.2	P	. . . .	M-..	. . .	38Fh	S-H	2	. .-. .	N	FP-N-N	FU
Grand Rapids, Mich. .	177	1,637	1,490	498.1	A-L	1,200	PB-a	Y-Y-Y	40N	S-S	2‡	10-. .	Y	GFP-N-N	FU
Hartford, Conn. . . .	177	2,339	2,339	733.3	A-L	2,100	PA-a	Y-Y-N	37½N	S-S	2‡	15-90	Y[6]	GFP-N-N	AFG
Jacksonville, Fla. . . .	205	3,333	2,279	960.8	A	3,300	PB-a	Y-Y-Y	40N	T-H	2‡	N	N	A-N-N	A
Kansas City, Kan. . . .	130	720	720	218.0	A-WU	540	S-A	N-N-N	40N	N-S	2	15-. .	Y	GFP-N-O	F
Knoxville, Tenn. . . .	125	2,224	1,370	631.7	A-LU	600	P..-..	N-N-N	40N	S-N	2	12-60	Y	GFP-N-N	U
Little Rock, Ark. . . .	102	853	716	200.5	A-LW	601	PB-a	Y-Y-Y	40N	T-T	2	. .-. .	H	FP-N-G	AFG

Miami, Fla.	249	3,701	3,349	1,152.8	A	3,507	PB-a	Y-Y-Y	41N	S-S	2‡	12-60	Y[8]	GFP-N-N	AFU
Mobile, Ala.	129	1,354	1,225	276.7	A-U	. . . .	PB-a	..-Y-Y	40N	S-S	2	12-. .	..	A-N-N	AFG
Montgomery, Ala. . . .	107	1,096	973	215.5	A-U	1,000	PB-a	Y-Y-Y	40Fh	S-S	2	12-90	Y[7]	A-N-N	U
Nashville, Tenn. . . .	174	2,892	1,904	755.9	A-LW	1,559	PB-a-lw	Y-N-Y	40N	T-H	2	60-. .	Y	A-N-N	AFGU
New Bedford, Mass. .	109	1,499	1,407	312.5	A-L	. . . .	D-..	Y-Y-N	30N	H-..	2‡	12-60	N	GFP-N-N	AF
New Haven, Conn. . . .	164	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	A-L	1,700	PB-a	Y-Y-N	32½N	..-..	2‡	N	Y	GFP-O-N	AFU
Norfolk, Va.	214	2,821	2,546	689.2	A	2,400	PA-a	Y-Y-N	37½Sh	T-H	2	12-96	Y	A-N-N	AG
Oklahoma City, Okla. .	244	2,226	1,952	603.6	None	None	. . . .	Y-Y-N	44Sh	S-S	2	15-. .	Y	G-FP-G	A
Pasadena, Calif. . . .	105	1,663	1,186	602.5	None	1,600	PA-a	Y-Y-N	40N	H-H	2‡	10-60	Y	FP-G-N	AFU
Paterson, N.J.	139	1,193	1,156	305.0	A	. . . .	D-..	. . .	44Sh	N-T	2‡	14-. .	..	G-FP-N	AF
Peoria, Ill.	112	788	788	217.1	FP	. . . .	PA-a	Y-Y-Y	40Sh	H-X	2‡	10-60	N	FP-G-N	AF
Phoenix, Ariz.	129†	1,723	1,422	568.6	A	1,655	PA-a	Y-Y-Y	40N	T-X	3	15-90	Y	GFP-N-G	AFG
Providence, R.I.	249	3,271	3,082	971.9	FP	985	PS-a-pf	Y-Y-N	35N	T-X	2	15-90	N	A-N-N	AFG
Reading, Pa.	109	946[19]	. . . .	202.0[19]	P	175	PC-a	Y-N-N	40N	N-X	2	30-90	Y[6]	GP-N-N	A
Richmond, Va.	230	3,403	3,062	973.6	A	. . . .	PA-a	Y-Y-Y	39N	T-X	2‡	12-90	Y	A-N-A	F
Sacramento, Calif. . .	138	1,636	1,503	585.8	A-L	. . . .	PA-a	Y-Y-Y	40N	T-H	3	15-. .	Y	A-N-N	AFU
Salt Lake City, Utah . .	182	1,629	1,443	460.4	FP	. . . .	D-..	. . .	38Fh	N-H	2	15-30	Y[7]	P-F-G	GU
Savannah, Ga.	120	1,127	992	253.8	A	1,058	PB-a	N-N-N	39Sh	..-H	2	10-30	N	A-N-N	AF
Scranton, Pa.	126	828	828	211.1	A	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	40Fh	T-..	2	N-. .	N	GFP-N-N	FU
Shreveport, La.	127	1,316	1,109	315.0	A-U	629	PB-a	Y-N-N	44Fh	T-S	2	30-. .	Y	GFP-N-G	AF
Somerville, Mass. . . .	102	1,114	1,047	312.4	A	. . . .	D-..	. . .	40N	N-H	3	25-. .	N	A-N-N	A
South Bend, Ind.	116	995	831	321.2	FP	414	PM-a-fp	N-N-N	38½Sh	N-H	2‡	15-30	Y	N-FP-G	AF
Spokane, Wash.	162	1,416	1,262	425.7	A	1,200	. . . .	Y-Y-Y	37½N	N-H	2	10-. .	Y	GFP-N-N	AFU
Springfield, Mass. . . .	162	3,121[19]	2,944[19]	946.2[19]	A	3,000	PM-a	Y-Y-N	37½N	T-S	2‡	12-. .	H	N-A-N	AFU
Syracuse, N.Y.	221	2,567	2,391	730.7	A-U	2,500	. . . .	Y-Y-N	37½N	N-H	2‡	7-140	Y	FP-A-N	AFU
Tacoma, Wash.	144	2,158	1,194	784.4	A-L	2,000	PA-a	Y-Y-N	40N	T-X	2‡	12-90	N	GFP-N-N	AFU
Tampa, Fla.	125	2,513	2,315	. . . .	A-U	1,806	M-a	N-N-N	40N	S-S	2	10-10	Y	GFP-N-N	AF
Trenton, N.J.	128	1,656	1,457	541.8	A	. . . .	. . . .	Y-Y-N	40Sh	T-H	2‡	15-. .	Y	N-A-N	AFU
Tulsa, Okla.	183	1,910	1,450	459.6	A-F	1,500	PB-a-f	N-N-N	40N	N-X	2‡	10-90	N	FP-N-G	AFU
Utica, N.Y.	102	1,044	954	281.7	A-LU	. . . .	. . . .	N-N-N	30N	..-H	2	18-. .	N	N-A-O	F
Waterbury, Conn. . . .	104	1,450	1,390	413.0	None	None	X-a	N-N-N	32½Sh	H-H	2‡	N-. .	Y[9]	A-N-N	AFG
Wichita, Kan.	168	1,505	1,485	445.2	A[15]	1,202	PA-a	Y-Y-Y	40N	T-X	2‡	12-90	Y	G-FP-G	FU
Wilmington, Del.	110	1,423	1,248	388.2	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	40N	..-..	. .	. .-. .	..	GFP-N-N	A
Worcester, Mass. . . .	203	4,012	3,860	1,054.1	A-L	. . . .	PA-a	Y-Y-N	36½N	H-H	2	14-90	Y	N-A-N	AFU
Yonkers, N.Y.	153	1,665	1,542	439.3	A	. . . .	PB-a	. . .	35Sh	T-X	3	12-90	H	N-A-N	FU
Youngstown, Ohio . . .	168	1,316	1,110	412.8	A-U	. . . .	. . . .	N-N-N	40Sh	N-S	2‡	30-60	N	FP-G-N	AF
50,000 to 100,000															
Alameda, Calif.	71†	510	439	178.1	A	440	PB-a	Y-Y-Y	38N	T-H	2‡	14-. .	Y	GFP-N-N	FU
Albuquerque, N.M. . . .	97	823[20]	. . . .	195.9[20]	A	. . . .	PA-a	N-N-Y	40Sh	T-S	2	12-. .	Y[10]	N-A-N	AU
Alexandria, Va.	62	822	822	228.4	None	None	PA-a	Y-Y-N	40N	N-S	2	N	N	N-N-A	N
Alhambra, Calif.	54†	434	406	142.6	A-L	350	PA-a-l	Y-Y-N	40N	S-S	2‡	10-40	Y[8]	N-A-N	AU
Altoona, Pa.	77	525	450	142.1	FP	. . .	. . . .	. . .	40Fh	N-S	2	12-. .	Y	A-N-N	AF
Amarillo, Tex.	74	750	690	213.9	A	750	PA-a	..-..-Y	42Fh	H-H	2‡	15-21	H	N-A-N	AF
Asheville, N.C.	53	547	482	131.1	A-L	447	S-..	Y-Y-Y	44Fh	S-X	1‡	15-60	H	FP-N-G	AFU
Atlantic City, N.J. . . .	62	1,108	1,054	295.9	A	. . .	S-..	Y-Y-N	33Fh	T-T	2‡	15-. .	H	N-GFP-N	AFU
Augusta, Ga.	72	738	668	207.0	FP	. . .	. . . .	. . .	39Sh	T-T	2	. .-. .	Y[10]	A-N-N	AF
Aurora, Ill.	51	302	265	92.6	A-L	270	C-a	N-N-N	40Fh	T-X	2	7-. .	Y	N-GFP-N	AF

TABLE XI—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1955—Continued

City	Pop. 1950 (000 omitted)	Number of Employees Other Than School		Total Payroll For October, 1954 (in thousands)	Civil Service Board		Personnel Officer; Employees Served	Class. & Pay Plans, Service Ratings	Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay; Office—Skilled	No. Wks. Paid Vacation	No. Days Sick Leave—Cumulation	Hosp. and Surg. Insurance	Retirement Systems-Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
		Total	Gen'l Gov't Only		Emp. Groups Covered	No. of Emps.									
50,000 to 100,000—continued															
Bay City, Mich.	53	....	....	....	FP	185	Mgr-a	Y-Y-N	40N	X-X	2	10-120	Y[6]	FP-G-N	AU
Bayonne, N.J.	77	1,086	1,010	307.4	A	...	S-..	...	38Fh	H-S	2‡	15-..	N	N-FPG-N	FU
Beaumont, Tex.	59	745	648	210.1	None	None	....	N-N-N	40N	N-H	2	15-90	N	N-A-N	F
Berwyn, Ill.	51	266	241	66.1	FP	...	X-..	...	44Fh	T-H	2	10-..	Y	FP-G-N	FU
Bethlehem, Pa.	66	466	414	112.0	FP	150	....	Y-Y-N	35N	N-S	2	14-42	N	GFP-N-N	F
Binghamton, N.Y.	81	1,518	1,463	323.5	A	799	S-a	Y-N-N	35N	N-X	2	12-..	Y	N-GFP-N	AFU
Brockton, Mass.	63	....	....	....	A-L	...	S-a	Y-Y-N	35N	N-H	2‡	N	N	N-A-N	AF
Brookline t, Mass.	58	....	....	....	A-L	800	C-a	Y-Y-N	37½N	T-H	2‡	15-90	H	N-A-N	AF
Burbank, Calif.	88†	1,021	746	409.3	A	...	PA-a	Y-Y-N	40N	H-H	2‡	10-..	Y	N-A-N	FU
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	72	511	450	165.0	FP	250	D-..	N-N-N	44Fh	T-X	2‡	12-60	Y	O-GFP-G	AF
Charleston, S.C.	70	813	669	181.7	None	None	PM-a	N-N-N	35N	N-N	2	14-14	Y[10]	FP-GP-N	F
Charleston, W. Va.	74	583	583	126.8	FP	...	Mgr-a	...	40Fh	..-..	2	N-..	Y[8]	FP-N-N	FGU
Chester, Pa.	66	306	306	69.1	P	80	....	N-N-N	40Sh	N-S	2	15-..	N	GP-N-N	G
Cicero, Ill.	68	429	388	130.7	FP	...	K-a	Y-Y-N	44Sh	S-S	2	N-..	Y	FP-G-N	F
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	59	437	409	147.5	FP	130	Mgr-a	Y-Y-N	37½Sh	N-H	2	15-90	Y	FP-G-N	F
Clifton, N.J.	65	394	385	122.1	A	...	Mgr-a	N-Y-N	33Fh	H-H	2‡	15-..	Y	N-GFP-A	GU
Columbia, S.C.	87	756	671	180.7	FP	259	Mgr-..	Y-Y-N	38Sh	T-H	2	N	Y	F-GP-N	AF
Columbus, Ga.	80	1,183	1,078	258.3	FP	231	Mgr-a-fp	N-N-N	44Sh	S-S	2	..-..	Y[9]	N-N-N	F
Covington, Ky.	64	460	404	135.0	A	350	Mgr-..	N-Y-N	40Fh	S-H	2	10-40	H	A-N-N	AF
Cranston, R.I.	55	519	519	96.2	A	288	....	N-N-N	35N	N-S	2	..-..	N	FP-N-G	A
Davenport, Iowa	75	452	452	139.2	A-LWU	340	M-..	N-Y-N	40Sh	N-N	2	30-180	N	FP-G-G	AF
Dearborn, Mich.	95	1,409	1,375	469.9	A	1,370	PB-a	Y-Y-Y	40N	H-X	2‡	12-100	Y	GFP-N-N	AFGU
Decatur, Ill.	66	259	204	80.8	FP	...	D-..	...	39Fh	N-T	2	14-180	N	FP-G-N	FA
Durham, N.C.	71	696	548	174.9	None	None	....	...	37½N	H-H	2	12-..	Y	N-A-N	AF
East Chicago, Ind.	54	558	484	....	None	None	M-a	N-N-N	38Fh	S-X	2	30-..	H	FP-N-G	F
East Orange, N.J.	79	718	643	209.2	A	693	....	N-Y-N	35N	X-X	2‡	15-..	N	N-A-A	F
East St. Louis, Ill.	82	356	356	105.7	FP	150	....	N-N-N	40N	H-X	2	2-15	N	FP-G-N	AF
Evanston, Ill.	74	....	....	....	A	450	S-..	Y-Y-N	37½N	T-H	2‡	N	H[6]	FP-G-N	FU
Fresno, Calif.	108†	1,105	1,006	403.7	A	1,100	PB-a	Y-N-N	40N	S-H	2‡	15-..	Y	GFP-N-N	AFU
Gadsden, Ala.	56	431[18]	377[18]	115.4[18]	FP	122	....	N-N-N	44Sh	N-N	2	N	N	FP-N-G	FG
Galveston, Tex.	67	....	....	....	FP	198	....	N-N-N	40N	S-X	2	14-45	N	GP-GF-N	AF
Glendale, Calif.	96	1,132	802	408.7	A	1,021	PB-a	Y-Y-Y	40N	T-H	2‡	12-..	Y	N-A-N	FU
Green Bay, Wis.	53	564	539	159.5	None	....	....	Y-Y-Y	37½N	T-H	2	12-30	Y	N-GFP-GP	AFU
Greensboro, N.C.	74	739	647	201.4	None	None	Mgr-a	Y-Y-N	40N	T-S	2‡	12-60	Y	N-A-N	F
Greenville, S.C.	58	742	674	158.6	FP	200	Mgr-a	N-N-N	41Fh	N-H	2	..-40	Y	F-GF-N	N
Hamilton, Ohio	58	635	491	194.8	A	....	PB-a	Y-Y-Y	40N	T-X	2‡	15-90	Y[7]	O-FP-N	FG
Hammond, Ind.	88	684	598	233.4	None	....	....	N-N-..	37½Fh	N-X	2	N-..	N	N-FP-G	F

Hampton, Va.	61	377	377	90.8	None	None	S-a	N-N-N	38Fh	T-S	2‡	12-90	H[6]	N-A-A	N
Harrisburg, Pa.	90	732	664	181.9	FP	265	. . . .	N-N-N	34Sh	N-S	2	14-28	Y	A-N-N	F
Hoboken, N.J.	51	681	656	238.1	A	. . . .	PM-a	Y-Y-Y	33Sh	..-S	2‡	. .-. .	Y	N-GFP-G	FU
Holyoke, Mass.	55	820	611	194.0	A	. . . .	. . . .	N-N-N	35N	T-X	2	N-. .	N	GFP-N-N	F
Huntington, W. Va. . . .	86	485	485	122.6	FP	248	S-a	N-N-N	44Fh	S-S	2	2-14	N	FP-N-G	AFG
Irvington, N.J.	59	753	753	226.0	A	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	40Sh	H-H	2‡	15-. .	Y	N-A-A	AFU
Jackson, Mich.	51	760	734	200.5	A	. . . .	PA-a	Y-Y-Y	41Sh	T-X	2‡	12-. .	Y	A-N-N	AU
Jackson, Miss.	98	1,086	974	255.0	A-L	560	PC-a	Y-Y-Y	44Fh	N-S	2	7-7	Y[10]	FP-G-G	F
Johnstown, Pa.	63	463	463	121.4	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	N-N-N	40N	N-S	2	21-. .	H[10]	FP-N-G	F
Joliet, Ill.	52	260	216	83.6	None	None	D-..	. . .	40Fh	N-N	2	. .-. .	Y	N-GFP-N	AF
Kalamazoo, Mich. . . .	58	596	519	191.0	A	525	PA-a	Y-Y-Y	41½Sh	T-H	2‡	12-56	Y[6]	A-N-N	AF
Kenosha, Wis.	54	474	435	191.8	A-L	425	Mgr-a	Y-Y-N	40N	T-X	2‡	12-52	Y[6]	N-A-G	AFU
Lakewood, Ohio	68	948	926	261.5	A-U	338	D-..	N-Y-N	45N	S-H	2‡	N-. .	H	N-G-N	FG
Lancaster, Pa.	64	410[20]	342[20]	113.5[20]	FP	163	. . . .	N-N-N	37½N	N-H	1‡	N-. .	N	FP-N-A	FU
Lansing, Mich.	92	1,591	895	. . . .	None	None	PM-a	Y-Y-Y	40Sh	T-X	2‡	12-65	Y[6]	GFP-N-N	AF
Laredo, Tex.	52	498	423	78.8	None	None	M-a	N-Y-N	. .Fh	N-N	2	. .-. .	N	N-F-N	F
Lawrence, Mass.	81	1,195	1,098	249.0	A	1,050	. . . .	N-N-N	32N	N-S	2	12-60	N	A-N-N	AF
Lexington, Ky.	56	582	582	142.0	A	424	K-a	Y-Y-N	39Fh	T-S	2	15-60	Y	A-N-N	AF
Lima, Ohio	50	538	430	129.7	A-WU	. . . .	M-a	N-Y-N	40Sh	T-T	2	30-. .	Y	N-GFP-N	AFGU
Lincoln, Neb.	99	950	837	248.8	A	650	PC-a	Y-Y-Y	41½N	N-S	2‡	12-120	Y	FP-N-G	AFU
Lorain, Ohio	51	422	354	127.7	FP	110	D-..	N-N-N	35Sh	N-H	2	15-90	H	FP-G-N	F
Lowell, Mass.	97	1,259[20]	1,259[20]	308.2[20]	A-L	1,100	. . . .	Y-N-N	35N	H-H	2‡	12-60	Y	GFP-N-N	AF
Lubbock, Tex.	72	838	674	242.2	FP	215	PA-a	Y-Y-N	44Fh	S-S	2	12-12	Y	F-G-N	F
Lynn, Mass.	100	1,030	962	236.3	A	. . . .	D-..	. . .	35N	N-H	2‡	N-. .	N	N-A-N	AF
McKeesport, Pa.	52	386	334	109.2	FP	150	. . . .	N-Y-N	44Fh	S-H	2	14-. .	N	GFP-N-N	FG
Macon, Ga.	70	1,194	1,099	237.3	None	None	D-..	. . .	40Fh	N-H	2	N-. .	H	GFP-N-N	AFU
Madison, Wis.	96	1,035	956	344.7	A	. . . .	PM-..	Y-Y-N	39N	H-H	2‡	12-90	Y	O-A-A	AU
Malden, Mass.	60	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	A-L	700	D-..	N-N-N	32½N	T-X	2‡	15-75	N	N-A-N	AF
Manchester, N.H. . . .	83	1,163	1,085	276.5	None	None	. . . .	N-N-N	34½N	T-X	2	15-60	Y	G-FP-N	AFU
Medford, Mass.	66	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	A-L	585	PA-a	Y-Y-..	35N	T-H	2‡	15-. .	N	N-A-N	AFU
Mount Vernon, N.Y. .	72	774	747	243.8	A	. . . .	X-a	Y-Y-N	35N	T-S	3	N-. .	Y	FP-GFP-N	FU
Muncie, Ind.	58	315[20]	315[20]	71.7[20]	None	None	. . . .	. . .	36Fh	T-T	2	. .-. .	..	FP-N-N	AG
New Britain, Conn. . .	74	767	700	228.5	A	. . . .	PB-a	Y-Y-Y	37½N	T-S	2‡	12-90	Y	FP-GFP-N	AF
New Rochelle, N.Y. . .	60	880	880	270.6	A	675	Mgr-a	Y-Y-N	35N	S-S	3	12-120	N	FP-GFP-N	AFU
Newton, Mass.	82	1,455	1,386	364.2	A	. . . .	. . . .	N-N-N	37½N	T-H	2‡	15-100	N	O-G-N	AF
Niagara Falls, N.Y. . .	91	1,347	1,259	456.2	A-U	680	PM-a	Y-Y-N	35N	T-S	2‡	12-120	Y[8]	N-A-O	AFU
Oak Park, Ill.	64	394	368	135.5	FP	141	S-a	N-N-N	40Sh	T-H	2‡	15-. .	Y	FP-G-N	U
Ogden, Utah	57	349	326	102.3	A	345	PA-a	Y-Y-Y	40Fh	N-S	2	12-60	Y[8]	N-GFP-G	U
Orlando, Fla.	52	1,020	725	284.0	FP	170	S-a	Y-Y-N	42Sh	H-H	2	15-60	Y[6]	FPO-N-G	N
Passaic, N.J.	58	492	492	155.5	A	. . . .	S-..	. . .	33Sh	H-H	2‡	15-. .	Y	N-FPG-N	FU
Pawtucket, R.I.	81	701	578	152.8	A	. . . .	PM-a	N-N-N	35N	..-..	2	15-90	N	FP-N-G	G
Pittsfield, Mass.	53	671	632	181.1	A	. . . .	PM-a	Y-Y-..	35N	N-X	2‡	15-90	N	N-A-N	AU
Pontiac, Mich.	74	1,239	1,181	378.9	F	. . . .	PA-a	Y-Y-N	39½Sh	N-X	2‡	12-90	Y[7]	GFP-N-N	AFGU
Port Arthur, Tex. . . .	58	436	375	128.0	FP	120	Mgr-..	Y-N-N	40Sh	H-H	2‡	15-90	Y[6]	N-A-N	AF
Portland, Me.	78	751	751	196.2	FP	. . . .	PA-a	Y-Y-N	40N	T-X	2	12-60	Y	FP-GFP-N	AFU
Portsmouth, Va.	80	806	754	196.6	FP	180	S-a	Y-Y-N	44N	S-H	2	6-30	N	GFP-N-G	AF
Pueblo, Colo.	64	423	423	127.1	A	380	S-a	Y-Y-..	40N	H-X	2‡	12-90	Y	FP-G-N	AF
Quincy, Mass.	84	1,848	1,791	445.2	A	1,271	PA-a	Y-Y-N	35N	T-X	2‡	15-. .	Y	N-A-N	FU

Table XI—Personnel Data for Cities Over 10,000: 1955—Continued

City	Pop. 1950 (000 omitted)	Number of Employees Other Than School		Total Payroll For October, 1954 (in thousands)	Civil Service Board		Personnel Officer; Employees Served	Class. & Pay Plans, Service Ratings	Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay; Office—Skilled	No. Wks. Paid Vacation	No. Days Sick Leave—Cumulation	Hosp. and Surg. Insurance	Retirement Systems-Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
		Total	Gen'l Gov't Only		Emp. Groups Covered	No. of Emps.									
50,000 to 100,000—continued															
Racine, Wis.	71	804	750	281.7	FP	251	S-..	Y-Y-N	41Sh	N-X	2‡	12-120	Y[6]	FP-GFP-GP	AF
Raleigh, N.C.	66	668	618	147.8	A-U	. . . .	S-a	Y-N-N	39N	N-S	2	10-60	Y	N-GFP-N	F
Richmond, Calif.	100	673	673	256.3	A	600	PA-a	Y-Y-Y	37½N	H-H	2‡	30-. .	N	FP-G-N	AFU
Roanoke, Va.	92	1,067	954	281.0	None	None	Mgr-..	N-N-N	40N	T-S	2	30-120	N	GFP-N-N	FU
Rockford, Ill.	105†	671	596	201.9	A	. . . .	PB-a-fp	Y-N-N	40N	S-S	2‡	10-30	N	FP-G-N	AF
Saginaw, Mich.	93	772	735	281.6	A-U	550	PA-a	Y-Y-N	40N	H-X	2	10-120	Y	FP-G-N	AFGU
St. Joseph, Mo.	79	548	548	116.4	None	None	. . . .	N-Y-N	40N	T-..	2	15-. .	N	FP-N-G	F
St. Petersburg, Fla. . .	97	2,174	1,853	499.0	A-U	1,000	PA-a	Y-Y-Y	40Sh	T-S	2‡	12-60	Y	GFP-N-N	N
San Angelo, Tex.	52	421	357	102.3	FP	126	S-a	N-N-N	44Fh	T-S	2	15-90	Y[6]	F-G-N	F
San Bernardino, Calif.	74†	773	674	225.0	A	750	S-a	Y-Y-Y	40N	T-S	2‡	12-60	Y	N-A-N	AFU
San Jose, Calif.	102†	806	806	291.7	A	800	PA-a	Y-Y-Y	40N	H-H	2‡	10-150	Y	GFP-N-N	AFU
Santa Monica, Calif. . .	75†	970	752	361.1	A	940	PA-a	Y-Y-Y	37½N	T-T	2‡	10-. .	Y	N-A-N	FU
Schenectady, N.Y. . . .	92	1,143	. . . .	335.2	A-U	1,000	PX-a	Y-Y-N	35N	T-H	2‡	12-60	N	N-GFP-N	AFU
Sioux City, Iowa	84	718	636	192.7	A-LU	500	PA-a	Y-Y-N	40N	T-X	2‡	12-90	N	FP-G-G	AFU
Sioux Falls, S.D.	53	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	A	360	PB-a	Y-Y-Y	40N	..-S	1‡	12-60	Y[8]	GP-F-O	AFU
South Gate, Calif. . . .	51†	358	333	116.7	A-U	. . . .	K-..	Y-Y-Y	40N	T-S	2	30-. .	N	N-A-N	FU
Springfield, Ill.	82	783	443	243.2	A	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	40Fh	T-S	2	14-. .	Y	FP-G-N	AF
Springfield, Mo.	67	912	483	239.4	A-LW	485	PA-a-lw	Y-Y-N	40Sh	T-T	2	18-90	Y	FP-N-G	FGU
Springfield, Ohio	79	1,002	944	268.4	FP[16]	200	S-a	N-Y-N	42Sh	N-X	2	15-90	Y	FP-G-N	AFG
Stamford, Conn.	74	735	735	248.9	A-L	. . . .	PB-a	Y-Y-N	37½N	T-S	2‡	15-90	Y	FP-N-G	AFU
Stockton, Calif.	75†	811	811	272.6	A	740	PA-a	Y-Y-N	37½N	T-X	2	12-100	Y	N-GFP-N	AU
Terre Haute, Ind. . . .	64	402	402	108.5	None	None	M-..	N-Y-N	44Fh	N-..	2	N-. .	Y	N-FP-G	F
Topeka, Kan.	79	697	582	180.0	FP	230	D-..	Y-Y-N	40N	T-T	2	10-. .	Y	FP-N-G	AF
Troy, N.Y.	72	1,069	1,012	200.5	A	. . . .	D-..	. . .	40Sh	N-X	2	10-. .	N	N-A-N	AF
Union City, N.J.	56	549	549	136.5	A	. . . .	. . . .	Y-Y-N	40Sh	N-T	2‡	12-150	N	N-GFP-N	AFU
Upper Darby tp, Pa. . .	85	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	..	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	36Sh	N-S	2‡	. .-. .	Y	PG-N-N	A
Waco, Tex.	85	608	521	166.9	FP	201	S-..	N-N-N	44Fh	N-H	2	12-30	N	N-GFP-N	AFU
Waterloo, Iowa	65	437	404	133.7	A-U	. . . .	. . . .	N-N-N	40Sh	N-H	2‡	14-. .	Y	FPO-G-G	F
Wheeling, W. Va.	59	452	372	124.8	A	200	K-a	Y-Y-Y	40Fh	S-S	2	60-. .	Y	GFP-N-O	FGU
Wichita Falls, Texas .	68	903	821	210.2	FP	160	PA-a	N-Y-Y	44Fh	T-X	2	15-90	Y	F-GP-N	AF
Wilkes-Barre, Pa. . . .	77	642	642	124.3	FP	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	38Sh	N-N	2	60-. .	N	GFP-N-N	F
Winston-Salem, N.C. .	88	1,662	1,580	388.9	None	None	PA-a	Y-Y-Y	40N	T-S	2	12-90	Y	GFP-P-N	N
Woonsocket, R.I. . . .	50	418	387	105.6	None	None	PS-a	Y-Y-N	35N	T-S	2	15-90	Y[7]	FP-N-N	AF
York, Pa.	60	330	330	94.8	FP	143	. . . .	N-Y-N	36Sh	N-S	2	12-36	Y	GFP-N-N	AF
25,000 to 50,000															
Abilene, Tex.	46	506	395	135.0	FP	156	S-a	N-N-N	44Fh	T-S	2	15-90	H[6]	N-GP-N	F

Abington tp, Pa.	29	....	....	....	P	....	....	N-N-N	44Fh	N-S	2	N-..	N	GP-N-G	N
Albany, Ga.	31	345	276	83.4	None	None	Mgr-a-pf	Y-Y-Y	44Sh	S-S	2	16-90	Y[9]	A-N-N	N
Alexandria, La.	35	697	483	....	A	....	PB-a-fp	Y-Y-N	40N	N-S	2	12-180	Y	A-N-N	AF
Aliquippa, Pa.	26	186	186	38.6	FP	45	K-a	Y-Y-N	44Sh	T-X	2	45-45	Y	FP-N-G	FG
Alliance, Ohio	26	197	173	51.1	A-LU	59	....	N-N-N	36½Fh	S-S	2	15-90	Y	N-G-N	F
Alton, Ill.	33	168	168	42.4	FP	....	S-..	...	41Fh	S-S	2	0-0	N	FP-G-N	A
Amsterdam, N.Y.	32	240	204	67.7	A-LU	....	M-..	Y-Y-N	30Sh	N-H	2‡	..-90	Y	N-A-N	F
Anderson, Ind.	47	553	303	150.2	None	None	M-a	N-Y-Y	40N	S-S	2‡	11-11	N	N-GFP-N	G
Ann Arbor, Mich.	48	530	481	125.2	None	....	....	N-Y-N	40Sh	T-S	2‡	12-120	Y	GFP-N-N	AF
Anniston, Ala.	31	476	438	90.4	A-U	....	S-..	N-Y-N	45Fh	N-S	2	12-120	N	FP-N-G	F
Appleton, Wis.	34	358	331	80.8	None	None	D-..	N-Y-..	40N	T-H	2	5-60	H[8]	N-A-A	AFU
Arlington t, Mass.	44	....	....	....	A-L	510	PB-a	Y-Y-N	35N	H-X	2‡	N	Y	N-A-N	AU
Ashland, Ky.	31	181	154	48.1	FP	90	Mgr-..	Y-Y-..	39Sh	N-S	2	21-63	Y	FPO-N-G	F
Athens, Ga.	28	272	....	45.1	FP	81	....	N-N-N	48Fh	N-S	2	N-..	Y[9]	GFP-N-O	N
Auburn, N.Y.	37	467	419	131.5	A-U	225	Mgr-a	Y-N-N	32½N	T-S	2	12-60	N	N-A-N	N
Bakersfield, Calif.	35	463	153	153.2	A	434	S-a-pf	Y-Y-N	40N	T-S	2‡	12-60	Y	F-G-N	U
Bangor, Me.	32	397	354	96.5	FP	130	K-a	Y-Y-N	37½N	T-X	2‡	15-150	Y	O-A-N	A
Barberton, Ohio	28	224	195	64.3	A	160	S-..	Y-N-N	40Fh	N-T	2	30-90	Y	N-A-N	AF
Battle Creek, Mich.	49	413[20]	367[20]	128.8[20]	None	None	PC-a	Y-Y-N	41Sh	S-S	2	12-30	N	FP-N-G	AF
Belleville, Ill.	33	177	177	48.9	FP	68	M-..	Y-Y-N	40S	S-S	2	15-90	N	FP-G-N	AF
Belleville, N.J.	32	....	....	....	None	None	....	...	35N	..-..	2‡	..-..	..	FP-G-N	F
Bellingham, Wash.	34	280	239	78.8	A-L	223	S-a-l	Y-N-Y	35N	T-T	2	12-60	Y[6]	FP-G-N	AFU
Belmont t, Mass.	27	....	....	....	FP	100	D-a	Y-Y-Y	40N	H-H	2‡	15-..	Y[8]	GFP-N-N	N
Beloit, Wis.	30	450	450	107.9	FP	88	....	Y-Y-Y	40Sh	T-X	2‡	10-30	Y	N-GF-G	FG
Bessemer, Ala.	28	229	144	55.0	A-LU	....	PB-a	Y-Y-Y	40N	T-X	2	12-60	N	N-N-A	AFG
Beverly, Mass.	29	404	391	127.3	FP	200	S-..	N-N-N	37½N	N-S	2‡	N-..	N	A-N-N	AU
Beverly Hills, Calif.	29	461[20]	415[20]	152.1[20]	A-U	300	Mgr-a	Y-..-..	40N	H-H	2‡	10-60	Y	N-A-N	AU
Billings, Mont.	32	398	327	110.5	None	None	S-a	N-N-N	38Sh	F-S	2	10-60	N	N-GFP-N	AFU
Biloxi, Miss.	37	212	190	42.8	FP	....	K-a	N-N-N	40Fh	T-..	2	N-..	N	GFP-N-N	N
Bloomfield, N.J.	49	345	345	97.8	A	....	....	...	35N	N-H	3‡	15-..	Y	N-FPG-N	U
Bloomington, Ill.	34	260	199	82.6	FP	66	Mgr-a	Y-N-N	40Sh	T-H	2	..-90	Y	FP-G-N	AFU
Bloomington, Ind.	28	196	150	42.1	None	None	D-a	Y-Y-N	36Fh	T-S	2	6-6	Y	N-FP-G	AF
Boise City, Idaho	34	330	330	86.4	FP	....	....	N-N-N	38Sh	N-S	2	..-30	Y[6]	GP-F-G	F
Bremerton, Wash.	28	293	206	85.1	A-L	250	PB-a-l	Y-N-Y	40N	H-X	2‡	10-32	N	GFP-N-N	AF
Bristol, Conn.	36	428	394	105.2	None	None	S-..	Y-Y-N	35N	T-X	2	14-70	Y	GFP-N-N	AF
Brownsville, Tex.	36	482	347	86.4	FP	....	Mgr-a	N-Y-N	44Fh	X-..	2	12-30	N	N-N-N	FU
Burlington, Iowa	31	273	243	64.6	FP	77	....	N-N-N	38½Fh	N-S	2	N-..	..	FP-G-G	F
Burlington, Vt.	33	360	252	89.9	None	None	....	N-N-N	40Sh	N-H	2	..-..	Y	GFP-N-N	N
Butte, Mont.	33	213	213	56.0	....	....	....	...	38Fh	S-X	2	..-..	Y	P-G-N	F
Champaign, Ill.	40	404	404	78.3	FP	57	D-a	N-N-N	44Sh	N-S	2	N-..	Y	FP-G-N	N
Charlottesville, Va.	26	283	329	59.0	None	None	Mgr-a	..-Y-N	42N	T-S	2	N-..	N	N-N-A	N
Chelsea, Mass.	39	440	418	118.2	A	....	....	...	40N	N-H	3	15-45	N	A-N-N	AFU
Cheyenne, Wyo.	32	331	249	97.0	FP	83	D-a	N-N-N	38Fh	T-H	2	12-15	N	P-F-G	F
Chicopee, Mass.	49	525	441	139.5	None	None	....	N-N-N	35N	N-H	2	15-45	N	N-A-N	N
Clarksburg, W. Va.	32	189	132	50.1	FP	....	Mgr-..	...	40Fh	S-H	2‡	0-0	N	FP-N-G	AFG
Clinton, Iowa	30	126	126	23.0	FP	60	K-..	..-Y-Y	44Fh	N-S	2	15-15	N	FP-G-G	AFU
Colo. Springs, Colo.	45	1,006	639	271.7	FP	145	S-a	Y-Y-Y	40N	..-..	..	..-..	..	FP-G-N	F
Columbia, Mo.	32	285	202	67.6	A	260	Mgr-a	Y-Y-Y	44Fh	X-X	2	12-90	Y[8]	F-G-G	F

TABLE XI—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1955—Continued

City	Pop. 1950 (000 omitted)	Number of Employees Other Than School		Total Payroll For October, 1954 (in thousands)	Civil Service Board		Personnel Officer; Employees Served	Class. & Pay Plans, Service Ratings	Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay; Office—Skilled	No. Wks. Paid Vacation	No. Days Sick Leave—Cumulation	Hosp. and Surg. Insurance	Retirement Systems—Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
		Total	Gen'l Gov't Only		Emp. Groups Covered	No. of Emps.									
25,000 to 50,000—continued															
Compton, Calif.	56†	259	229	94.8	A	225	Mgr-a	Y-Y-Y	40. .	S-S	2‡	12-90	Y	N-A-N	U
Concord, N.H.	28	475	445	72.8	A	. . . .	Mgr-a	Y-Y-N	37½N	..-H	2	12-60	Y	N-A-N	AF
Council Bluffs, Iowa . .	45	334	272	87.3	A	125	Mgr-a	N-N-N	44Sh	T-X	2	12-90	Y	N-A-A	AF
Cumberland, Md.	38	628	579	136.5	A	275	. . . .	N-N-N	35N	N-H	3	15-60	N	P-G-N	N
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio .	29	298	214	100.5	A	250	S-..	Y-Y-N	40Sh	T-H	2‡	15-90	Y	FP-G-N	F
Danville, Ill.	38	174	174	52.0	FP	83	D-a	N-Y-N	40Sh	N-H	2	. .-10	Y	FP-G-N	AF
Danville, Va.	35	839[20]	625[20]	180.3[20]	None	None	Mgr-a	N-N-N	39Sh	N-H	2	N-. .	N	A-N-N	N
Daytona Beach, Fla. .	30	493	435	115.1	A	400	S-a	Y-Y-Y	40N	S-S	2‡	12-90	H[6]	FP-N-G	N
Dubuque, Iowa	50	324	282	99.2	A-LU	. . . .	Mgr-a	N-Y-N	44Fh	T-H	2	12-90	Y	FP-G-G	AF
East Cleveland, Ohio .	40	273	263	79.2	FP	90	Mgr-a	N-N-N	42Sh	T-S	2	15-90	Y	FP-G-N	F
East Hartford t, Conn.	30	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	None	None	D-a	N-N-N	37½N	T-H	2‡	N-. .	N	A-N-N	AGU
Easton, Pa.	36	330	277	76.6	FP	93	K-fp	N-N-N	35Sh	T-S	3	15-45	Y	GFP-N-N	F
E. Providence t, R.I. .	36	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	None	None	. . . .	N-N-N	32½N	N-N	2	. .-. .	N	FP-N-G	AF
Eau Claire, Wis.	36	352	352	108.6	FP	100	S-a-pf	Y-Y-N	40N	T-H	2‡	12-60	Y	FP-GFP-G	AFU
Elgin, Ill.	44	185	155	58.1	A	151	D-a	N-N-N	41Fh	N-H	2‡	N-. .	Y	FP-G-N	AF
Elkhart, Ind.	36	288	251	86.2	None	None	M-a	N-Y-N	39Sh	N-X	2	24-180	Y	FPO-O-N	AF
Elmira, N.Y.	50	651	574	157.4	A	450	Mgr-a	Y-N-N	35N	T-H	2	30-90	Y	O-G-N	AFU
Elyria, Ohio	30	281	232	77.9	A-U	124	S-..	Y-Y-..	44Sh	S-S	2	15-90	N	N-GFP-N	F
Enid, Okla.	36	262	226	64.5	FP	82	S-a	N-N-N	44Fh	T-T	2	15-15	Y	FP-N-G	U
Euclid, Ohio	41	363	303	127.4	A	. . . .	. . . .	N-N-N	37½N	N-S	2‡	15-90	Y	FP-G-N	F
Eugene, Ore.	36	513	231	179.0	FP	109	Mgr-a	N-N-N	42Sh	T-H	2	12-90	Y	N-A-A	F
Everett, Mass.	46	786	761	196.8	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	..-..	..	. .-. .	..	A-N-N	AF
Everett, Wash.	34	325	248	102.5	A	. . . .	K-a	..-Y-N	40N	T-X	2	. .-90	Y[6]	FP-G-N	A
Fairfield t, Conn. . . .	30	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	None	None	. . . .	N-N-N	35N	N-H	2	. .-. .	Y	FP-N-G	AF
Fairmont, W. Va. . . .	29	300	229	53.4	FP	60	M-a	Y-Y-Y	40Sh	T-H	3	15-. .	Y	FP-N-G	AU
Fargo, N.D.	38	316	288	90.3	A	300	S-a	Y-Y-Y	40S	H-H	2	12-30	N	GFP-N-N	AFU
Fayetteville, N.C. . . .	35	443	297	107.3	FP	117	Mgr-a	N-N-N	38Fh	N-S	2	14-60	N	G-P-G	AF
Ferndale, Mich.	30	235	221	83.2	A	200	S-a	Y-Y-N	40N	T-X	2‡	15-15	Y[6]	GFP-N-N	AF
Fitchburg, Mass.	43	1,008	965	. . . .	A	520	. . . .	N-N-N	35N	N-X	2‡	15-30	N	N-A-N	N
Fond du Lac, Wis. . . .	30	325	297	94.5	FP	. . . .	. . . .	N-N-N	40N	T-H	2‡	15-30	N	N-A-A	AF
Fort Dodge, Iowa	25	184	136	56.4	FP	52	. . . .	N-N-N	44Fh	N-X	2‡	30-. .	H	FP-G-G	AF
Fort Lauderdale, Fla. .	36	689	646	175.9	A	680	PA-a	Y-Y-Y	40N	T-S	2	12-60	Y	GFP-N-GP	FU
Fort Smith, Ark.	53†	311	. . . .	77.2	FP	. . . .	D-..	. . .	44Fh	S-S	2	. .-. .	N	FP-N-G	F
Framingham t, Mass. .	28	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	A	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	40Sh	T-X	2‡	0-0	N	N-A-N	U
Gainesville, Fla.	27	300	183	76.0	None	. . . .	. . . .	N-Y-N	44Fh	N-X	2‡	. .-. .	Y	GFP-FP-N	N
Galesburg, Ill.	31	147	114	43.2	FP	53	. . . .	N-N-N	41½Fh	T-..	2	24-. .	Y	FP-G-N	AF
Garfield, N.J.	28	160	140	42.1	None	None	C-a	N-Y-N	42N	H-H	2‡	N-. .	N	N-GP-G	N

Gloucester, Mass. . . .	25	379	338	89.9	A	250	. . . .	Y-N-N	40N	N-H	2	14-100	N	A-N-N	AFU
Grand Forks, N.D. . . .	27	199	179	50.9	A	190	Mgr-a	Y-N-N	38Fh	T-H	2	14-120	Y[7]	A-N-N	AF
Granite City, Ill.	29	108	108	30.1	None	None	S-..	N-N-N	40N	N-H	2‡	N-. .	N	N-A-N	AF
Great Falls, Mont. . .	39	372	324	116.8	None	None	. . . .	. . .	38Sh	N-H	3	N-. .	Y	FP-G-N	F
Greenville, Miss. . . .	30	253	221	58.1	None	None	M-..	. . .	40Fh	T-S	2	. . -90	Y	FP-N-G	N
Greenwich t, Conn. . .	41	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	None	None	PC-a	Y-Y-N	37½N	S-X	2‡	12-90	Y	A-N-N	FU
Hackensack, N.J.	29	345	345	109.7	A	. . . .	K-a	Y-Y-N	30N	X-X	2‡	15-. .	Y[6]	N-GFP-N	U
Hagerstown, Md.	36	331	209	86.5	A	312	S-a	Y-Y-Y	40Sh	S-X	2	15-. .	N	N-A-N	N
Hamden t, Conn.	30	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	None	None	K-..	N-Y-N	35N	S-S	2‡	12-60	N	A-N-N	A
Hamilton tp, N.J.	41	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	A	200	. . . .	N-Y-N	35N	N-S	2‡	15-. .	Y	N-GFP-N	A
Hamtramck, Mich. . . .	43	935	902	185.7	A	446	PB-a	Y-Y-N	35N	T-X	2‡	15-100	Y[8]	FP-G-N	FGU
Hattiesburg, Miss. . .	29	246	213	45.8	A-LU	90	K-a	Y-N-N	44Fh	N-S	2	7-30	Y	FP-G-N	F
Haverford tp, Pa. . . .	40	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	P	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	35N	N-X	2‡	12-. .	Y[6]	P-N-G	N
Haverhill, Mass.	47	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	A	600	Mgr-..	Y-Y-N	37½N	T-S	2	12-36	N	GFP-N-N	AF
Hazleton, Pa.	35	217	163	49.6	FP	. . . .	. . . .	N-N-N	33Sh	N-S	2	7-14	H[7]	FPO-N-O	AFU
Hempstead, N.Y.	29	302	268	92.4	A-U	. . . .	D-a	N-N-N	34N	N-H	2‡	15-60	N	N-A-N	U
Highland Park, Mich. .	46	1,166	1,130	372.4	A	1,104	PC-a	Y-Y-N	40N	X-X	2‡	18-36	H	GFP-N-N	AF
High Point, N.C.	40	526	468	119.3	A	. . . .	X-a	Y-Y-Y	40N	S-S	2	12-60	Y	F-P-G	FU
Hot Springs, Ark. . . .	29	198	153	45.9	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . .	..-..	..	. .-. .	..	FP-N-N	FA
Huntington Pk., Calif. .	29	221	205	85.2	A	165	S-..	Y-Y-N	40N	N-S	2	15-90	Y	N-A-N	U
Hutchinson, Kan.	34	238	238	61.4	FP	83	Mgr-a	Y-Y-N	40Sh	T-S	2	12-60	N	FP-G-N	AF
Independence, Mo. . . .	37	225	201	55.6	None	. . . .	M-a	N-Y-N	44Fh	..-..	2	N-. .	H[6]	GFP-N-GFP	F
Inglewood, Calif.	50†	353	314	124.9	A	325	PA-a	Y-Y-Y	40N	S-..	2‡	10-120	Y	N-A-N	U
Iowa City, Iowa	27	149	149	38.4	A-LWU	80	Mgr-a	Y-Y-N	44Fh	T-X	2	30-90	Y	FP-G-N	AFU
Ithaca, N.Y.	29	253	209	80.0	A	. . . .	. . . .	Y-Y-Y	35½Fh	N-H	2	12-96	..	N-A-O	FU
Jackson, Tenn.	30	271	191	65.2	A-LU	. . . .	M-..	N-Y-N	40Fh	T-S	2	15-30	Y	FPO-N-G	AU
Jamestown, N.Y. . . .	43	789	629	226.0	A	765	. . . .	Y-N-N	38½Sh	T-X	2	12-. .	Y	N-A-N	U
Jefferson City, Mo. . .	25	134	134	28.1	None	None	D-..	. . .	40Fh	N-S	2	N-. .	N	F-N-G	F
Johnson City, Tenn. .	28	253	187	60.0	FP	66	Mgr-a	N-N-Y	40N	N-S	2	5-15	Y	N-A-N	F
Joplin, Mo.	39	274	274	57.5	A	246	Mgr-a	Y-Y-N	44Sh	H-H	2	12-30	Y[7]	FP-N-G	N
Kankakee, Ill.	26	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	FP	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	43Fh	N-X	2	. .-. .	Y	FP-G-N	AF
Kearny, N.J.	40	436	404	175.8	A	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	35N	S-H	2‡	15-. .	Y	N-A-N	FU
Key West, Fla.	26	334	232	82.8	A	175	D-..	N-N-N	37½N	S-S	2	30-90	Y[6]	A-N-N	N
Kingston, N.Y.	29	284	251	65.8	A	. . . .	. . . .	Y-Y-..	37½Sh	N-H	2	10-90	Y	N-A-N	AFU
Kokomo, Ind.	39	256	256	66.3	None	None	D-..	. . .	36Fh	S-S	2	15-. .	Y	FP-N-G	AF
Lackawanna, N.Y. . . .	48	607	607	105.0	FP	140	. . . .	Y-N-N	44Sh	T-S	2	30-30	Y	N-FP-N	A
La Crosse, Wis.	48	430	387	126.9	None	None	D-a	Y-Y-Y	37½N	T-H	2‡	12-60	Y[8]	FP-G-G	AF
Lafayette, Ind.	36	340	299	71.0	None	None	. . . .	N-N-N	40Fh	N-N	2	. .-. .	Y	FP-N-G	AF
Lafayette, La.	34	398	286	84.6	FP	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	40N	X-X	2	5-10	N	FP-N-G	F
La Grange, Ga.	25	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	None	. . . .	Mgr-..	Y-Y-N	44Fh	N-S	2	N-. .	Y[8]	N-P-N	N
Lake Charles, La. . . .	41	260	260	62.2	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	44Fh	S-S	2	. .-. .	Y	FP-N-G	F
Lakeland, Fla.	31	897	678	198.5	A	700	PB-a	Y-Y-Y	40N	T-H	2	12-45	Y[10]	A-N-N	A
Laurel, Miss.	25	145	122	30.5	FP	55	X-a	N-N-N	44Fh	N-S	2	14-. .	Y[10]	FP-G-G	AFU
Lawton, Okla.	35	208	185	46.4	FP	69	M-..	N-Y-Y	44Fh	S-S	2	N-. .	N	N-FP-N	N
Lebanon, Pa.	28	142	121	34.2	P	40	. . . .	N-N-N	39Fh	N-S	1‡	30-180	N	P-N-G	N
Lewiston, Me.	41	301	283	62.9	FP	. . . .	. . . .	N-N-N	43Fh	N-..	2	12-12	N	FP-G-N	AFU
Lincoln Park, Mich. . .	29	178	169	93.6	A	150	S-a-pf	Y-Y-N	40N	T-H	2‡	10-30	H	GFP-N-N	A
Linden, N.J.	31	469	469	138.8	A	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	35N	N-S	2‡	12-. .	..	N-FPG-N	A

TABLE XI—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1955—Continued

City	Pop. 1950 (000 omitted)	Number of Employees Other Than School		Total Payroll For October, 1954 (in thousands)	Civil Service Board		Personnel Officer; Employees Served	Class. & Pay Plans, Service Ratings	Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay; Office—Skilled	No. Wks. Paid Vacation	No. Days Sick Leave—Cumulation	Hosp. and Surg. Insurance	Retirement Systems-Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
		Total	Gen'l Gov't Only		Emp. Groups Covered	No. of Emps.									
25,000 to 50,000—continued															
Lockport, N.Y.	25	523	492	128.8	A	....	PB-a	...	35N	N-..	2	15-120	Y	N-A-N	FU
Lower Merion tp, Pa.	49	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	38½Sh	T-H	2	30-180	Y	PG-N-N	N
Lynchburg, Va.	48	499	468	119.8	None	None	D-a	N-N-N	44Fh	N-X	2	N-..	N	A-N-A	FN
Lynwood, Calif.	28	159	147	44.4	A	95	Mgr-a	Y-Y-N	40N	..-T	2‡	12-50	Y[7]	N-A-N	U
Manchester t, Conn.	34	....	....	....	A	200	Mgr-a	Y-Y-N	35N	T-X	2‡	10-120	Y	GP-N-GP	AU
Manitowoc, Wis.	28	406	322	117.5	FP	....	....	Y-Y-N	42½N	T-X	1‡	5-60	Y	N-A-A	AF
Mansfield, Ohio	44	....	....	....	A	259	S-..	Y-Y-N	44Sh	N-N	2	15-90	N	FP-G-N	FU
Maplewood tp, N.J.	25	....	....	....	None	None	K-a	N-N-N	36N	N-H	2‡	90-..	Y	N-A-N	N
Marion, Ind.	30	238	201	54.9	None	None	D-..	...	40Fh	N-N	2	N-..	Y	FP-N-G	AF
Marion, Ohio	34	403	403	88.9	FP	70	S-a	N-Y-N	44Fh	N-H	2	15-90	Y	FP-G-N	FG
Mason City, Iowa	28	232	202	61.1	FP	....	....	N-N-..	40N	S-H	2‡	..-..	N	O-FP-G	FU
Massillon, Ohio	30	197	197	52.2	A-U	....	....	N-N-N	40Fh	N-H	2	30-..	H	N-A-N	AFS
Maywood, Ill.	27	117	105	39.9	FP	45	S-a-pf	N-N-N	40FH	N-X	2	..-..	Y	N-A-N	F
Melrose, Mass.	27	402	393	88.9	A-U	166	....	Y-Y-Y	35N	N-X	2‡	15-..	N	A-N-N	U
Meriden, Conn.	44	623	....	147.8	None	None	....	N-N-N	35N	N-H	2	N-..	Y	FP-N-G	AU
Meridian, Miss.	42	330	272	68.5	A-U	160	S-a	Y-N-N	39½Sh	T-T	2	12-180	Y	GFP-N-O	A
Miami Beach, Fla.	46	990	883	330.7	A	....	PA-a	Y-Y-N	41N	T-S	2‡	8-..	Y[8]	A-N-N	AFU
Michigan City, Ind.	28	271	235	69.2	None	None	....	N-N-N	40Sh	N-X	2	..-..	Y	N-FP-G	AF
Middletown, Conn.	30	259	240	63.9	None	None	S-..	Y-Y-Y	35N	N-S	2‡	15-90	N	GFP-N-N	AFG
Middletown, Ohio	34	251	225	81.0	A	221	S-..	Y-Y-Y	40N	N-S	2‡	15-90	Y	FP-G-N	F
Milford t, Conn.	27	....	....	....	....	....	Mgr-a-pf	Y-Y-Y	40N	T-S	2	12-36	Y	A-N-N	F
Mishawaka, Ind.	33	322	250	89.6	None	None	S-..	N-N-N	40Fh	T-X	2‡	30-30	Y	FP-N-G	F
Moline, Ill.	37	470	445	104.7	FP	76	D-a	N-N-N	40Sh	T-S	1‡	7-35	Y	N-A-N	AF
Monroe, La.	39	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	40N	S-X	2	N-..	Y	N-FPO-FPO	AF
Montclair, N.J.	44	490	467	146.2	None	None	D-a	Y-Y-Y	40N	N-..	2‡	15-..	Y	N-A-A	N
Morgantown, W. Va.	26	201	168	45.7	FP	40	Mgr-a	N-N-Y	41Fh	N-S	2	30-90	N	A-N-N	FG
Mt. Lebanon tp, Pa.	27	....	....	....	FP	34	Mgr-a	N-Y-N	38½Sh	S-S	2‡	12-90	Y[7]	A-N-N	N
Muskegon, Mich.	48	465	410	159.0	A-U	450	PB-a	Y-Y-Y	39Sh	T-X	2‡	12-60	Y[6]	A-N-N	AFG
Muskogee, Okla.	37	406	371	79.7	A	300	S-..	Y-Y-N	44N	T-H	2	12-90	N	FP-N-G	AFU
Nashua, N.H.	35	418	418	75.0	None	None	D-a	N-N-..	34N	S-H	2‡	15-..	N	O-FP-N	AF
New Albany, Ind.	29	167	167	34.8	None	None	X-..	N-Y-N	40Fh	N-S	2	..-..	N	FP-N-O	AF
Newark, Ohio	34	213	184	51.9	A	....	M-..	...	40Sh	N-H	2	15-60	N	FP-G-N	F
New Brunswick, N.J.	39	459	407	139.5	None	None	....	N-N-N	35N	..-..	2‡	..-..	N	A-N-N	FGU
Newburgh, N.Y.	32	....	....	....	A	325	Mgr-a	Y-N-N	35N	T-H	2	N-..	Y	FP-G-O	FU
New Castle, Pa.	49	314	314	79.1	FP	112	D-..	N-Y-N	41Fh	N-S	2	30-90	Y	N-FP-G	FG
New Kensington, Pa.	25	149	113	40.5	FP	40	M-..	N-N-N	40Sh	T-H	2‡	30-30	Y	FP-N-N	G
New London, Conn.	31	409	384	96.5	None	....	Mgr-a	N-Y-N	40N	T-H	2‡	10-60	N	A-N-N	A

Newport, Ky.	31	255	221	74.7	A-L	210	Mgr-a	Y-Y-N	40Sh	N-X	2	15-. .	Y	A-N-O	AF
Newport, R.I.	38	483	419	120.4	None	None	. . . .	Y-Y-N	35N	N-H	2	N-. .	N	GFP-N-G	AF
Newport News, Va. . .	42	651	525	177.4	None	None	Mgr-a	N-N-N	40N	T-S	2	30-30	N	GFP-N-N	F
Norman, Okla.	27	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	None	None	S-a	N-N-N	44Fh	T-T	2	14-14	N	F-N-GP	U
Norristown, Pa.	38	159	153	40.3	P	50	D-..	. . .	37Sh	N-S	2	. .-. .	N	P-N-G	N
Northampton, Mass. . .	29	244	225	61.7	A-L	. . . .	. . . .	Y-Y-N	35N	..-H	2‡	15-45	N	A-N-N	F
North Bergen tp, N.J. .	42	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	30N	N-N	2‡	. .-. .	Y	N-FGP-N	U
North Little Rock, Ark.	50†	304	260	78.0	A	253	D-a	Y-Y-N	40N	H-H	2	15-15	N	FP-N-O	AFG
Norwalk, Conn.	49	417	417	138.9	FP	173	X-..	Y-Y-..	$37\frac{1}{2}$N	S-S	2	12-. .	Y	FP-O-G	AFG
Norwood, Ohio	35	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	A	. . . .	X-a	. . .	40Sh	..-H	2	. .-. .	N	FP-G-N	FU
Nutley, N.J.	27	161^{20}	147^{20}	41.7^{20}	A	. . . .	. . . .	Y-N-N	35N	T-X	2‡	12-. .	Y	N-A-N	N
Odessa, Tex.	29	277	233	92.4	None	None	S-..	Y-N-N	44Fh	T-S	2	12-60	Y	N-A-N	N
Orange, N.J.	38	307	258	87.3	A	. . . .	D-..	. . .	$37\frac{1}{2}$N	T-N	2‡	15-. .	Y	N-A-N	F
Oshkosh, Wis.	41	454	429	127.3	FP	140	X-pf	Y-Y-N	$37\frac{1}{2}$N	N-H	2	10-. .	N	FP-G-G	AFU
Ottumwa, Iowa	34	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	FP	75	S-a	Y-Y-N	38Sh	T-H	2‡	12-90	Y	FP-G-G	FGU
Owensboro, Ky.	34	673	554	150.2	A	. . . .	S-..	Y-Y-Y	40Sh	T-S	2	12-60	Y	A-N-N	FU
Paducah, Ky.	33	560	515	128.6	A-U	214	Mgr-a	Y-N-N	41Fh	T-S	2	18-30	H	GFP-N-N	AFU
Palo Alto, Calif.	34†	426	346	147.5	None	None	PA-a	Y-Y-N	40N	T-S	2‡	12-130	Y^{8}	N-A-N	N
Panama City, Fla. . . .	26	264	228	61.2	A	236	Mgr-a	N-Y-N	44Fh	N-S	2	. .-. .	Y^{6}	FP-N-G	F
Parkersburg, W. Va.. .	30	414	379	78.5	FPW	77	. . . .	N-N-N	$38\frac{1}{2}$Fh	N-X	2	10-30	N	N-FP-G	FG
Parma, Ohio	29	228	228	68.4	FP	65	S-a	Y-Y-N	40N	N-H	2‡	16-90	H	FP-G-N	F
Penn tp, Pa.	25	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	P	16	Mgr-..	N-N-N	40Fh	S-S	1‡	N-. .	Y	P-N-G	N
Pensacola, Fla.	43	602	477	163.9	A	. . . .	S-..	Y-Y-N	40N	H-H	2‡	10-60	Y^{7}	A-N-N	F
Perth Amboy, N.J. . . .	41	483	421	148.5	A	400	. . . .	Y-N-N	35..	S-S	. .	15-. .	N	N-GFP-G	F
Petersburg, Va.	35	357	333	76.0	None	None	S-..	N-N-N	40N	N-S	2	10-100	N	N-N-A	F
Pine Bluff, Ark.	37	238	224	47.2	FP	86	. . . .	. . .	44Fh	S-T	2	. .-. .	H	N-FP-GF	AF
Plainfield, N.J.	42	354	354	103.1	A	288	K-a	Y-Y-N	35N	N-H	2‡	15-. .	Y	N-GFP-G	AU
Pocatello, Idaho	26	179	150	49.2	FP	60	S-a	N-N-N	38Fh	T-S	2	12-90	Y^{7}	P-F-G	AF
Pomona, Calif.	48†	431	369	131.3	A	375	Mgr-a	Y-Y-Y	40N	T-S	2	12-60	Y	N-A-N	FU
Port Huron, Mich. . . .	36	285	262	87.7	A	260	Mgr-a	Y-Y-Y	40Sh	N-X	2‡	12-90	Y	A-N-N	AFU
Portsmouth, Ohio . . .	37	432	396	110.6	A-WU	114	S-..	N-Y-N	40Sh	..-..	2	15-90	Y	N-A-N	FG
Poughkeepsie, N.Y. . .	41	530	498	144.7	A-U	400	Mgr-a	Y-N-N	$37\frac{1}{2}$N	T-S	3	12-90	Y	N-A-N	AF
Provo, Utah	29	297	203	76.3	FP	59	S-..	Y-Y-Y	40N	T-H	2	10-. .	Y^{6}	P-F-G	AFU
Quincy, Ill.	41	272	217	70.0	FP	. . . .	M-..	. . .	36Fh	S-S	2	15-15	Y	FP-G-N	F
Rapid City, S.D.	25	226	203	59.3	None	None	S-..	Y-Y-Y	44Fh	T-S	2	12-36	Y^{8}	N-N-A	F
Redondo Beach, Calif. .	36†	208	208	68.7	A	. . . .	Mgr-a	Y-Y-N	40N	T-S	2	12-30	Y	N-GFP-N	FU
Redwood City, Calif. . .	34†	274	242	90.0	A	215	Mgr-a	Y-Y-N	40N	T-X	2	12-90	Y	N-A-N	U
Reno, Nev.	32	422	422	125.5	A	350	Mgr-a	N-Y-Y	40Sh	S-S	2	N-. .	Y	N-A-N	AFU
Revere, Mass.	37	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	A	. . . .	S-..	. . .	35N	T-H	2‡	15-90	N	N-A-N	AF
Richmond, Ind.	40	457	261	129.0	None	None	D-a	N-N-N	40Fh	S-..	2	. .-. .	N	N-FPO-G	A
Riverside, Calif.	57†	714	511	224.8	A	625	PA-a	Y-Y-Y	40N	T-T	2‡	18-90	Y	N-A-N	AU
Rochester, Minn. . . .	30	464	355	120.9	FP	101	. . . .	N-N-N	40Sh	T-S	2	. .-. .	Y	O-GFP-N	AF
Rock Island, Ill. . . .	49	236	207	71.4	FP	. . . .	Mgr-..	Y-Y-N	41Sh	N-S	2	N-. .	Y	FP-G-N	AF
Rocky Mount, N.C. . . .	28	472	320	95.0	None	None	Mgr-a	. . .	$41\frac{1}{2}$Fh	N-S	2	12-60	Y	G-FP-N	N
Rome, Ga.	30	266	188	63.2	FP	96	D-..	N-N-N	41Fh	T-S	2	N-. .	Y^{7}	GFP-N-N	F
Rome, N.Y.	42	490	454	120.7	A	450	D-..	Y-N-N	35N	T-X	1‡	10-10	N	N-GFP-G	AF
Roswell, N.M.	26	222	179	47.8	None	None	. . . .	Y-N-N	41Fh	T-S	2	12-12	Y	A-N-N	N
Royal Oak, Mich. . . .	47	499^{20}	469^{20}	147.7^{20}	A	320	S-a	Y-Y-Y	40N	T-H	2‡	12-72	Y	A-N-N	AFU

Table XI—Personnel Data for Cities Over 10,000: 1955—Continued

City	Pop. 1950 (000 omitted)	Number of Employees Other Than School		Total Payroll For October, 1954 (in thousands)	Civil Service Board		Personnel Officer; Employees Served	Class. & Pay Plans, Service Ratings	Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay; Office—Skilled	No. Wks. Paid Vacation	No. Days Sick Leave—Cumulation	Hosp. and Surg. Insurance	Retirement Systems-Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
		Total	Gen'l Gov't Only		Emp. Groups Covered	No. of Emps.									
25,000 to 50,000—continued															
St. Cloud, Minn.	28	225	206	59.0	FP	33	K-..	..-Y-N	40N	X-X	2‡	12-120	H	N-A-N	AFU
Salem, Mass.	42	....	....	....	None	....	....	N-N-N	30N	S-S	2‡	15-60	Y	A-A-N	AU
Salem, Ore.	45†	351	302	111.6	FP	152	Mgr-a	N-N-N	42Sh	T-S	2	12-..	N	F-G-G	AF
Salina, Kan.	26	170	144	44.5	None	None	Mgr-a	Y-Y-Y	44Fh	S-S	2	12-12	Y	FP-N-G	U
Sandusky, Ohio	29	241	208	68.5	FP	70	Mgr-a	N-Y-N	38½Fh	T-S	1‡	15-90	Y	FP-G-N	FG
San Leandro, Calif.	33†	249	249	76.2	A	170	Mgr-a	Y-Y-N	40N	H-H	2‡	12-90	Y	N-A-N	U
San Mateo, Calif.	52†	323	323	118.2	A	265	Mgr-a	Y-Y-N	40N	T-S	2‡	12-60	Y	N-A-N	U
Santa Ana, Calif.	59†	472	434	139.5	A	....	....	Y-Y-..	40N	S-S	2	12-100	Y	N-A-N	FU
Santa Barbara, Calif.	45	546	475	166.3	FP	145	S-a-pf	Y-Y-Y	40N	S-S	2	10-10	Y	FP-G-N	A
Santa Fe, N.M.	28	126	126	29.3	None	None	M-a	...	44Fh	S-X	2	30-..	N	N-A-N	N
Shaker Heights, Ohio	28	427	290	152.3	A	....	....	...	40Sh	T-H	2	15-90	Y	FP-G-N	FU
Sharon, Pa.	26	167	167	47.1	FP	....	....	...	38Fh	T-H	2	8-180	Y	N-FPG-N	AF
Sheboygan, Wis.	42	468	435	141.7	A-LW	407	X-..	N-N-Y	40Sh	N-T	2‡	12-60	Y	FP-GFP-GP	AFGU
Spartanburg, S.C.	37	356	....	81.9	FP	130	Mgr-a	N-N-N	44Fh	T-S	2	15-90	Y[10]	N-FP-G	F
Steubenville, Ohio	36	304	248	78.6	A	....	....	...	40Fh	N-N	2	15-90	N	FP-G-N	AF
Stratford t, Conn.	33	....	....	....	FP	....	Mgr-a	Y-Y-Y	37½N	N-H	2	18-90	N	A-N-N	FU
Superior, Wis.	35	345	345	98.5	None	None	Mgr-..	Y-Y-N	37½N	T-S	2	10-30	Y	N-GFP-G	AF
Tallahassee, Fla.	27	970	859	213.8	None	None	....	N-N-N	40N	..-..	2	..-..	Y[8]	A-N-N	N
Taunton, Mass.	40	676	502	166.4	A-L	390	....	Y-Y-N	35N	T-H	2‡	15-90	N	N-A-N	N
Teaneck tp, N.J.	34	....	....	....	None	None	Mgr-..	Y-Y-N	37N	N-H	2‡	15-..	H[6]	N-A-G	U
Temple, Tex.	25	239	192	49.1	FP	56	Mgr-a	N-N-N	44Fh	S-S	2	12-12	N	N-GFP-N	F
Torrington, Conn.	28	288	288	59.4	None	....	....	Y-Y-Y	35½Sh	N-H	2‡	N-..	N	A-N-N	GU
Tucson, Ariz.	49†	727	627	218.3	A-L	697	PB-a	Y-Y-Y	40N	H-X	2	12-60	Y	G-FP-G	AFU
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	46	734	679	139.9	A-U	172	D-a	N-N-N	40Fh	S-X	2	15-45	Y[8]	FP-G-G	AFG
Tyler, Tex.	39	497	359	112.9	FP	98	S-a	N-N-N	44Fh	H-H	2	12-90	Y[6]	N-A-N	F
Union tp, N.J.	38	....	....	....	A	....	K-..	N-N-N	35N	N-N	2‡	15-..	Y	N-GFP-G	N
University City, Mo.	40	261	261	70.1	A	225	Mgr-a-l	Y-Y-N	41Sh	T-S	2	12-60	Y	FP-N-G	N
Vallejo, Calif.	35†	429	298	142.0	A	383	Mgr-a	Y-Y-Y	40N	T-T	2	12-48	N	A-N-N	U
Valley Stream, N.Y.	27	148	148	43.2	....	....	....	...	...	..-..	..	..-..	..	N-A-N	U
Vancouver, Wash.	42	293	246	87.6	FP	95	....	Y-Y-..	40N	T-T	2	10-..	N	N-A-N	A
Vicksburg, Miss.	28	300	241	58.1	FP	70	M-a	N-N-N	40Sh	..-..	2	..-..	Y[6]	GFP-N-N	N
Vineland, N.J.	30	....	....	....	A	....	S-a	...	37½N	S-X	2‡	15-..	Y[8]	N-A-N	U
Waltham, Mass.	47	612	547	173.1	....	....	....	...	35N	S-X	3	N-..	Y	A-N-N	F
Warren, Ohio	50	432	355	147.6	A	....	....	...	37½Fh	N-S	2‡	15-90	Y	FP-G-N	FU
Warwick, R.I.	43	371	341	81.2	None	....	D-a	...	35N	T-H	2	12-30	Y	P-N-G	N
Warwick, Va.	40	290	290	63.6	None	None	....	Y-Y-Y	40N	N-S	2‡	12-90	Y	N-N-A	F
Washington, Pa.	26	127	127	34.0	FP	....	....	...	40Fh	S-S	2	10-30	Y[7]	FP-N-N	FG

Watertown t, Mass. . .	37	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	A-L	375	. . . .	Y-Y-N	37½N	N-X	2‡	15-90	N	N-A-N	A
Watertown, N.Y. . . .	34	503	428	120.7	A-U	200	S-..	Y-Y-Y	37½Sh	S-X	2	12-180	N	N-A-N	AFU
Waukegan, Ill.	39	256[20]	230[20]	69.1[20]	FP	. . . .	M-a	. . .	38Fh	N-H	2	15-15	..	FP-G-N	AF
Wausau, Wis.	30	318	293	82.0	None	None	. . . .	N-Y-N	41½Fh	T-..	2	12-30	H	N-A-N	AF
Wauwatosa, Wis. . . .	33	419	399	141.0	A	370	PM-a	Y-N-N	40N	T-T	2‡	10-50	Y	N-A-A	AU
West Allis, Wis. . . .	43	630	610	51.3	A	589	PB-a-fp	Y-Y-N	40Sh	T-T	2‡	12-90	Y[6]	N-A-A	AF
W. Hartford t, Conn. .	44	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	None	. . . .	Mgr-a-l	N-N-N	35N	T-S	2‡	. . -. .	Y	A-N-N	N
West Haven t, Conn. . .	32	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	40N	N-N	2	14-. .	N	N-N-N	A
West New York, N.J. .	38	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	A	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	40N	N-N	2	6-12	Y	N-GFP-N	FU
West Orange, N.J. . .	29	242	242	83.4	A	240	K-a	Y-Y-N	35N	T-..	2‡	15-. .	N	N-GFP-G	AF
W. Palm Beach, Fla. .	43	444	444	118.5	A	440	PA-a	Y-Y-Y	40N	H-H	2	12-60	N	GFP-N-N	AFU
Weymouth t, Mass. . .	33	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	FPU	250	X-a	Y-Y-N	37N	T-H	2	15-90	N	A-N-N	AU
White Plains, N.Y. . .	43	673	645	216.7	A	600	PC-a	Y-Y-Y	35N	T-H	2‡	12-60	Y	N-FP-O	U
Wilkinsburg, Pa. . . .	31	347	165	96.0	FP	40	Mgr-a-p	N-N-N	38Fh	S-X	2‡	30-. .	Y[8]	A-N-N	FU
Williamsport, Pa. . . .	45	270	239	65.9	FP	110	K-a	N-N-N	38Fh	N-S	2	14-42	Y[7]	GFP-N-N	F
Wilmington, N.C. . . .	45	634	573	128.9	FP	168	Mgr-a	N-N-Y	37½N	N-S	2	10-120	Y	GFP-N-N	F
Minona, Minn.	25	191	180	51.6	None	None	. . . .	N-Y-N	40Sh	..-S	2‡	12-90	N	FP-G-N	AF
Woodbridge tp, N.J. . .	36	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	A	. . . .	S-a	Y-N-N	35N	..-S[17]	2	15-15	..	. . . .	F
Wyandotte, Mich.	37	903[20]	817[20]	220.4[20]	F	57	S-..	Y-Y-N	38½Sh	T-X	2	12-90	Y	A-N-N	AF
Yakima, Wash.	38	321	280	99.2	FP	150	. . . .	N-N-N	40N	N-..	2	12-24	N	G-FP-N	AF
Zanesville, Ohio . . .	41	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	S-..	. . .	44Fh	N-S	1‡	30-. .	..	FP-G-N	F
10,000 to 25,000															
Ada, Okla.	16	114	97	20.7	None	. . . .	Mgr-a	N-Y-N	44Fh	..-T	2	15-15	Y	F-N-G	N
Adrian, Mich.	18	345	326	82.5	FP	45	D-..	N-N-N	38½Fh	T-X	2	N-. .	Y	N-A-N	A
Albany, Calif.	18	91	91	29.0	FP	40	. . . .	N-..-N	37½N	N-H	2‡	12-90	Y	FP-G-G	U
Albany, Ore.	10	107	107	20.1	FP	29	Mgr-..	N-N-Y	40Sh	T-T	2	12-20	Y	N-A-A	F
Albemarle, N.C.	12	178	136	33.4	None	None	D-..	N-N-N	44Fh	N-S	1	7-. .	Y[9]	N-P-G	N
Albert Lea, Minn. . . .	14	113	106	29.8	None	. . . .	Mgr-a	Y-Y-Y	42½Sh	S-S	2	12-60	Y	FP-G-N	AU
Albion, Mich.	10	206[20]	198[20]	35.1[20]	None	None	. . . .	N-N-N	44Fh	N-S	2	0-0	Y	N-A-N	A
Alice, Tex.	16	117	93	25.2	None	None	Mgr-a	Y-Y-N	44Fh	N-S	2	. . -. .	N	N-N-N	N
Allen Park, Mich. . . .	12	121	108	42.7	FP	45	D-..	N-Y-Y	37N	H-X	2	13-100	N	A-N-N	AU
Alpena, Mich.	13	301	284	73.2	A	110	Mgr-a	Y-Y-Y	38Fh	N-S	2	10-30	H	A-N-N	AF
Ames, Iowa	23	343	259	75.7	A	200	D-..	Y-N-N	40N	T-H	2	12-90	Y	FPO-G-G	F
Amherst t, Mass. . . .	11	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	X-..	Y-Y-N	37½N	T-S	2	12-60	..	N-A-N	N
Anaheim, Calif.	22†	365	331	81.7	None	None	X-..	Y-Y-N	40N	T-H	2	12-30	Y	N-A-N	U
Anderson, S. C.	20	167	167	33.5	FP	68	X-..	N-Y-..	40Fh	..-S	2	10-30	Y[9]	F-P-G	N
Andover t, Mass. . . .	12	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	FP	45	. . . .	N-N-N	35½..	..-S	2	15-30	N	N-A-N	N
Annapolis, Md.	10	170	150	39.6	FP	55	D-..	Y-Y-Y	33Fh	N-S	2	15-45	Y	FP-G-N	N
Ansonia, Conn.	19	132	132	25.7	None	. . . .	D-..	N-N-N	32½Sh	S-S	2	N-. .	N	P-N-G	G
Antioch, Calif.	14†	107	98	28.6	A	75	Mgr-a	N-Y-N	40N	T-T	3	12-. .	Y	N-FP-G	A
Arcadia, Calif.	33†	198	171	66.8	A-L	170	. . . .	Y-Y-N	40N	S-S	2‡	12-30	N	N-A-N	U
Ardmore, Okla.	18	184	163	37.0	None	None	Mgr-a	N-Y-N	44Fh	N-N	2	N-. .	Y	FP-N-G	U
Arkansas City, Kan. . .	13	210	190	39.4	None	None	Mgr-..	Y-Y-N	44Fh	S-S	2	0-0	Y	N-N-A	N
Asbury Park, N.J. . . .	17	263	249	81.6	None	. . . .	Mgr-a	N-Y-N	36Sh	X-S	2‡	15-15	Y[10]	N-GFP-G	FU
Ashland, Wis.	11	167	148	29.4	FP	34	Mgr-a-fp	N-Y-N	38½Sh	T-X	2	N-. .	N	FP-GFP-GFP	AF
Athol t, Mass.	12	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	FP	68	C-a	Y-Y-N	40N	H-H	2	15-45	Y	N-A-N	N
Attleboro, Mass. . . .	24	306	294	84.9	FP	. . . .	M-a	N-N-N	40N	N-H	2	15-15	Y	N-A-N	AF

TABLE XI—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1955—Continued

City	Pop. 1950 (000 omitted)	Number of Employees Other Than School		Total Payroll For October, 1954 (in thousands)	Civil Service Board		Personnel Officer; Employees Served	Class. & Pay Plans, Service Ratings	Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay; Office—Skilled	No. Wks. Paid Vacation	No. Days Sick Leave—Cumulation	Hosp. and Surg. Insurance	Retirement Systems-Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
		Total	Gen'l Gov't Only		Emp. Groups Covered	No. of Emps.									
10,000 to 25,000—continued															
Auburn, Ala.	13	57	51	11.1	None	None	. . . .	N-Y-N	44Fh	N-S	2	30-. .	Y[8]	A-N-N	N
Auburn, Me.	23	177	177	32.4	FP	70	Mgr-a	Y-Y-N	37Sh	T-X	2	12-90	N	FP-G-N	AF
Aurora, Colo.	11	105	96	21.3	P	20	Mgr-..	Y-Y-Y	44Sh	T-S	2	12-90	N	FP-N-G	N
Austin, Minn.	23	284	197	83.6	FP	60	S-..	N-Y-N	40Sh	N-X	2‡	10-30	Y	N-FOP-N	F
Azusa, Calif.	15†	183	154	40.2	A	106	PC-a	Y-Y-Y	40N	H-H	2‡	12-12	Y	N-A-N	U
Bartlesville, Okla. . . .	19	179	138	40.4	None	None	Mgr-a-l	N-Y-N	40N	T-T	2	12-60	N	N-F-GP	G
Bastrop, La.	13	109	109	22.6	None	None	C-a	N-Y-N	40Sh	..-..	2	0-0	H[9]	P-N-N	U
Batavia, N.Y.	18	139	122	38.5	A	100	. . . .	N-Y-N	35Sh	N-S	2	12-90	H	N-G-O	AF
Bath, Me.	11	124	124	17.0	A	92	Mgr-..	N-Y-N	38Fh	T-S	2	N-. .	Y	N-N-A	N
Baytown, Tex.	23	146	117	44.5	FP	34	Mgr-a-pf	Y-Y-N	44Sh	S-H	2	12-90	Y[10]	N-A-N	F
Beacon, N.Y.	14	123	108	34.6	A-U	67	S-a	Y-N-N	35N	T-H	2	12-60	Y	N-A-N	N
Bell, Calif.	15	68	68	22.8	A	56	K-a	Y-Y-N	40N	T-S	2	6-. .	H	N-A-N	N
Bellaire, Ohio	13	80[20]	68[20]	12.4[20]	A	. . . .	X-..	N-Y-N	44Fh	N-S	2	. .-. .	Y	N-GFP-N	N
Bellaire, Tex.	10	89	78	28.1	None	None	Mgr-a	N-N-N	40Sh	N-S	2	. .-. .	N	N-N-N	N
Bemidji, Minn.	10	101	93	17.3	P	9	Mgr-..	N-N-N	44Fh	T-S	2	12-60	N	N-A-N	N
Bend, Ore.	11	91	70	27.5	F	13	Mgr-a	Y-Y-N	40Fh	T-S	2	12-60	Y	N-A-A	F
Benton Harbor, Mich. .	19	227	210	64.1	A	195	Mgr-a	N-Y-Y	38Fh	T-S	2‡	12-. .	Y	GFP-G-N	AF
Berea, Ohio	12	117	102	25.2	FPW	45	S-..	Y-Y-N	41½Sh	T-S	2	0-0	Y	FP-G-N	N
Berkley, Mich.	18	112	100	33.6	None	None	Mgr-a	Y-Y-N	37N	T-X	2‡	14-60	Y[9]	N-A-N	F
Berlin, N.H.	17	214	203	49.8	None	None	. . . .	N-N-N	35N	N-H	2‡	N-. .	Y[7]	N-A-N	AF
Berwick, Pa.	14	68	68	7.1	P	7	C-..	N-N-N	44Fh	..-..	2‡	6-18	N	P-N-G	N
Big Spring, Tex.	17	167	142	41.5	None	None	Mgr-a	N-N-N	45Fh	T-S	2	30-60	Y	F-G-N	N
Birmingham, Mich. . .	15	208	201	67.3	None	None	Mgr-a	Y-Y-N	40N	T-H	2‡	12-60	Y[10]	A-N-N	A
Bismarck, N.D.	19	170	148	50.2	A-L	120	S-..	Y-Y-Y	39Sh	S-S	2	12-60	Y	GFP-GFP-N	F
Bluefield, W. Va.	22	120	120	32.1	FP	50	Mgr-a	N-N-N	43Sh	N-H	2	30-30	Y	N-GFP-G	FG
Bogalusa, La.	18	136	182	45.3	FP	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	40Fh	H-H	2‡	. .-. .	N	G-FP-N	AF
Boone, Iowa	12	53	43	15.6	FP	25	. . . .	N-N-N	40Sh	T-H	2	10-3-	N	FP-G-G	AF
Borger, Tex.	18	113	88	25.9	None	None	S-a	N-N-N	44Fh	N-H	2	N-. .	Y	N-A-N	F
Boulder, Colo.	20	158	137	39.9	None	None	S-a	Y-Y-Y	40N	N-H	2‡	12-60	Y[7]	FP-G-N	FU
Bozeman, Mont.	11	74	59	20.8	FP	22	Mgr-a	N-N-N	44Fh	N-..	3	15-30	Y	FP-G-N	F
Braddock, Pa.	16	118	100	21.0	FP	37	. . . .	N-Y-N	44Sh	N-S	2‡	12-. .	Y[8]	FP-N-G	F
Bradenton, Fla.	14	169	144	35.8	None	. . . .	. . . .	N-Y-N	44Fh	N-X	2	30. . .	Y[10]	G-F-N	N
Bradford, Pa.	17	167	148	40.0	FP	53	. . . .	N-N-N	40N	..-H	2	14-. .	Y	A-N-N	AFU
Brainerd, Minn.	13	143	103	29.0	FP	21	C-..	N-N-N	40Sh	N-X	2	12-90	Y	P-GF-N	A
Braintree t, Mass. . .	23	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	P	40	X-a	Y-Y-Y	40N	N-N	2	. .-. .	N	N-A-N	AF
Brattleboro t, Vt. . . .	12	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	None	None	Mgr-..	N-N-N	38Sh	N-H	2	N-. .	Y[9]	N-N-A	N
Brawley, Calif.	13†	95[19]	. . . .	30.8[19]	None	None	Mgr-..	Y-Y-Y	40N	..-T	2	12-60	Y[8]	N-N-F	N

Bridgeton, N.J.	18	131	120	30.8	A	100	. . . .	Y-Y-N	38Sh	T-S	2‡	15-. .	H	N-A-A	N
Bristol t, R.I.	12	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	None	None	D-..	N-N-N	30N	N-S	2	N-. .	Y	P-N-GF	N
Bristol, Tenn.	17	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	None	. . . .	. . . .	N-N-N	44Fh	S-S	2	15-. .	Y	N-A-N	N
Bristol, Va.	16	185	122	47.4	None	None	Mgr-a	N-N-N	40Fh	N-S	2‡	12-45	Y[6]	N-N-A	N
Brownwood, Tex. . . .	13	168	150	29.2	FP	42	S-a	N-N-N	44Sh	S-S	2	15-90	Y[6]	N-G-N	F
Brunswick, Ga.	18	277	277	51.3	None	None	Mgr-a	N-N-N	37½N	T-H	2	15-45	Y[8]	GFP-P-N	N
Brunswick t, Me. . . .	11	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	FP	25	Mgr-a	N-Y-N	37Sh	S-H	2	14-30	Y	N-A-N	A
Bryan, Tex.	18	220	155	51.0	None	None	Mgr-a	N-N-Y	44Fh	S-T	2	12-12	N	N-A-N	N
Burlingame, Calif. . .	20	165	153	52.6	A	149	K-a	Y-Y-N	40N	T-T	2‡	15-90	Y	N-A-N	U
Burlington, N.C. . . .	25	258	258	66.9	None	None	Mgr-..	Y-Y-N	40N	N-S	2	12-210	Y[8]	N-G-N	N
Cadillac, Mich.	10	109	102	25.2	None	None	Mgr-..	N-Y-N	44Sh	N-S	2	12-30	Y[8]	N-N-A	AF
Camden, Ark.	11	103	91	16.1	FP	18	. . . .	N-N-N	44Fh	N-S	2	. .-. .	Y	FP-N-G	N
Campbell, Ohio	13	107	94	20.0	FP	36	S-a	N-Y-N	40Fh	S-S	2‡	0-0	N	N-A-N	N
Canonsburg, Pa.	12	79	79	13.0	P	14	K-a-p	Y-Y-N	40N	S-H	2	30-30	N	P-N-G	. . . .
Canton, Ill.	12	56	48	15.3	None	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	44Fh	T-H	2‡	10-. .	N	FP-G-N	N
Cape Girardeau, Mo. .	22	115	115	19.2	None	. . . .	D-..	N-Y-N	44Fh	T-T	2	14-. .	N	N-N-N	FU
Carbondale, Ill.	11	69	55	14.0	None	None	C-..	N-N-N	44Sh	..-S	2	12-12	Y	N-A-N	A
Carbondale, Pa.	16	58	58	12.0	FP	18	K-a	N-Y-N	44Fh	S-S	2	12-. .	Y[6]	FPO-N-N	N
Carlisle, Pa.	17	72	61	2.2	P	12	Mgr-a-fp	Y-N-N	44Fh	N-X	1	30-. .	H	P-N-G	N
Carnegie, Pa.	12	52	52	12.7	FP	21	C-..	N-Y-N	40Fh	N-X	2	15-. .	H	FP-N-N	F
Carthage, Mo.	11	196	152	34.9	None	None	. . . .	N-N-N	40Sh	..-S	0	0-0	Y[8]	N-N-A	N
Centralia, Ill.	14	87	64	23.6	None	None	. . . .	N-Y-N	44Sh	X-H	2	10-10	H	FP-G-N	F
Cheltenham tp, Pa. . .	23	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	P	40	Mgr-..	N-N-N	33Sh	N-N	2‡	14-. .	Y[6]	GP-N-GP	N
Chickasha, Okla. . . .	16	117	100	21.0	None	None	. . . .	N-N-..	44Fh	N-S	2	6-18	Y	N-F-GP	N
Chico, Calif.	12	152	152	33.9	A	. . . .	Mgr-a	Y-Y-Y	40N	T-T	2	12-60	Y[8]	N-N-A	FU
Chula Vista, Calif. . .	26 †	158	158	50.1	A	140	PC-a	Y-Y-Y	40N	T-T	3	12-45	Y[8]	N-A-N	U
Claremont, N.H. . . .	13	121	114	25.3	A	100	Mgr-a	Y-Y-N	35N	T-X	2‡	15-90	N	N-A-N	N
Clarksdale, Miss. . .	17	216	168	46.5	None	. . . .	D-..	N-N-N	44Fh	N-..	2	. .-. .	Y	FP-G-N	N
Clayton, Mo.	16	136	136	34.0	None	None	M-a	N-N-N	41Fh	N-H	2	12-12	Y	FP-N-G	N
Clearwater, Fla. . . .	16	342	286	118.7	A	340	PB-a	Y-N-N	35N	..-S	2	15-60	H	A-N-O	FU
Cleburne, Tex.	13	92	74	17.4	FP	72	Mgr-a	Y-Y-Y	44Fh	N-S	1	15-90	N	FP-G-O	F
Clovis, N.M.	17	66	66	16.0	None	None	Mgr-a	N-Y-Y	44Fh	T-S	...	15-15	H[10]	N-N-N	N
Coatesville, Pa.	14	89	78	15.2	P	. . . .	. . . .	..-N-N	33Sh	T-T	2	10-. .	Y	GP-N-N	N
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho .	12	83	83	19.8	FP	23	D-..	N-N-N	38Fh	N-S	2	15-15	Y[6]	P-F-N	AF
College Park, Md. . . .	11	49	49	. . . .	None	None	M-a	N-N-Y	44Fh	N-N	2	15-60	N	N-N-A	N
Colton, Calif.	15 †	154	135	44.6	A-L	80	K-..	Y-Y-Y	40N	N-S	2	12-30	Y	N-A-N	N
Columbia, Pa.	12	50	50	6.7	P	9	. . . .	N-Y-N	44Fh	N-..	2	15-15	N	P-N-N	N
Columbia, Tenn. . . .	11	174	104	37.3	A-U	28	Mgr-a	Y-Y-N	48F	N-N	2	. .-. .	N	N-N-A	N
Concord, N.C.	16	178	129	40.7	None	None	K-a	N-Y-N	42Fh	N-S	2	12-60	Y[8]	N-GFP-N	N
Conneaut, Ohio	10	94	72	21.2	A	50	S-..	Y-Y-Y	40Fh	T-S	2‡	15-90	Y	FP-G-N	F
Connellsville, Pa. . . .	13	73	73	15.9	FP	. . . .	. . . .	N-..-N	40Sh	N-S	2	15-15	H[6]	FP-N-N	N
Connersville, Ind. . .	16	107	90	26.3	None	None	. . . .	Y-Y-N	40Fh	S-S	2	N-. .	Y	N-FP-N	G
Coral Gables, Fla. . . .	20	493	446	133.6	A-U	350	K-..	N-N-N	41N	T-S	2‡	12-60	Y	A-N-N	FU
Coraopolis, Pa.	10	87	77	15.5	P	10	K-a	N-N-N	37½N	N-S	2‡	10-10	H[6]	P-N-G	G
Corning, N.Y.	18	189	163	41.7	A	150	S-a	Y-Y-Y	40N	N-X	2‡	12-60	N	N-FP-N	AFU
Corona, Calif.	11†	123	123	27.7	None	None	Mgr-a	Y-Y-N	40N	N-S	2	12-60	..	N-N-A	A
Coronado, Calif. . . .	17†	112	112	36.2	A	105	S-a	Y-Y-Y	40N	T-T	3	12-110	Y	A-N-N	U
Cortland, N.Y.	18	118	105	29.0	A	. . . .	PX-a	Y-N-N	38Fh	T-S	2	N-. .	N	N-A-N	F

TABLE XI—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1955—Continued

City	Pop. 1950 (000 omitted)	Number of Employees Other Than School		Total Payroll For October, 1954 (in thousands)	Civil Service Board		Personnel Officer; Employees Served	Class. & Pay Plans, Service Ratings	Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay; Office—Skilled	No. Wks. Paid Vacation	No. Days Sick Leave—Cumulation	Hosp. and Surg. Insurance	Retirement Systems-Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
		Total	Gen'l Gov't Only		Emp. Groups Covered	No. of Emps.									
10,000 to 25,000—continued															
Corvallis, Ore.	16	104	85	28.3	None	None	D-..	N-N-N	42Fh	T-T	2	10-30	Y	N-A-A	N
Coshocton, Ohio	12	91	79	20.6	FP	....	S-..	..-Y-..	45Fh	N-X	2	15-90	N	N-GFP-N	AF
Crawfordsville, Ind.	13	176	123	42.8	None	None	D-..	N-Y-N	40Fh	N-H	2‡	N-..	N	FP-G-N	N
Crowley, La.	13	96	96	19.6	None	None	....	N-Y-N	39Fh	S-H	2	30-30	Y[8]	N-P-N	N
Culver City, Calif.	28†	256	223	94.1	A	215	S-a	Y-Y-Y	40N	T-T	2	12-40	N	N-A-N	U
Daly City, Calif.	24†	174	158	40.3	A	81	S-a	Y-Y-N	37½N	N-H	2‡	12-90	Y[6]	N-A-N	U
Danvers t, Mass.	16	....	....	....	FP	30	....	N-Y-N	40N	H-H	2	15-75	Y	N-A-N	AU
Darby, Pa.	13	51	51	9.5	None	None	....	N-Y-N	40N	N-H	2	10-..	N	N-P-G	U
Darien t, Conn.	12	....	....	....	None	None	....	Y-Y-..	40Fh	..-..	2	..-..	H	P-G-N	N
Decatur, Ga.	22	155	155	33.6	None	None	Mgr-a	N-N-N	40N	T-S	2‡	..-..	Y	G-P-N	N
Delaware, Ohio	12	103	89	20.0	FP	20	Mgr-a	Y-N-N	41Fh	T-H	2	15-90	H	FP-G-N	F
Del Rio, Tex.	14	82	57	13.9	None	None	K-a	N-N-Y	44Fh	N-N	2	0-0	N	N-N-N	N
Denison, Tex.	18	154	130	34.7	FP	44	K-a	Y-Y-Y	44Fh	N-S	2	N-..	Y	N-GFP-N	F
Des Plaines, Ill.	21†	111	95	29.4	A	69	K-..	Y-N-N	40Fh	S-H	2‡	30-..	Y	N-GFP-N	N
Dixon, Ill.	12	....	....	....	FP	....	....	N-N-N	41Sh	S-..	2	..-..	..	GFP-N-N	U
Dodge City, Kan.	11	98	86	24.9	None	None	....	N-Y-N	41Fh	T-T	2	..-..	Y	N-N-A	F
Donora, Pa.	12	96	96	17.5	P	16	K-a	N-Y-N	44Sh	T-X	1‡	15-15	Y	P-N-A	G
Dormont, Pa.	13	47	47	14.2	P	12	Mgr-a	N-Y-N	40N	H-H	2	..-..	N	P-N-G	N
Dover, N.H.	16	281	266	53.7	A	....	M-a	Y-Y-N	35N	N-N	2	12-60	H	N-GFP-N	A
Downers Grove, Ill.	14†	87	82	16.8	FP	15	....	N-N-N	40Fh	N-S	2	..-..	Y	FP-G-N	N
Du Bois, Pa.	11	63	56	12.2	P	....	....	...	..Fh	..-H	2	..-..	..	P-N-G	..
Dumont, N.J.	13	91	91	18.2	None	None	M-a	N-N-N	32½N	..-..	2‡	..-..	Y	N-GP-N	N
Duncan, Okla.	15	164	137	33.4	None	None	Mgr-..	N-N-N	44Fh	S-..	2	30-..	N	N-FP-N	U
Dunkirk, N.Y.	18	192	135	59.4	A	....	K-a	Y-Y-N	40Fh	N-S	2	12-..	Y	N-FPO-O	N
Dunmore, Pa.	20	72	72	17.3	None	None	....	N-N-N	36N	N-S	2	..-..	N	P-NOG	N
Durant, Okla.	11	87[19]	72[19]	12.7[19]	None	None	K-..	N-N-N	44Fh	N-S	2	0-0	N	N-F-G	N
East Detroit, Mich.	21	180	169	46.1	A	115	Mgr-a	N-Y-N	38½N	T-H	2	12-60	N	A-N-A	N
Easthampton t, Mass.	11	....	....	....	A-L	57	S-a-l	Y-Y-N	36N	T-H	2	N-..	Y	A-N-N	N
East Lansing, Mich.	20	108	98	32.7	None	None	S-a	N-Y-N	40N	T-S	2	10-30	Y	N-A-N	A
East Moline, Ill.	14	59	53	17.7	FP	24	Mgr-..	Y-Y-N	44Fh	N-S	2	12-75	Y	FP-G-N	F
Edinburg, Tex.	12	143	122	20.4	None	None	K-a	N-N-N	44Fh	T-S	2	14-..	Y	N-N-N	N
El Centro, Calif.	15†	163	149	49.2	None	None	Mgr-a-l	Y-Y-N	40N	T-T	2	12-12	Y[9]	N-A-N	U
El Cerrito, Calif.	22†	108	108	33.4	A	83	Mgr-a	Y-Y-Y	37½N	S-H	2‡	14-60	Y	A-N-N	U
El Dorado, Ark.	23	131	131	27.1	FP	49	....	N-Y-N	40N	N-N	2	2-..	N	N-FP-G	N
El Dorado, Kan.	11	128	109	32.9	None	None	Mgr-a	N-Y-N	44Fh	S-S	1‡	7-56	Y	F-N-G	..
Elizabethton, Tenn.	11	138	77	26.0	None	None	Mgr-a	N-Y-N	44Sh	T-S	2	12-12	Y[7]	N-N-A	N
Elmhurst, Ill.	28†	119	107	35.0	None	None	Mgr-..	N-N-N	34Fh	S-..	2	..-..	Y	P-G-N	N

Elmwood Park, Ill. . .	22†	100	92	24.3	FP	35	Mgr-a	N-Y-N	35Sh	N-H	2‡	N-. .	N	FP-G-N	N
El Reno, Okla.	11	87	76	18.2	None	None	Mgr-a	N-N-N	44 Fh	N-N	2	14-14	Y	FP-N-GP	N
Elwood, Ind.	11	94	80	19.9	None	None	M-a	N-Y-N	40 Fh	N-N	2	14-. .	Y	G-N-N	N
Emporia, Kan.	16	122	89	23.8	None	None	Mgr-a	N-Y-N	44 Fh	S-S	2	15-30	N	FP-N-G	F
Endicott, N.Y.	20	351	339	78.6	. . . .	None	. . . .	N-N-N	37½N	N-S	2‡	12-150	Y	N-A-N	N
Enfield t, Conn.	15	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	None	None	S-..	N-N-N	40N	T-H	2	. .-. .	Y	P-N-G	N
Englewood, Colo. . . .	17	94	75	22.7	None	. . . .	Mgr-a	Y-Y-N	44 Fh	N-S	2	12-24	N	FP-N-G	N
Englewood, N.J.	23	281	281	76.5	None	None	S-A-fp	N-N-N	37N	N-S	2‡	N-. .	H	N-GFP-G	N
Escanaba, Mich.	15	202	180	54.1	A-L	142	S-a-l	Y-Y-N	40N	X-X	1‡	10-65	Y[6]	N-A-N	AF
Evergreen Park, Ill. . .	16†	59	53	10.2	None	None	. . . .	N-N-N	40 Fh	N-S	2	0-0	N	N-GP-N	N
Faribault, Minn.	16	118	108	27.3	FP	33	. . . .	N-Y-N	40 Fh	N-S	2	21-63	N	N-GFP-N	F
Farrell, Pa.	14	80	80	18.2	PF	30	K-a	N-Y-N	44 Fh	S-S	2	14-. .	Y	FP-N-G	G
Fayetteville, Ark. . . .	17	176	153	32.8	FP	24	M-a	Y-Y-N	44 Fh	S-S	2	0-0	N	FP-N-G	G
Fergus Falls, Minn. . .	13	120	105	24.5	P	10	X-P	N-N-N	44 Fh	N-S	2‡	. .-. .	Y	N-A-N	A
Ferguson, Mo.	12	83	83	18.6	None	None	Mgr-a-l	N-N-N	40Sh	N-S	2	N-. .	N	FP-N-G	N
Findlay, Ohio	24	162	135	37.9	A	145	S-..	N-Y-N	40 Fh	N-T	2‡	15-90	N	FP-O-N	F
Floral Park, N.Y. . . .	15	102	102	30.4	A	90	K-a	Y-Y-N	35N	S-S	2‡	30-. .	Y	N-GP-O	N
Florence, Ala.	24	453	322	94.2	FP	51	D-..	Y-Y-N	40 Fh	S-H	2	15-. .	Y	N-N-A	F
Florence, S.C.	23	221	206	52.6	FP	75	Mgr-a	N-Y-N	45 Fh	T-X	2	12-60	Y	N-GP-N	N
Forest Park, Ill.	15	93	83	26.6	FP	32	K-..	N-..-..	40Sh	S-X	3	N-. .	Y	N-GFP-N	. .
Fort Collins, Colo. . .	15	165[20]	100[20]	40.0[20]	None	None	Mgr-a	N-N-N	45 Fh	N-T	2	14-. .	Y[8]	FP-N-G	N
Fort Lee, N.J.	12	106	106	21.0	A	. . . .	. . . .	Y-Y-Y	40N	N-H	2	. .-. .	Y	N-A-A	N
Fort Madison, Iowa . .	15	82	67	21.2	FP	27	D-..	Y-Y-N	44Sh	N-S	2	12-12	Y	N-GFP-G	AF
Fort Pierce, Fla. . . .	14	219	161	57.2	A-U	125	K-a	N-N-Y	40 Fh	..-..	2	12-. .	Y	A-N-N	N
Fort Scott, Kan.	10	76	59	15.0	FP	24	. . . .	Y-..-..	40N	S-S	2	5-. .	Y	FP-N-G	F
Fort Thomas, Ky. . . .	11	64	64	15.2	FP	19	S-a	N-N-N	40Sh	T-X	2‡	10-50	Y	FP-N-G	A
Frankfort, Ky.	12	142	90	29.8	FP	40	. . . .	N-Y-N	48 Fh	..-..	2	N-. .	Y	N-N-N	. .
Fredericksburg, Va. .	12	158	143	35.7	None	None	Mgr-a	N-N-N	40Sh	N-S	2	N-. .	N	N-N-A	N
Freeport, Ill.	22	152[20]	122[20]	37.3[20]	FP	46	M-..	..-Y-N	38 Fh	N-S	2‡	12-. .	..	N-GFP-N	N
Fremont, Ohio	17	118	94	33.9	FP	39	S-..	N-N-N	40 Fh	S-S	2	14-. .	Y	FP-O-N	F
Fulton, N.Y.	14	233	215	42.3	FP	45	. . . .	N-N-N	40Sh	N-S	2	14-. .	..	F-FP-N	N
Gainesville, Ga.	12	149	125	32.4	A	67	Mgr-a	Y-Y-N	44 Fh	S-S	2	15-45	Y	FPO-P-G	A
Gainesville, Tex. . . .	11	92	76	17.9	None	None	Mgr-a	N-N-Y	44 Fh	T-S	1	7-7	Y[8]	N-A-N	N
Garden City, Kan. . . .	14	110	94	23.5	None	. . . .	Mgr-a	Y-Y-Y	44 Fh	T-S	2‡	12-30	Y	N-N-A	N
Garden City, N.Y. . . .	14	233	208	78.4	None	. . . .	D-..	N-Y-Y	35N	T-T	2‡	. .-. .	Y	N-A-N	N
Gardner, Mass.	20	260	218	52.2	None	. . . .	. . . .	N-N-N	40N	N-H	2	15-60	N	A-N-N	U
Garland, Tex.	11	181	118	53.0	None	None	Mgr-a	Y-Y-Y	44 Fh	H-H	2	12-. .	Y[8]	N-A-N	U
Gastonia, N.C.	23	340	268	75.7	A-U	224	S-a	Y-Y-Y	44 Fh	H-H	2	15-75	H	N-A-N	N
Girard, Ohio	10	107	79	18.7	FP	32	. . . .	N-Y-N	45 Fh	S-S	1‡	15-90	Y	FP-G-N	A
Glens Falls, N.Y. . . .	20	225	196	51.5	FP	50	. . . .	..-Y-..	35N	..-..	2	30-. .	H	N-A-N	N
Gloversville, N.Y. . . .	24	184	165	39.0	A	70	. . . .	Y-N-N	37N	N-..	3	15-30	N	N-FPO-G	U
Goldsboro, N.C.	21	183	159	38.3	None	None	Mgr-a	N-N-N	40 Fh	S-H	2	15-. .	N	N-A-N	N
Goshen, Ind.	13	126	90	35.2	None	None	D-..	N-N-N	40 Fh	T-S	2‡	. .-. .	Y	FP-N-O	A
Grand Island, Neb. . .	23	236	168	54.3	None	None	D-..	N-Y-N	44 Fh	N-S	2	12-36	N	F-N-G	AF
Grand Junction, Colo. .	15	174	162	41.4	None	None	Mgr-a	N-N-Y	42Sh	N-X	2‡	12-90	Y	FP-N-G	F
Grand Prairie, Tex. .	15	142	124	40.2	None	None	K-a	N-Y-N	44Sh	S-X	2‡	. .-. .	Y	F-A-N	N
Great Bend, Kan.	13	80	80	17.6	None	None	Mgr-a	Y-Y-N	44 Fh	S-S	2‡	7-30	Y	N-N-A	N
Greeley, Colo.	20	167	121	45.2	FP	50	Mgr-a	N-N-N	44Sh	N-S	2	12-12	H[8]	N-FP-G	AF

TABLE XI—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1955—Continued

City	Pop. 1950 (000 omitted)	Number of Employees Other Than School		Total Payroll For October, 1954 (in thousands)	Civil Service Board		Personnel Officer; Employees Served	Class. & Pay Plans, Service Ratings	Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay; Office—Skilled	No. Wks. Paid Vacation	No. Days Sick Leave—Cumulation	Hosp. and Surg. Insurance	Retirement Systems-Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
		Total	Gen'l Gov't Only		Emp. Groups Covered	No. of Emps.									
10,000 to 25,000—continued															
Greenville, N.C.	17	302	157	60.4	None	None	Mgr-..	N-Y-N	44Fh	N-S	2	14-. .	Y	N-A-N	N
Greenville, Tex.	15	175	110	41.1	FP	48	S-fp	N-Y-N	44Fh	N-H	2	12-12	Y	F-GP-N	F
Greenwood, S.C.	14	191	120	40.8	None	None	Mgr-a	N-N-N	44Fh	N-N	2	. .-78	Y[9]	N-A-N	N
Griffin, Ga.	14	198	149	46.8	None	None	Mgr-a	Y-Y-N	40Fh	T-T	2	. .-. .	Y[8]	A-N-N	N
Gr. Pte. Park, Mich. .	13	120	115	45.0	A	120	Mgr-a	Y-Y-Y	40N	T-X	2	. .-. .	Y[6]	N-A-N	AF
Gr. Pte. Woods, Mich..	10	78[20]	74[20]	21.3[20]	None	None	. . . .	N-N-N	36½Sh	T-X	2	12-. .	Y	A-N-N	N
Guthrie, Okla.	10	77	70	15.3	None	None	Mgr-a	N-Y-N	44Sh	S-T	2	14-14	N	N-FP-G	N
Haddon tp, N.J.	12	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	None	None	. . . .	N-N-N	36N	N-S	2	5-10	H	N-A-N	N
Hanford, Calif.	10	91	91	25.8	None	. . . .	Mgr-a	Y-Y-Y	40N	S-S	2	12-96	Y[8]	N-A-N	U
Hannibal, Mo.	20	386	284	76.2	None	None	. . . .	N-Y-N	40Sh	N-S	2	5-30	N	FP-G-N	N
Hanover, Pa.	14	72	47	15.0	P	12	Mgr-a-pf	N-N-N	41Fh	N-X	1	. .-. .	N	P-N-G	N
Harlingen, Tex.	23	280	241	49.8	FP	54	S-a	N-N-N	44Fh	N-N	2	15-45	H	N-F-N	F
Harrison tp, Pa.	15	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	P	6	K-..	Y-Y-N	40Sh	N-S	2	10-20	Y[7]	P-N-G	N
Harrisonburg, Va. . .	11	168	130	35.1	None	None	Mgr-a	N-N-N	38Fh	N-S	2	15-45	N	N-A-A	N
Harvey, Ill.	21	106	86	31.8	A	90	. . . .	N-N-N	35Sh	S-X	2‡	30-90	Y[8]	N-A-N	F
Hastings, Neb.	20	188	128	47.7	A-F	. . . .	PB-a	Y-Y-N	44Fh	N-S	1‡	12-60	N	N-N-A	AF
Hawthorne, Calif. . . .	21†	132	117	42.1	A	105	S-a	Y-Y-Y	40N	N-S	2	12-90	N	N-A-N	U
Hayward, Calif.	24†	237	209	78.1	A	185	Mgr-a	Y-Y-Y	40N	T-T	2‡	12-90	Y	N-A-N	U
Hazel Park, Mich. . .	18	163	139	46.2	A	. . . .	Mgr-a	N-Y-N	41½Sh	T-S	2‡	10-. .	Y	A-N-N	AU
Helena, Mont.	18	149	135	40.4	FP	39	S-a	Y-Y-N	38Fh	N-T	2	15-60	Y	FP-G-N	AF
Henderson, Ky.	17	264[20]	158[20]	58.5[20]	A	135	C-..	Y-Y-Y	40Fh	N-H	2	12-60	N	A-N-N	F
Hermosa Beach, Calif.	14†	83	83	22.7	FP	23	S-..	N-N-N	40N	N-S	2	0-0	H	N-GFP-N	N
Hickory, N.C.	15	222	189	39.7	None	None	Mgr-a	N-N-N	40..	N-S	2	N-. .	Y[6]	N-A-N	N
Highland Park, Ill. . .	20†	109	101	35.9	A	. . . .	K-a	Y-Y-N	40Fh	T-T	2‡	15-45	Y[10]	FP-G-N	N
Highland Park, Tex. . .	11	97	85	28.5	None	None	S-a	N-N-N	44Fh	N-H	2	N-. .	Y	N-GF-N	N
Hillside tp, N.J.	21	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	A	123	. . . .	Y-Y-..	35N	T-S	2‡	15-. .	Y	N-GFP-N	F
Hingham t, Mass. . . .	11	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	FP	62	. . . .	Y-Y-N	35N	..-..	..‡	. .-. .	N	A-N-N	N
Hobart, Ind.	10	45	45	11.8	None	None	M-a	N-N-N	39Fh	N-X	2	. .-. .	N	FP-N-G	N
Hobbs, N.M.	14	144	118	40.9	None	None	Mgr-a	N-Y-N	41½Fh	N-..	2	12-24	Y	N-A-N	N
Holland, Mich.	16	358	300	82.3	None	None	Mgr-..	Y-Y-..	44Fh	S-H	2	12-60	N	N-A-N	AF
Hollywood, Fla.	14	325	290	85.8	FP	. . . .	Mgr-a	Y-Y-N	39Sh	S-S	2‡	12-30	Y	FP-N-G	N
Hopewell, Va.	10	191	191	34.9	None	None	Mgr-a	N-N-N	38Fh	T-S	2	30-. .	Y	N-N-N	N
Hopkinsville, Ky. . . .	13	148	75	35.0	FP	. . . .	M-..	N-N-N	40Fh	N-H	2	0-0	N	FP-N-G	N
Hornell, N.Y.	15	171	160	29.5	A	89	D-..	N-Y-N	40Fh	N-H	2	. .-. .	N	N-A-N	F
Houma, La.	12	151	103	33.9	None	None	S-a	N-N-N	44Fh	H-H	2	7-7	Y[8]	P-N-G	N

Hudson, N.Y.	12	103	99	18.7	A	40	D-..	N-N-N	40N	N-X	2	12-150	N	N-GFP-N	N
Huntsville, Ala.	16	310	195	70.1	None	. . . .	. . . .	N-N-N	40 Fh	N-H	2	N-..	N	N-A-N	N
Hyattsville, Md.	12	67	67	13.8	A	36	S-a	N-Y-N	44Sh	T-H	2‡	6-18	Y	N-A-N	G
Idaho Falls, Idaho . . .	19	310	247	80.8	FP	69	S-..	N-N-N	38 Fh	N-T	2	10-. .	Y[6]	P-F-G	A
Independence, Kan. . .	11	88	68	20.8	None	None	Mgr-..	N-Y-N	40N	N-H	2	. .-. .	Y	N-N-A	N
Indiana, Pa.	12	33	33	6.8	P	11	C-..	N-N-N	40Sh	T-T	2	12-. .	Y	P-N-G	N
Inkster, Mich.	17	105	95	39.5	None	None	Mgr-a	N-N-N	40N	N-H	2‡	12-50	Y[7]	PF-N-G	G
Ironton, Ohio	16	104	92	24.1	FP	36	Mgr-a	Y-Y-N	40Sh	N-H	2	15-90	Y	FP-G-N	F
Ironwood, Mich.	11	168	150	36.7	FP	33	K-..	Y-Y-Y	39 Fh	S-T	2‡	14-120	Y	A-N-N	AF
Jacksonville, Ill.	20	132	90	37.6	None	None	. . . .	N-N-N	45Sh	S-..	2	. .-. .	N	N-GFP-N	F
Janesville, Wis.	25	189	162	62.1	FP	66	Mgr-a-fp	N-N-N	40Sh	S-S	2‡	15-60	Y[6]	FPO-G-N	FG
Johnson City, N.Y. . .	19	117	105	27.0	A-WU	62	X-a	N-N-N	45 Fh	N-S	2	12-120	N	N-A-N	F
Johnston t, R.I.	13	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	None	None	M-a	N-N-N	38N	N-H	2	N-. .	H	N-N-GP	N
Johnstown, N.Y.	11	143	133	22.2	A-U	50	. . . .	Y-Y-N	42N	T-T	2	15-60	N	N-A-O	FU
Junction City, Kan. . .	13	168	149	30.7	None	None	Mgr-a	Y-Y-N	41Sh	N-H	2	12-90	Y	FP-N-G	N
Kearney, Neb.	12	97	79	19.8	None	None	Mgr-a	N-N-N	41 Fh	T-T	2‡	N-. .	N	N-N-A	U
Kennewick, Wash. . . .	10	78	61	14.5	FP	20	. . . .	N-N-N	40N	..-S	2	12-12	..	F-N-GP	N
Kent, Ohio	12	98	91	16.3	A	40	. . . .	N-N-N	40 Fh	N-H	2‡	15-90	Y	N-A-N	F
Kingsport, Tenn.	20	232	184	50.3	None	. . . .	Mgr-a	Y-Y-N	40N	N-S	2	10-. .	Y	N-A-N	N
Kingston, Pa.	21	163	163	18.9	FP	28	K-..	N-Y-N	40N	N-N	2	30-. .	Y[6]	P-N-GF	N
Kingsville, Tex.	17	109[20]	79[20]	19.9[20]	None	None	Mgr-..	N-N-N	44 Fh	H-H	2	. .-. .	Y[6]	N-N-N	N
Kinston, N.C.	18	241	170	57.5	None	None	Mgr-..	N-N-N	40 Fh	N-S	2	12-60	Y	A-A-N	N
Kirkwood, Mo.	19	205	169	56.4	None	None	. . . .	N-N-N	40Sh	H-X	2‡	15-50	Y	FP-N-G	N
Klamath Falls, Ore. .	16	140	140	35.5	FP	50	S-..	N-Y-N	43Sh	S-S	2	12-. .	N	N-O-G	AF
La Grange, Ill.	13†	86	76	25.6	None	None	S-..	N-N-N	40Sh	N-S	2‡	. .-. . .	Y[8]	FP-G-N	U
Lakewood tp, N.J. . . .	11	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	A	. . . .	. . . .	N-N-N	40N	H-..	2‡	15-. .	Y	N-GFP-N	U
La Mesa, Calif.	16†	100	100	26.5	None	. . . .	Mgr-..	Y-Y-N	40N	T-T	2	12-180	Y[9]	N-A-N	N
Lamesa, Tex.	11	68	56	16.1	None	None	Mgr-..	N-Y-Y	44 Fh	T-T	2	15-30	Y[10]	N-A-N	N
Lancaster, Ohio	24	352	291	76.0	A	. . . .	. . . .	N-N-N	40Sh	N-S	2	14-. .	N	N-A-N	AF
La Porte, Ind.	20†	159	144	43.5	None	None	. . . .	N-N-N	40Sh	N-X	2	. .-. .	Y	FP-N-G	F
Laramie, Wyo.	16	85	77	24.5	FP	31	Mgr-..	Y-Y-N	38 Fh	N-S	2	14-. .	Y	P-F-G	FU
Las Vegas, Nev.	25	435	435	. . . .	A	403	S-a	Y-Y-Y	40N	T-T	2‡	12-30	Y	N-A-N	FU
Latrobe, Pa.	12	78	55	20.0	P	13	. . . .	N-N-N	38 F	N-S	1‡	30-. .	N	N-N-A	N
Lawrence, Kan.	23	311	279	61.5	None	None	Mgr-a	Y-Y-N	44 Fh	S-S	2	15-30	N	FP-N-G	N
Leominster, Mass. . .	24	285	258	109.6	A-L	243	S-a	N-N-N	36½Sh	N-H	2	10-30	Y	A-N-N	N
Lewiston, Idaho	13	117	102	32.4	FP	. . . .	. . . .	N-N-..	44 Fh	S-S	2‡	. .-. .	Y[9]	N-F-GP	AF
Lewistown, Pa.	14	97	72	19.2	P	16	Mgr-a-p	N-Y-Y	44 Fh	S-S	2	12-30	Y	P-N-G	N
Lexington t, Mass. . . .	17	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	P	26	. . . .	N-N-N	35N	N-H	2	10-. .	N	FP-G-N	AU
Lexington, N.C.	14	192	140	44.5	None	None	X-a	N-Y-N	44 Fh	T-S	2	10-20	Y[7]	N-P-GF	N
Lincoln, Ill.	14	57	57	13.9	FP	20	X-fp	N-N-N	38 Fh	N-S	1	N-. .	Y	FP-G-N	N
Lodi, Calif.	17†	202	177	61.0	A	151	Mgr-a	Y-Y-Y	40N	H-H	2	12-120	Y[8]	A-N-N	U
Logan, Utah	17	127	90	33.9	FP	32	. . . .	N-..-N	40 Fh	N-H	2	12-21	Y	P-F-G	U
Long Beach, N.Y. . . .	16	275	259	85.9	A	200	PA-a	Y-Y-N	40N	T-S	3	15-150	Y	N-A-N	FU
Longview, Tex.	25	175	138	42.9	None	None	K-a	N-Y-Y	44Sh	..-..	2	10-30	N	N-A-N	N
Longview, Wash.	20	157	135	46.2	FP	52	M-a	Y-Y-N	38Sh	N-..	2	7-7	Y	F-G-N	F
Lufkin, Tex.	15	127	109	28.1	None	None	Mgr-a	N-N-N	44Sh	N-S	2	30-30	Y[9]	N-A-N	A
Lynbrook, N.Y.	17	124	124	43.3	A	. . . .	X-..	N-N-N	40N	N-S	2‡	. .-. .	H	N-A-N	U
Lyndhurst tp, N.J. . . .	20	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	None	None	D-..	N-N-N	40 Fh	T-S	2‡	. .-. .	Y	P-N-G	N

TABLE XI—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1955—Continued

City	Pop. 1950 (000 omitted)	Number of Employees Other Than School		Total Payroll For October, 1954 (in thousands)	Civil Service Board		Personnel Officer; Employees Served	Class. & Pay Plans, Service Ratings	Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay; Office—Skilled	No. Wks. Paid Vacation	No. Days Sick Leave—Cumulation	Hosp. and Surg. Insurance	Retirement Systems-Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
		Total	Gen'l Gov't Only		Emp. Groups Covered	No. of Emps.									
10,000 to 25,000—continued															
McAlester, Okla.	18	116	96	21.9	None	None	Mgr-a	Y-Y-Y	44 Fh	T-T	2	15-60	Y[8]	N-FP-G	N
McAllen, Tex.	20	293	268	41.4	None	None	....	N-N-N	41 Fh	N-H	2	7-21	N	N-F-GP	N
McComb, Miss.	10	97	76	14.6	None	None	....	...	40 Fh	N-..	1‡	6-..	N	FP-N-G	..
McKinney, Tex.	11	....	....	....	None	None	D-..	N-N-N	44S	S-S	2‡	..-..	H	N-GFP-N	N
Macomb, Ill.	11	68	55	12.7	None	None	D-..	N-Y-N	44Sh	N-..	2	6-..	N	N-G-N	A
Madera, Calif.	13†	126	113	34.5	None	None	Mgr-a	N-N-N	40Sh	N-T	2	12-30	Y[8]	N-N-A	N
Madison, N.J.	10	113	81	25.3	None	None	....	Y-Y-N	40N	S-H	2‡	12-84	Y	N-GP-G	N
Madisonville, Ky.	11	92	74	21.0	FP	18	....	N-..-..	40 Fh	S-S	2	7-..	H	FP-G-N	N
Mahanoy City, Pa.	11	65	65	6.5	P	6	....	N-N-N	...	..-..	..	..-..	N	P-N-G	N
Mamaroneck, N.Y.	15	108	108	33.8	A	....	Mgr-a-p	Y-N-N	40N	N-H	2‡	10-30	N	P-GFP-N	U
Manhattan, Kan.	19	122	106	26.7	A	110	Mgr-a	N-Y-Y	44 Fh	..-S	2	6-18	N	FP-N-G	N
Manhattan Bch., Calif.	26†	190	154	49.9	A	134	Mgr-a	N-Y-N	40N	H-H	2	12-60	..	N-A-N	U
Mankato, Minn.	19	169	153	47.1	FP	55	Mgr-a	N-Y-N	44 Fh	T-H	2	12-30	N	FP-G-N	AF
Marietta, Ga.	21	....	....	....	FP	57	D-..	N-N-N	40Sh	H-..	2	6-12	Y	N-N-N	N
Marinette, Wis.	14	104	91	28.2	A-W	88	Mgr-..	N-Y-Y	$38\frac{1}{2}$N	T-H	2	12-30	N	FP-A-G	AF
Marlborough, Mass.	16	169	139	37.4	A	....	M-a	N-Y-N	32N	T-X	2	15-..	H	A-N-N	U
Marquette, Mich.	17	216	141	60.1	None	None	Mgr-a	...	$39\frac{1}{2}$Fh	X-X	2	12-90	N	N-A-N	AFU
Marshall, Tex.	22	189	140	33.9	FP	51	Mgr-a	N-N-N	44 Fh	T-T	2	15-90	Y[8]	N-GF-N	AF
Marshalltown, Iowa	20	146	119	36.2	FP	47	D-..	N-N-N	44 Fh	S-S	2	15-30	Y	N-FP-G	..
Marshfield, Wis.	12	154	105	39.7	....	....	M-a	N-Y-N	44 Fh	N-H	2	..-..	N	N-A-A	AF
Martinsville, Va.	17	200	171	47.0	None	None	S-..	N-N-N	44 Fh	N-H	2	6-90	Y[8]	N-A-A	N
Massena, N.Y.	13	209	202	45.4	A	32	C-a	N-Y-N	41 Fh	S-S	2	0-0	Y	N-A-N	U
Mattoon, Ill.	18	108	90	28.6	FP	35	D-..	N-N-N	44 Fh	N-S	2	N-..	N	FP-G-N	F
Maywood, Calif.	13†	63	63	18.4	A	44	K-a	N-Y-Y	40N	..-..	2	6-6	Y	N-N-A	U
Medford, Ore.	19†	160	126	53.1	A	151	Mgr-..	Y-Y-Y	44 Fh	H-H	2‡	11-50	Y	N-A-A	N
Menasha, Wis.	12	212	158	44.3	None	....	M-a	N-Y-Y	40N	N-X	2‡	5-..	Y[8]	N-A-A	AFU
Menlo Park, Calif.	22†	80	70	22.5	A	50	Mgr-a	N-Y-N	37N	N-T	2‡	12-90	Y	N-A-N	N
Menominee, Mich.	11	115	105	23.6	None	None	D-..	N-Y-N	40 Fh	T-H	2	10-60	Y	FP-G-N	AFU
Merced, Calif.	18†	143	143	45.3	A	125	Mgr-a	Y-Y-N	40N	S-S	2	12-90	N	N-N-A	N
Mercedes, Tex.	10	36	27	6.4	None	None	....	N-N-N	44 Fh	N-S	2	N-..	N	N-F-N	N
Mesa, Ariz.	17	219	183	56.4	A	165	S-a	Y-Y-Y	44 Fh	T-T	2	12-55	Y	N-FP-G	N
Mexico, Mo.	12	61	61	12.5	None	None	Mgr-a	N-N-N	44 Fh	N-S	2	14-14	Y[6]	N-N-A	N
Miami, Okla.	12	114	81	26.4	None	None	....	Y-Y-Y	44 Fh	..-S	2	0-0	N	N-FP-G	F
Middletown, N.Y.	23	187	157	44.8	A	150	D-..	Y-Y-N	35N	N-S	2	12-180	Y	N-A-O	AF
Midland, Mich.	14	190	170	69.9	A	172	S-a	Y-Y-Y	40N	S-X	3‡	12-60	Y[7]	N-A-N	U
Midland, Tex.	22	338	290	98.8	None	None	S-a	N-N-N	44 Fh	T-S	2	12-..	Y[6]	N-A-N	U
Midwest City, Okla.	10	108	88	23.9	None	None	Mgr-a	N-N-N	40Sh	T-T	2	12-12	N	N-F-G	N

Milford t, Mass.	15	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	FP	53	. . . .	N-N-N	35½Fh	N-S	2	0-0	N	GFP-N-N	N
Millville, N.J.	16	95	80	20.5	A-U	. . . .	. . . .	N-Y-N	35Fh	T-..	2‡	15-. .	Y	N-GFP-G	N
Minot, N.D.	22	180	164	46.9	A	83	Mgr-a	Y-Y-Y	44Fh	S-H	2	12-60	Y[9]	A-O-N	AF
Mitchell, S.D.	12	92	75	16.7	None	None	. . . .	N-N-N	41Fh	N-..	2	5-. .	Y[8]	N-N-A	AF
Moberly, Mo.	13	116	92	22.7	None	None	. . . .	N-N-N	44Fh	..-S	2	15-15	N	N-N-A	A
Modesto, Calif.	17	315	303	96.3	A-U	237	S-a	Y-Y-Y	40N	T-T	2‡	12-90	Y	N-A-N	U
Monmouth, Ill.	10	185	177	31.1	FP	14	. . . .	N-Y-N	44Fh	N-S	2	N-. .	N	N-GFP-N	N
Monroe, Mich.	21	190	164	37.0	A	160	. . . .	Y-Y-N	38½Fh	T-H	2	12-60	Y[6]	A-N-N	F
Monroe, N.C.	10	121	81	26.3	None	None	Mgr-a	N-N-N	38Fh	T-S	1	7-35	Y	N-A-N	N
Monrovia, Calif. . . .	23†	166	149	48.1	None	None	Mgr-a	Y-Y-N	40N	T-T	2	12-45	Y	N-A-N	U
Montebello, Calif. . . .	26†	186	155	60.6	A	178	S-..	Y-Y-Y	40N	T-S	2	12-. .	Y	N-A-N	U
Monterey, Calif.	19†	217	217	58.5	A	167	S-a	Y-Y-N	40N	S-S	2	12-100	Y	N-A-N	U
Monterey Park, Calif. .	25†	132	117	39.4	A	117	Mgr-a	Y-Y-Y	40N	N-T	2‡	12-48	Y	N-FP-G	FU
Moscow, Idaho	11	61	45	11.2	None	None	M-a	N-N-N	38Fh	N-S	2	N-. .	Y[7]	N-N-A	N
Moultrie, Ga.	12	179	156	35.9	FP	43	K-..	Y-Y-N	40Fh	S-S	2	0-0	Y	N-N-N	F
Moundsville, W. Va. . .	15	45	36	7.8	FP	12	. . . .	N-Y-N	40Fh	N-S	2	. .-. .	Y	FP-N-G	FU
Mount Clemens, Mich..	17	175	148	50.2	None	. . . .	K-a	N-N-N	44N	N-H	2	N-. .	Y	A-A-N	AFG
Mount Pleasant, Mich..	11	90	82	18.3	None	None	Mgr-a	N-N-N	40Sh	N-S	2	. .-. .	Y[6]	N-A-N	A
Mount Vernon, Ill. . . .	16	52[20]	52[20]	14.0[20]	FP	24	S-a	Y-Y-N	44Sh	T-H	2	14-14	Y	FP-G-N	F
Murfreesboro, Tenn. .	13	128	77	30.6	None	None	Mgr-a	N-N-N	44Fh	N-S	2	N-. .	N	N-A-A	N
Muscatine, Iowa	19	192	107	49.4	FP	41	. . . .	N-N-N	44Fh	S-S	2	15-30	Y	N-FP-G	F
Muskegon Hts., Mich. .	19	155	133	43.6	None	. . . .	. . . .	N-Y-N	41Sh	T-H	2‡	12-60	Y[9]	N-A-N	FU
Nacogdoches, Tex. . .	12	183	167	28.5	None	None	. . . .	. . .	44Fh	S-S	2	14-90	Y	N-A-N	N
Nampa, Idaho	16	131	118	34.0	None	None	. . . .	N-Y-..	44Fh	S-S	2	14-. .	Y[8]	N-F-G	F
Napa, Calif.	15†	146	117	49.1	None	None	Mgr-a	Y-Y-N	37½N	S-S	2‡	12-65	Y[8]	N-A-N	N
Natick t, Mass.	20	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	84	X-..	Y-Y-..	37½N	N-T	2	N-. .	Y	N-A-N	U
National City, Calif. . .	27†	154	154	49.0	A	101	S-a	Y-Y-Y	40N	T-T	2	12-60	Y[8]	N-GFP-N	U
Needham t, Mass. . . .	16	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	P	42	. . . .	N-Y-N	37½N	N-H	2‡	10-. .	N	A-N-N	N
Neenah, Wis.	12	153	136	44.1	A	145	C-..	Y-Y-N	39N	T-X	2‡	10-60	Y[7]	FP-FPO-FO	AFU
Newark, N.Y.	10	102	86	19.7	P	. . . .	M-a	Y-Y-N	40Sh	S-S	2	14-. .	Y	N-FP-G	U
New Bern, N.C.	16	189	153	41.7	P	24	Mgr-..	Y-N-N	44Fh	S-S	2	10-. .	Y[9]	N-A-N	N
Newburyport, Mass. .	14	259	239	35.2	FP	. . . .	. . . .	N-N-N	36Fh	..-..	2	0-0	N	A-N-N	F
New Castle, Ind. . . .	18	149	123	37.8	None	None	M-..	Y-Y-N	40Fh	S-S	2	30-. .	N	N-FP-N	N
Newport Beach, Calif..	17†	235	214	69.9	FP	58	S-..	Y-Y-N	40N	N-S	2	0-0	Y	N-A-N	U
Newton, Iowa	16†	179	160	37.9	FP	27	D-..	N-Y-N	40Sh	N-X	2	7-. .	N	FP-G-G	N
Newton, Kan.	12	82	69	21.4	None	None	Mgr-a	N-Y-N	44Sh	N-H	2	12-90	Y	FP-N-G	F
Niles, Mich.	13	214	152	62.2	None	None	D-..	Y-Y-N	40N	T-X	2	21-80	Y	A-N-N	AF
Norfolk, Neb.	11	91	84	17.8	P	15	K-a	Y-Y-N	40Sh	S-S	2	N-. .	N	N-F-G	AFU
North Adams, Mass. .	22	196	184	52.4	A	170	Mgr-a	Y-Y-N	37½N	N-X	2‡	15-90	N	A-N-N	U
N. Arlington, N.J. . . .	16	124	120	17.7	A-L	52	. . . .	Y-Y-N	40Sh	T-T	2‡	. .-. .	Y	N-GP-G	N
N. Attleborough t, Mass.	12	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	FP	50	D-..	N-N-N	37N	N-H	2	N-. .	N	A-N-N	N
North Miami, Fla. . . .	11	179	149	55.8	A	170	Mgr-a	Y-Y-N	41½N	T-T	2‡	10-41	N	N-FP-G	FU
N. Plainfield, N.J. . . .	13	101	101	23.2	None	None	. . . .	N-Y-N	42½N	S-S	2‡	N-. .	Y	N-GFP-N	N
N. Tonawanda, N.Y. . .	25	233	209	69.2	A	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	38Sh	..-..	2	14-. .	N	N-A-N	N
Norwich, Conn.	23	505	324	132.1	A	422	PA-a	Y-Y-N	35N	T-X	2‡	12-60	Y[8]	A-N-N	AFG
Ocala, Fla.	12	371	294	70.9	None	None	Mgr-a	N-Y-N	44Fh	T-X	1	N-. .	Y	A-N-N	N
Oceanside, Calif. . . .	18†	228	176	66.5	A	186	S-a	Y-Y-N	40N	T-T	2	12-36	Y	N-GFP-O	U
Okmulgee, Okla.	18	153[20]	139[20]	25.8[20]	None	None	Mgr-..	N-N-N	44Sh	N-S	2	0-0	Y	N-FP-G	U

TABLE XI—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1955—Continued

City	Pop. 1950 (000 omitted)	Number of Employees Other Than School: Total	Number of Employees Other Than School: Gen'l Gov't Only	Total Payroll For October, 1954 (in thousands)	Civil Service Board: Emp. Groups Covered	Civil Service Board: No. of Emps.	Personnel Officer; Employees Served	Class. & Pay Plans, Service Ratings	Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay; Office—Skilled	No. Wks. Paid Vacation	No. Days Sick Leave—Cumulation	Hosp. and Surg. Insurance	Retirement Systems-Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
10,000 to 25,000—continued															
Ontario, Calif.	34†	254	220	82.0	None	None	S-a-pf	Y-Y-Y	40N	S-S	2	12-50	Y	N-A-N	AF
Opelika, Ala.	12	129	94	25.4	None	. . . .	. . . .	Y-Y-Y	44N	N-N	2	N-. .	Y[8]	N-N-A	N
Orange, Calif.	12†	137	113	32.3	None	. . . .	Mgr-a	..-Y-N	40N	N-S	2	25-. .	Y[10]	N-N-A	U
Orangeburg, S.C.	15	491	435	77.0	None	None	Mgr-a	N-Y-N	44Fh	N-S	2	12-60	Y	N-A-N	N
Oskaloosa, Iowa	11	79	64	15.4	FP	. . . .	C-a	N-N-N	44Fh	N-T	2	30-30	Y	FP-G-G	F
Ottawa, Kan.	10	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	None	. . . .	K-a	N-N-N	44Fh	N-H	2	6-60	Y	N-N-A	N
Overland, Mo.	12	66	66	12.1	None	None	K-..	Y-Y-N	44Sh	T-S	2	. .-. .	Y	N-N-A	N
Owatonna, Minn.	10	235	177	57.0	None	None	. . . .	N-N-N	42Fh	T-T	2‡	12-36	Y	N-A-N	A
Owosso, Mich.	16	122	108	35.6	None	None	. . . .	N-N-N	40N	N-S	2	. .-. .	Y	A-N-N	F
Oxnard, Calif.	26†	188	168	58.0	None	None	Mgr-a	Y-Y-Y	40N	T-T	2‡	12-30	N	N-FP-N	U
Painesville, Ohio	14	219	148	72.6	FP	. . . .	Mgr-a	Y-Y-Y	40Fh	T-H	2‡	15-90	H	FP-G-N	F
Palestine, Tex.	13	107	90	25.3	FP	18	. . . .	N-N-N	44Fh	N-S	1‡	15-90	H[6]	N-A-N	FU
Pampa, Tex.	17	159	132	40.1	None	None	Mgr-a	N-N-N	44Fh	T-S	2‡	12-90	Y	N-F-N	N
Paris, Tex.	22	138	121	29.2	FP	50	Mgr-a	Y-Y-Y	44Fh	N-H	2	14-60	H	N-A-N	FU
Park Ridge, Ill.	22†	155	145	33.3	A	80	S-a	Y-Y-Y	40Fh	S-X	2‡	12-60	Y	FP-G-N	A
Parsons, Kan.	15	114	84	25.5	FP	32	Mgr-a	N-Y-N	40N	N-H	2	12-60	..	FP-N-G	F
Pasadena, Tex.	22	191	138	51.7	P	. . . .	K-a	..-N-N	44Sh	S-..	2	. .-. .	Y[6]	N-N-A	N
Pascagoula, Miss. . .	11	112	76	22.0	None	None	X-a	N-N-N	41Fh	S-S	0	0-0	N	FP-O-O	N
Pekin, Ill.	22	85	69	24.7	FP	27	. . . .	N-Y-N	40Fh	N-X	2	12-. .	N	A-N-N	F
Pendleton, Oregon . .	12	100	95	28.7	A	100	Mgr-a	N-Y-Y	44Sh	N-H	2	12-30	Y	N-A-A	N
Petaluma, Calif.	10	91	91	24.5	None	None	Mgr-a	N-Y-N	40N	T-S	2	12-50	Y	N-A-N	U
Phenix City, Ala. . . .	23	313	262	52.9	FP	36	. . . .	N-Y-Y	44Fh	..-..	2	15-45	N	FP-N-N	N
Phillipsburg, N.J. . .	19	88	88	21.8	A	78	D-..	N-Y-N	35N	N-H	2‡	15-. .	Y	N-A-N	U
Phoenixville, Pa.	13	49	41	20.7	P	14	Mgr-a	N-Y-N	40N	N-S	2‡	15-30	Y[6]	P-N-G	N
Piedmont, Calif.	10	107	107	34.0	A	90	S-a	N-N-N	40N	N-T	2‡	N-. .	Y	FP-N-G	N
Piqua, Ohio	17	186	116	59.4	FP	38	Mgr-a	Y-Y-Y	41½Fh	T-H	2‡	15-90	Y	FP-G-N	F
Pittsburg, Calif.	13	112	105	35.4	A	95	K-a	Y-N-N	36½N	T-T	2	12-60	Y	A-N-N	U
Pittsburg, Kan.	19	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	None	None	Mgr-a	Y-Y-N	40N	T-T	2	12-12	N	FP-N-G	F
Plainview, Tex.	14	111	101	22.3	None	. . . .	D-..	N-..-N	48Fh	T-..	2	. .-. .	Y[7]	N-F-N	N
Plattsburgh, N.Y. . . .	18	266	216	52.4	A-U	147	M-..	Y-Y-N	38Sh	N-S	1‡	12-90	Y	N-A-O	A
Plymouth, Pa.	13	49	49	6.4	FP	13	S-..	N-N-N	40N	S-N	2	15-. .	N	N-P-G	U
Ponca City, Okla. . . .	20	245	163	64.5	None	None	S-a	N-Y-N	44Fh	S-S	2	15-180	Y[8]	FP-N-G	N
Port Angeles, Wash. .	11	130	91	37.1	FP	27	Mgr-..	Y-Y-N	40N	N-H	2	12-104	Y	F-G-N	AFU
Portsmouth, N.H. . . .	19	261	228	52.5	A-P	. . . .	Mgr-a-p	Y-Y-Y	37½N	N-H	2‡	10-30	N	N-GFP-N	A
Pottstown, Pa.	23	104	83	26.4	P	28	Mgr-a-pf	N-N-N	40Sh	N-X	2	N-. .	Y	P-N-G	U
Pottsville, Pa.	24	91	91	19.9	P	31	M-..	N-Y-N	40Fh	N-S	2	15-. .	N	A-N-N	N
Prichard, Ala.	19	138	104	28.9	A-LU	60	. . . .	Y-Y-Y	40N	T-S	2	12-. .	N	N-N-A	N

Princeton, N.J.	12	120	120	25.4	None	None	K-a	N-Y-N	40N	T-H	2‡	5-150	Y	N-GP-G	U
Pullman, Wash.	12	59	48	11.0	P	7	. . . .	..-Y-..	38Fh	S-X	2	12-30	N	F-G-N	N
Puyallup, Wash.	10	86	82	23.0	FP	24	Mgr-a-pf	N-N-N	40N	T-H	2‡	12-48	Y	F-G-N	AF
Rahway, N.J.	21	285	255	75.4	A	160	K-a	Y-Y-N	40N	T-T	2	15-. .	N	N-A-N	F
Reading t, Mass.	14	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	P	30	S-..	Y-Y-N	37½N	N-H	2	15-15	Y	A-N-N	U
Red Bank, N.J.	13	81	66	24.6	None	None	. . . .	N-N-N	40N	N-S	2	. .-. .	Y	N-GFP-G	N
Redding, Calif.	12†	226	184	57.6	A	160	Mgr-a	Y-Y-N	40N	S-S	2‡	10-30	Y	N-A-N	U
Redlands, Calif.	20†	226	201	62.9	A	180	Mgr-a	Y-Y-N	40N	T-S	2	10-30	Y	N-A-N	U
Red Wing, Minn.	11	174	160	36.3	None	None	D-..	N-N-N	45Fh	T-H	1‡	0-0	N	FP-G-N	A
Reidsville, N.C.	12	107	88	23.4	None	None	D-..	N-N-N	42Fh	N-N	2	N-. .	Y[9]	N-P-G	N
Renton, Wash.	16	148	136	43.9	FP	50	. . . .	N-N-N	40N	N-T	2	. .-. .	Y	N-A-N	AFU
Richfield, Minn.	32†	151	151	33.7	A	70	Mgr-..	Y-Y-N	40N	T-T	2‡	12-60	H	N-A-N	U
Richmond, Ky.	10	77	59	12.9	None	. . . .	. . . .	N-Y-N	45Fh	N-S	2	10-10	N	N-N-A	N
Richmond Heights, Mo.	15	95	95	21.0	None	None	. . . .	N-N-N	42Fh	N-S	2‡	14-. .	Y	FP-N-G	N
Ridgewood, N.J.	17	199	169	64.3	A	194	. . . .	Y-Y-N	37½Sh	H-H	2‡	15-15	N	N-A-N	U
Ridley tp, Pa.	17	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	P	18	X-a	N-N-Y	40Sh	T-X	2	N-. .	Y	P-N-GP	N
River Rouge, Mich. . .	21	259	255	65.6	FP	. . . .	PB-a-pf	Y-Y-N	38½Sh	X-X	2‡	12-60	Y[6]	A-N-N	AF
Robbinsdale, Minn. . .	11	110	107	19.6	A	42	K-..	Y-Y-Y	40N	..-..	2‡	. .-120	N	N-A-N	A
Rochester, N.H.	14	103	88	27.5	None	. . . .	M-..	N-N-N	41Fh	N-S	2	N-. .	Y	N-GFP-N	N
Rock Hill, S.C.	25	256	202	53.6	None	None	Mgr-a	N-N-N	42½Fh	T-S	2	12-42	Y	N-GP-N	N
Rock Springs, Wyo. . .	11	58	58	14.0	FP	14	M-..	N-Y-N	40N	T-T	2	12-12	N	P-F-G	N
Rockville Ctre., N.Y. .	22	245	173	85.4	A	200	. . . .	N-Y-N	37½N	T-S	2‡	12-. .	Y	N-GP-N	U
Rocky River, Ohio . . .	11	97	97	29.4	FP	36	S-a	N-N-N	40N	N-S	2	15-90	H	FP-G-N	F
Roseville, Mich.	16	142	120	37.9	None	None	. . . .	N-N-N	40N	S-X	2‡	10-30	Y[9]	A-N-N	U
Ross tp, Pa.	16	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	P	10	Mgr-a	N-Y-N	35N	N-H	2‡	10-. .	H[6]	P-N-G	N
Rutland, Vt.	18	144	120	41.8	None	None	. . . .	N-N-N	38½Sh	T-H	2	12-12	Y	A-N-N	U
Saco, Me.	10	131	131	11.7	FP	20	M-a	N-Y-N	36Fh	T-S	2	15-15	N	N-N-A	N
St. Augustine, Fla. . .	14	140	129	34.3	FP	44	. . . .	N-N-N	40N	N-N	2	N-. .	Y	FP-N-G	
St. Charles, Mo.	14	113	90	22.4	None	None	M-..	N-Y-N	40Fh	T-H	2	10-. .	Y	N-N-A	N
St. Clair Shores, Mich.	20	203	180	70.1	A	150	Mgr-a	N-N-N	40N	..-X	2‡	12-90	Y	G-FP-G	A
St. Joseph, Mich.	10	116	101	37.7	FP	34	Mgr-a	Y-Y-Y	44Fh	N-S	2	N-. .	Y[8]	A-N-N	N
Salinas, Calif.	18†	207	207	54.9	A	. . . .	S-a	Y-Y-Y	40N	S-S	3	15-90	N	G-FP-G	U
Salisbury, Md.	15	150	145	43.2	None	None	S-a	N-N-N	35N	S-S	2	12-90	N	N-A-N	N
Salisbury, N.C.	20	206	172	43.3	A	. . . .	PA-a	Y-Y-Y	39Fh	T-H	2	10-30	Y	N-A-N	N
San Benito, Tex. . . .	13	126	105	13.3	None	None	K-..	Y-Y-N	44Sh	N-T	2	0-0	H	N-F-N	N
San Bruno, Calif. . . .	16†	93	85	30.0	A	73	. . . .	Y-Y-N	40N	T-T	2	12-60	Y[8]	N-A-N	U
San Buenaventura, Cal.	17	220	169	65.2	A	180	Mgr-a	Y-Y-Y	40N	T-H	2	12-60	Y	N-A-N	N
San Carlos, Calif. . . .	17†	84	84	30.9	A	67	Mgr-a	Y-Y-N	40N	T-H	2	12-60	H[8]	N-A-N	U
San Fernando, Calif. .	14†	115	105	33.5	A	. . . .	S-a	Y-Y-N	40N	S-S	2‡	12-. .	Y	N-A-N	U
Sanford, Fla.	12	126	111	27.3	A-U	83	S-a	N-N-Y	41Fh	N-T	2	15-15	H[9]	N-FP-G	N
Sanford t, Me.	15	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	None	. . . .	D-..	N-N-N	38Fh	N-H	2	0-0	N	N-N-A	N
Sanford, N.C.	10	106	94	16.5	None	None	Mgr-a	N-N-N	45Fh	N-S	2	. .-. .	Y[8]	N-P-G	N
San Gabriel, Calif. . .	22†	133	133	36.4	A	120	S-a	Y-Y-N	40N	T-T	2‡	10-. .	Y	N-A-N	U
San Luis Obispo, Calif.	16†	111	98	30.8	None	. . . .	S-a	Y-Y-N	40N	T-H	2	12-60	Y	N-A-N	U
San Marino, Calif. . . .	13†	122	122	38.8	None	None	Mgr-a	Y-Y-Y	35N	..-T	2‡	N-. .	N	N-A-N	U
San Pablo, Calif.	14	63	63	16.4	None	None	K-a	N-Y-N	37½N	N-T	2	12-12	H	N-N-A	FAU
San Rafael, Calif. . . .	15†	108	108	30.9	A	. . . .	S-a	N-Y-N	37½N	T-H	2	30-30	N	N-N-A	N

TABLE XI—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1955—Continued

City	Pop. 1950 (000 omitted)	Number of Employees Other Than School		Total Payroll For October, 1954 (in thousands)	Civil Service Board		Personnel Officer; Employees Served	Class. & Pay Plans, Service Ratings	Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay; Office—Skilled	No. Wks. Paid Vacation	No. Days Sick Leave—Cumulation	Hosp. and Surg. Insurance	Retirement Systems-Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
		Total	Gen'l Gov't Only		Emp. Groups Covered	No. of Emps.									
10,000 to 25,000—continued															
Santa Clara, Calif. . .	14†	214	165	64.4	A	150	S-a	Y-Y-N	40N	S-X	2	12-60	N	N-A-N	FU
Santa Cruz, Calif. . . .	22	274	237	74.3	A	250	S-a	Y-Y-Y	40N	T-T	2	. .-75	Y	N-A-N	U
Santa Maria, Calif. . .	13†	132	117	35.5	None	None	K-a	N-N-N	40N	N-X	2	10-10	Y	N-N-A	N
Santa Paula, Calif. . .	11	92	92	13.2	None	None	S-a	Y-Y-N	40N	T-T	2	12-30	Y	N-GP-N	N
Santa Rosa, Calif. . .	18	244	215	72.6	None	None	S-a	Y-Y-Y	40N	S-S	2	12-90	Y	N-N-A	FU
Sapulpa, Okla.	13	107	88	19.7	F	17	Mgr-a	N-N-N	44Fh	N-N	2	. .-. .	Y[6]	N-FP-G	N
Sarasota, Fla.	19	485[20]	433[20]	89.4[20]	FP	51	X-..	Y-Y-Y	$39\frac{1}{2}$Fh	T-S	2	N-. .	Y[6]	FP-N-G	F
Saratoga Sprgs., N.Y. .	15	228	204	53.4	A-U	93	S-..	Y-Y-N	40Fh	N-S	2	30-. .	Y	O-A-N	AF
Saugus t, Mass.	17	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	A	128	PA-a	Y-Y-N	$37\frac{1}{2}$N	T-H	2‡	10-75	N	N-A-N	AFU
Slt. Ste. Marie, Mich. .	18	215	200	59.4	None	. . . .	Mgr-..	N-N-N	35N	N-X	2‡	11-33	Y[6]	FP-G-N	F
Scarsdale, N.Y.	13	208	195	85.7	A	200	Mgr-a	Y-N-N	35N	H-X	2	N-. .	Y	N-A-N	G
Scottsbluff, Neb.	13	120	109	29.4	F	17	Mgr-a	N-N-N	44Fh	S-S	2	15-60	N	F-N-G	A
Selma, Ala.	23	175	160	34.0	None	None	. . . .	. . .	40Fh	N-S	2	. .-. .	Y	N-N-A	N
Shaler tp, Pa.	16	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	P	11	. . . .	N-Y-N	40Sh	N-S	2	30-. .	N	N-P-G	U
Shawnee, Okla.	23	270	218	50.0	None	None	Mgr-a	Y-Y-Y	44Fh	T-S	2	30-30	Y	FP-N-G	U
Sheffield, Ala.	11	128	74	32.9	FP	38	. . . .	..-Y-..	40Fh	N-S	2	30-. .	Y[6]	N-N-A	U
Sheridan, Wyo.	12	86	78	22.2	FP	25	K-..	N-N-N	33Fh	N-S	2	N-. .	N	P-F-G	AF
Sherman, Tex.	20	174	146	42.5	FP	58	S-a	Y-Y-N	44Fh	N-N	2	15-. .	H[8]	N-A-N	N
Shorewood, Wis.	16	161	153	55.7	A	140	Mgr-..	Y-Y-N	40N	N-H	2‡	12-60	Y	FP-A-A	F
Sidney, Ohio	11	92	79	22.5	FP	28	S-a	Y-Y-Y	40Fh	N-S	2	15-90	N	FP-G-N	F
Snyder, Tex.	12	63	55	15.5	None	None	Mgr-..	N-N-N	44Fh	T-S	2	12-45	N	N-F-N	N
South Euclid, Ohio . . .	15	138	138	36.8	FP	36	. . . .	N-Y-N	40Sh	N-S	2	0-0	H	FP-G-N	FU
South Milwaukee, Wis..	13	135	122	41.5	None	None	D-..	N-N-N	44Fh	N-H	2‡	N-. .	Y[8]	FP-A-GP	N
South Pasadena, Calif..	18†	171	149	50.5	None	None	Mgr-a	Y-Y-N	40N	T-S	2‡	12-40	Y	N-A-N	U
South River, N.J.	11	165	133	25.3	None	None	. . . .	N-N-Y	40F	..-N	2	30-60	N	N-GP-N	N
So. San Francisco, Cal.	29†	154	154	50.1	A-U	107	Mgr-a	Y-Y-N	40N	S-S	2‡	12-60	N	N-A-N	U
Springfield, Ore.	12†	102	80	26.7	None	None	Mgr-a	N-N-N	41Fh	T-T	1‡	N-. .	Y	N-N-A	
Springfield tp, (Delaware Co.), Pa..	11	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	P	14	K-..	N-N-N	38Sh	T-H	2‡	N-. .	Y	P-N-G	N
Springfield tp, (Montgomery Co.), Pa.	11	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	P	15	K-a	Y-Y-N	44Fh	N-H	2	30-75	Y	P-N-G	N
State College, Pa. . .	17	40	28	9.1	P	8	Mgr-..	N-N-N	40Fh	T-S	2	N-. .	H[7]	N-N-GP	N
Statesville, N.C.	17	201	150	40.0	FP	42	Mgr-a	N-Y-N	40Fh	N-S	2	30-30	Y[8]	N-FP-GF	U
Staunton, Va.	20	174	143	29.5	None	. . . .	Mgr-..	N-N-N	40Sh	N-T	2	30-30	Y[8]	N-N-A	N
Steelton, Pa.	13	78	68	16.4	FP	14	. . . .	N-Y-N	$37\frac{1}{2}$Sh	N-S	2	15-. .	H	P-N-G	N
Stevens Point, Wis. . .	17	170	154	36.9	None	None	D-..	N-Y-N	44Sh	N-X	2	12-30	Y	FP-A-GP	AF
Stillwater, Okla.	20	159	113	33.7	None	. . . .	D-..	N-N-N	40Fh	..-N	2	30-. .	N	FP-N-G	N

Stoughton t, Mass. . .	11	....	....	....	A	100	Mgr-a	Y-Y-N	35N	T-H	2‡	15-45	Y[8]	A-FP-N	N
Struthers, Ohio	12	89	89	16.8	FP	23	D-..	N-Y-N	35Sh	S-S	2‡	20-20	N	N-GFP-N	N
Suffolk, Va.	12	162	162	36.0	None	None	Mgr-a	N-N-N	39Fh	N-X	1‡	30-30	N	FPO-N-N	N
Summit, N.J.	18	182	182	51.9	None	None	K-a	N-N-N	37N	..-..	2	14-28	Y[8]	A-N-N	N
Sumter, S.C.	20	186	168	39.4	None	None	K-a	N-N-N	46½..	N-S	2	N-. .	Y[8]	N-GP-N	N
Sweetwater, Tex. . . .	14	220	180	43.0	FP	37	S-a	N-N-N	44Fh	N-S	2	15-90	Y[10]	N-GP-N	U
Swissvale, Pa.	16	82	82	17.7	FP	38	K-a	..-Y-Y	40N	X-X	2‡	30-30	Y	P-N-N	N
Takoma Park, Md. . .	13	84	84	19.5	A	....	K-..	N-N-N	37½N	S-S	2‡	10-. .	N	N-GFP-N	N
Talladega, Ala.	13	93	75	15.4	None	....	....	N-N-N	40Fh	..-..	2	. .-. .	N	N-N-A	N
Texarkana, Ark.	16	....	84	....	FP	43	M-a	N-N-N	45Fh	S-S	2	0-0	N	N-FP-N	FU
Texarkana, Tex.	25	210	136	46.9	FP	71	....	N-N-N	41½Fh	S-..	2	0-0	N	N-GFP-N	F
Texas City, Tex.	17	147	138	39.8	None	None	K-..	N-Y-N	40N	S-S	2	8-8	Y[4]	N-A-N	N
Thomasville, Ga. . . .	14	219	141	45.3	None	None	Mgr-a	N-N-N	44Fh	T-S	2	15-60	Y[8]	G-P-N	N
Thomasville, N.C. . .	11	127	109	28.5	None	None	....	N-N-N	44Sh	S-S	2	10-30	Y[6]	N-P-G	N
Tonawanda, N.Y. . . .	15	144	124	40.5	A	....	....	Y-Y-N	37½Sh	N-T	2‡	15-90	Y	N-A-N	A
Torrance, Calif. . . .	45†	320	255	121.2	A	300	Mgr-a	Y-Y-Y	40N	H-H	2‡	12-60	Y[6]	N-A-N	FGU
Traverse City, Mich. .	17	223	170	57.6	None	....	K-a	Y-Y-N	40Sh	T-X	2‡	12-90	Y	N-A-N	F
Trinidad, Colo.	12	130	80	30.2	A	....	Mgr-a	N-Y-N	40Fh	N-H	2	12-24	N	FP-N-G	AF
Troy, Ohio	11	144	90	47.9	A	125	S-a	Y-Y-N	44Fh	N-X	2‡	. .-. .	Y	N-GFP-N	AF
Tulare, Calif.	12	132	126	28.7	None	None	Mgr-a	N-N-N	44Fh	N-S	2	15-30	Y[8]	N-N-A	N
Twin Falls, Idaho . .	18	169	143	42.7	None	None	Mgr-a	Y-Y-N	38Sh	N-T	2	12-60	Y[8]	N-F-G	N
Two Rivers, Wis. . . .	10	231	204	43.4	A	200	Mgr-a	Y-Y-Y	40N	N-H	2	12-120	Y[9]	FP-G-G	AF
Uniontown, Pa.	20	144	144	36.6	P	35	C-a	N-Y-N	38Fh	S-S	2	10-. .	Y	FP-N-G	F
University Park, Tex. .	24	156	135	43.8	None	None	K-a	N-N-N	40N	N-S	2	15-90	Y	F-G-N	N
Van Wert, Ohio	10	73	63	14.4	FP	26	D-..	N-N-N	44Fh	N-H	2‡	15-90	Y	FP-G-N	F
Vernon, Tex.	13	114	76	19.7	None	None	....	N-Y-N	44Fh	S-..	2	6-30	N	N-FPO-N	N
Vincennes, Ind.	19	128	112	29.7	None	None	K-a	N-N-N	44Fh	..-S	2	N-. .	Y	FP-N-G	FU
Virginia, Minn.	12	515	411	135.4	P	....	S-..	N-N-N	40N	S-T	2‡	30-60	N	FP-G-N	AF
Visalia, Calif.	13†	206	206	53.5	None	....	Mgr-a	N-Y-N	40N	..-S	2	6-6	Y[8]	N-N-A	N
Wabash, Ind.	11	81	81	17.8	None	....	....	...	40Fh	..-..	2	. .-. .	N	FP-N-G	N
Warren, Pa.	15	85	85	18.0	FP	36	Mgr-a	N-Y-N	40N	T-H	2	N-. .	Y	P-N-G	F
Washington, Ind. . . .	11	121	74	26.8	FP	32	M-a	N-Y-N	44Fh	T-T	1	7-21	Y[6]	FP-N-G	F
Washington Ct. Hse., O.	11	54	54	12.1	FP	20	Mgr-a	N-N-N	38½Fh	T-S	2	15-90	H	FP-G-N	F
Watertown t, Conn. . .	11	....	....	....	None	None	S-..	N-N-N	37½N	N-..	2	N-. .	Y	N-P-GP	N
Watertown, Wis.	12	105	97	20.1	None	None	Mgr-a	N-Y-N	44Fh	N-X	2	30-. .	Y[6]	N-A-A	AF
Watsonville, Calif. . .	12	154	127	34.5	None	None	D-..	N-Y-N	40N	..-..	2	15-30	Y	N-A-N	U
Waukesha, Wis.	21	511	453	116.9	None	None	D-..	N-N-N	37½N	T-S	2‡	12-60	Y	O-GFP-GP	A
Waxahachie, Tex. . . .	11	82	60	14.8	None	None	Mgr-a	N-Y-N	40Fh	N-H	2	12-. .	N	N-GF-N	N
Waycross, Ga.	19	166	143	33.3	None	None	Mgr-a	N-N-N	40N	S-S	2	N-. .	N	G-P-N	F
Waynesboro, Pa. . . .	10	50[20]	39[20]	10.4[20]	FP	12	Mgr-a	N-Y-N	38Fh	N-S	1‡	N-. .	H	P-N-G	N
Waynesboro, Va.	12	273	139	32.6	None	None	Mgr-a	N-N-N	44Fh	S-X	2‡	12-60	H[6]	N-N-A	N
Webster Groves, Mo. .	23	138[20]	128[20]	33.1[20]	A	120	Mgr-a-l	N-N-N	40Sh	T-T	. .	30-. .	Y	FP-N-G	N
Wenatchee, Wash.. . . .	13	150	124	44.3	FP	46	K-a	N-Y-N	40N	T-S	2	12-24	N	F-G-N	F
Westbrook, Me.	12	71	71	16.9	P	12	....	N-N-N	40Fh	S-..	1	. .-. .	..	A-N-GF	N
Westerly t, R.I.	12	....	....	....	None	None	....	N-N-N	37½Sh	N-H	2	. .-. .	Y	P-N-G	F
Westfield, Mass.	21	337	264	82.2	None	None	....	N-N-N	40N	N-H	2‡	N-. .	H	N-GFP-GFP	N
West Frankfort, Ill. . .	11	47	35	7.4	None	None	....	..-..-N	44Sh	..-X	2	10-30	H	N-A-N	A
W. Springfield t, Mass.	20	....	....	....	A	200	....	Y-Y-N	37½N	N-H	2	0-0	N	A-N-N	A

Table XI—Personnel Data for Cities Over 10,000: 1955—Continued

City	Pop. 1950 (000 omitted)	Number of Employees Other Than School		Total Payroll For October, 1954 (in thousands)	Civil Service Board		Personnel Officer; Employees Served	Class. & Pay Plans, Service Ratings	Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay; Office—Skilled	No. Wks. Paid Vacation	No. Days Sick Leave—Cumulation	Hosp. and Surg. Insurance	Retirement Systems-Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
		Total	Gen'l Gov't Only		Emp. Groups Covered	No. of Emps.									
10,000 to 25,000—continued															
West University Pl., Tex.	17	82	74	21.7	None	None	Mgr-a	Y-Y-N	44Sh	S-S	2	12-12	N	N-A-N	N
Whitefish Bay, Wis.	15	140	140	47.2	FP	45	Mgr-a	Y-Y-N	40Sh	T-H	2‡	12-60	Y	FP-G-A	FGU
Whittier, Calif.	29†	576	523	155.5	A	510	S-a	Y-Y-N	40N	N-S	2‡	12-30	Y	N-A-N	U
Wilmette, Ill.	18	148	138	47.6	FP	38	Mgr-a-fp	Y-N-N	40N	T-H	2‡	N-. .	Y	FP-O-N	F
Wilson, N.C.	23	408	273	78.8	None	None	Mgr-..	N-N-N	40N	S-S	2	12-. .	Y	N-A-N	N
Winchester, Va.	14	268	126	24.5	None	None	Mgr-a	N-N-N	38Fh	T-H	2	12-. .	Y	N-A-A	N
Windsor t, Conn.	12	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	None	. . . .	Mgr-a	Y-Y-N	35N	T-X	2	12-60	Y	N-A-N	N
Winfield, Kan.	10	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	None	None	Mgr-a	N-N-N	48F	S-S	2	12-90	N	N-FP-G	N
Winnetka, Ill.	12	139	98	56.1	None	None	S-a	Y-Y-Y	40Sh	H-H	2‡	12-. .	Y	N-A-N	N
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	13	199	163	51.3	FP	. . . .	. . . .	N-Y-N	38½Fh	N-X	2‡	N-. .	Y[10]	N-A-A	AF
Woburn, Mass.	20	279	261	59.0	A-L	225	. . . .	N-N-N	32½N	N-H	2	. .-. .	Y	N-A-N	FA
Wood River, Ill.	10	49	41	13.4	FP	10	Mgr-a	N-N-N	40N	T-S	2‡	. .-. .	Y	FP-G-N	A
Wooster, Ohio	14	323	316	57.6	FP	49	S-a	N-Y-N	36Fh	..-S	2	15-90	Y	FP-G-N	F
Xenia, Ohio	13	84	75	20.1	FP	32	Mgr-a	N-..-..	40Fh	S-X	1‡	15-90	Y	N-A-N	F
Yeadon, Pa.	11	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	P	14	. . . .	N-N-N	48Fh	S-S	2	N-. .	H	N-N-A	N
Ypsilanti, Mich.	18	193	175	53.2	F	22	Mgr-a	N-N-Y	40N	T-H	2	12-180	Y	N-A-N	AFU

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[1] All employees except fire and police are under the federal employees' retirement system.

[2] Employees of Chicago Transit Authority not covered.

[3] The city is also served by a personnel administrator in the office of the mayor.

[4] Employees of the auditor, art museum, museum of natural history also not covered.

[5] The chief examiner for the civil service commission confines his work to recruitment and examining. All other personnel management activities are handled by a full-time personnel officer in the office of the city manager.

[6] City pays 100 per cent of premium.

[7] City pays 55 to 99 per cent of premium.

[8] City pays 50 to 54 per cent of premium.

[9] City pays 26 to 49 per cent of premium.

[10] City pays 1 to 25 per cent of premium.

[11] Civil service coverage limited mainly to police, fire, welfare, park, housing, and city and county health departments; about 1,800 employees in other departments are not covered.

[12] Director of personnel serves all departments except light and water division, library, and the board of health.

[13] Overtime for labor and trades workers paid at double time rates.

[14] Compensatory time off is at the rate of time and one-half or double time for both groups.

[15] Civil service board is advisory only; such boards usually are limited to hearing employee appeals and making recommendations to appointing authorities.

[16] Health, engineer and water departments also covered by civil service.

[17] Overtime paid at fixed hourly rate not related to base pay.

[18] Data are for April, 1954.

[19] Data are for July, 1954.

[20] Data are for October, 1953.

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Part Three

MUNICIPAL FINANCE

Developments in Finance Administration
Assessment Administration
Public Purchasing in 1954
Municipal Nonproperty Taxes
Trends in Municipal Finances
Revenues, Expenditures, and Debt

Municipal Finance

Summary of 1954 developments in:

ADMINISTRATION ASSESSMENT PURCHASING

Finance Administration

By Joseph F. Clark

Executive Director, Municipal Finance Officers Association, Chicago

THE accelerated pace of municipalities to provide needed capital improvements, noted in previous years, reached flood level heights in 1954. As a result all previous records for bond sales, the most common financing method used, were exceeded. Bond sales for state and municipal obligations almost reached $7 billion in 1954.

The accelerated capital expenditure rate coupled with an increase in operating expenditures placed explosive pressures upon the accounting systems and financial administrative procedures of municipalities. These pressures were somewhat eased or eliminated by an increased mechanization of accounting procedures, by complete revamping of accounting systems, and by improvements in finance department organization or in operational and administrative procedures. Establishment of centralized departments of finance together with increased use of streamlined procedures were becoming more and more common as was the use of performance budgets.

For the first time in three years, municipalities were making increased use of revenue authorizations previously granted by the states and were adopting new sources of revenue or were increasing rates of existing taxes in order to meet the higher expenditure level of 1954.

Bond Sales and Debt. As in 1952 and 1953, most of the municipal finance news in 1954 was made in the bond market as states and local governments went to market with 6,486 bond issues that reached an all-time high for bond sales of $6,968,641,896 according to tabulations of the Bond Buyer. This was nearly $1.4 billion above the previous record established in 1953. Although much of the volume was the mammoth-sized issues sold by the states for highways, veterans bonuses and aids, and state public buildings, loans made by municipalities for customary municipal purposes also increased in the aggregate.

One of the noteworthy features of the 1954 municipal bond market was the large number of revenue bonds sold during the year which aggregated $3,214,381,000—more than 46 per cent of the total bonds sold during the year. Revenue bond sales indicate the tendency of states to use revenue bonds to finance needed projects, usually in conjunction with the establishment of a state authority, and of municipalities to take advantage of existing and previously adopted legislation authorizing use of revenue bonds for construction of sewers, water, electric, and other revenue producing utilities or municipal enterprises.

Despite the record volume of bond sales, interest costs to states and municipalities tended downward through 1954 and were somewhat below the level of 1953. The Bond Buyer's Index of the average yield of 20 municipal bonds was 2.54 per cent on January 7, 1954, from which point it declined steadily to a low of 2.26 per cent on July 29. The interest level remained steady, reflecting only slight increases, until mid-December when a trend upward became apparent.

The United States Treasury's announcement of another scheduled sale of long-term federal government bonds, in keeping with the avowed policy to stretch out the national debt, is one of the factors that appear to be leading to a possibly higher interest level in 1955 than existed in 1954. Other factors influencing interest rates on municipal bonds are related to monetary policy matters and, of course, the sheer volume of municipal bond sales. Such factors unless modified by other influences likewise point to higher interest costs.

Little legislation occurred during 1954 that will influence issuance of bonds or municipal debt. The electorate in Maine, however, did approve an increase in the debt limit of all municipalities from 5 per cent of assessed valuation to 7.5 per cent of such valuation. Previous to this constitutional amendment only Portland had a 7.5 per cent debt limitation.

During the year at least two municipalities became debt free: Manson, Iowa, and Greenwich, Connecticut. Greenwich's status as a bonded debt-free municipality was the culmination of a pay-as-you-go policy established in 1932.

The results of past record bond sales were reflected in the debt picture of state and local governments. According to estimates made by the Council of Economic Advisers, state and municipal debt reached a record total of $37.9 billion in 1954 of which $10.2 billion was state debt and $27.7 billion was local government debt.

Accounting. Increased revenues, expenditures, and debt had their influence on the accounting procedures and methods of municipalities during 1954. The volume of accounting transactions plus the need for greater and more effective control and for improved interim financial reporting led many municipalities to improve their accounting procedures. The rush to mechanize accounting procedures was nationwide from Somerville, Massachusetts to Beverly Hills, California, and from Cheboygan, Michigan, to Kerrville, Texas.

During 1954 many small municipalities converted manual systems to mechanized accounting systems for the first time; medium-sized and other municipalities with previous mechanized systems were adding to their equipment and putting more procedures on a machine basis. Other cities, for example Phoenix, Arizona, discovered that they had grown to the extent that tabulating machine methods were necessary if they were to cope most effectively with their increased accounting work load.

Mechanization caused many municipalities to completely revamp and improve their accounting procedures. Antioch, California, earned an award presented by the California Certified Public Accountants Association for outstanding improvements made in its accounting system during 1954. Pawtucket, Rhode Island, completely centralized its accounting.

Complete new accounting systems were installed in many municipalities. In most of them the new system was patterned after recommendations made by the National Committee on Governmental Accounting. Cities making complete overhauls of their accounting system included Beverly Hills, California; Lynchburg, Virginia; Athens, Boliva, Dandridge, Huntingdon, Livingston, and White Pine, Tennessee; and Mayville, Newaygo, and Otsego, Michigan.

To level out uneven workloads, to ease calculations of salaries and salary deductions, and to provide for a uniform pay date, a number of municipalities adopted a biweekly pay period including Bristol, Connecticut; Kansas City, Missouri; Lynchburg, Virginia; and Peoria, Illinois. At a local election, residents of Long Beach, California, approved a charter amendment providing for biweekly pay periods.

The growing awareness that improved tax and other revenue collections are related to sound billing procedures resulted in many cities reviewing and improving their billing procedures and techniques. Philadelphia adopted a new procedure for handling "bulk" tax bill requests such as those from financial institutions servicing mortgages on dwellings. Other cities making changes in billing procedures were Puyallup, Washington; Lewisburg, Tennessee; Cheboygan, Michigan; and Norwich, Connecticut.

Records Managements. The mass of documents and records, accumulating so rapidly that concern is being felt in many state capitols and municipal buildings as to where to house them, led to a number of reforms in record management. For instance, water meter deposit refund receipts accumulated in Kansas City, Missouri, over a 37-year period were destroyed thus releasing 12 legal-size, four-drawer file cabinets for other purposes. Phoenix, Arizona, adopted a forms control program. Oakland, California, embarked on a thorough analysis of the records and forms used in its various city departments. Instead of keeping ledger records on building permit applications, Oakland now utilizes an extra copy of the original application. Two new forms adopted in that city replace 10 old forms used in the plumbing division.

The state of Michigan put into operation its new storage facilities for records and at the same time promulgated new record management procedures. Many municipalities in New Jersey were taking another look at their record accumulations in light of the records retention schedules enacted by law in that state. Phoenix, Arizona, adopted the cremation method of disposing of cancelled coupons and bonds which made it easier to audit its cancelled bonds as well as freeing considerable space and reducing the time required by its former pasting methods.

Financial Administration. The trend toward centralized finance departments continues. A new charter adopted by Joplin, Missouri, provided for a completely centralized and integrated finance department. Pawtucket, Rhode Island, and Fort Lauderdale, Florida, and many California cities centralized their financial administration. Coral Gables, Florida, further centralized its finance activities by adding the tax assessing function to its finance department.

Not only were comprehensive reorganizations occurring but many municipalities were taking steps to improve various phases of finance administration. Colorado Springs, Colorado, adopted a centralized insurance purchasing plan. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, contemplated establishing a water authority but abandoned this idea when it noted that interest rates for authority bonds were advancing. Instead, it set up the water utility as a separate operation in the general city organization and instituted changes designed to make the water department operate on a self-sustaining basis.

Several Wisconsin cities continued to establish cash reserve funds for future capital improvements. West Bend created a reserve fund for the future construction of a bridge. Kewaunee reserved its surplus funds for various specific purposes and Monroe invested its reserve fund, established for depreciation of its sewage disposal plant, in federal government securities. Tacoma, Washington, established a centralized inspection bureau, and Peoria, Illinois, and Iowa City, Iowa, were among many cities that centralized purchasing procedures.

The importance of an independent audit was given renewed consideration during 1954. Harlingen, Texas, and Joplin, Missouri, incorporated mandatory requirements for an annual independent audit in their charters. The state of Illinois appointed a Municipal Advisory Board to help in administering that state's 1951 compulsory municipal audit law and also issued standard audit report forms to be used by independent auditors conducting municipal audits. It is now mandatory for the South Dakota department of audits and accounts to audit the accounts and records of every municipality in that state once every two years without the department serving notice or receiving a request for such an audit.

Budgeting. Interest and developments in performance budgeting continued apace during 1954. For the first time the budget document of the city of New York took on aspects of a performance budget. The budget of Phoenix, Arizona, included work unit statistics for a three-year period including a forecast for the current fiscal year budget. Corpus Christi, Texas, required detailed work programs from its various departments. Cincinnati adopted a performance budget and included work program statistics in its budget document.

Three Connecticut municipalities—New Haven, Manchester and Windsor—adopted program type budgets for 1954-55. Manchester adopted its first program budget in 1952, but Windsor and New Haven made the change in 1954. A program accounting and performance budgeting installation was made for a tuberculosis hospital operated by New York state and a similar installation was made for the Rensselaer County, New York, department of health under the auspices of the Commission on the Fiscal Affairs of State Government.

Revenues. More activity occurred in the municipal revenue field in 1954 than was true for 1952 and 1953, especially with respect to service charges, sales taxes, and municipal income taxes. Sewer service charges were imposed by a number of cities in Kansas, Florida, Washington, and Tennessee. Cities in Wisconsin were exploiting a 1953 state law which permits imposition of a monthly parking fee on trailers in lieu of the personal property tax previously levied. The amount of the fee levied most frequently is $5 per month per trailer.

Income tax adoptions were particularly common in Ohio. Several cities imposed 1 per cent income taxes which were effective from April 1 through October 31, 1954, including Cincinnati and several of its suburbs. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, also imposed this tax for the first time in 1954.

Sales tax developments were most common in California where four cities initiated a 1 per cent sales tax and two cities initiated a one-half of 1 per cent sales tax. One California city increased its sales tax from three-fourths of 1 per cent to 1 per cent, and 10 cities increased this tax from one-half of 1 per cent to 1 per cent. Municipal sales taxes have now been adopted by 173 California cities representing 85 per cent of the total city population of California. During 1954 all efforts to impose a sales tax by cities in Illinois were defeated by the electorate at local referenda.

A number of cities in Illinois adopted wheel taxes, admission taxes, and cigarette taxes. Other activity occurred in the municipal license field. These and other revenue developments are discussed more fully in another article in this Year Book.

Professional Organization. The Municipal Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37) during 1954, in addition to the semi-monthly "News Letter" and the quarterly issues of "Municipal Finance," published nine special bulletins covering payroll deductions made by municipalities, federal excise taxes, survey of public employee retirement systems on the subject of investments, survey of pension fund investment problems, revaluation program to increase revenues, techniques and procedures of investment in United States treasury bills, report on 1954 federal legislation relating to public employee retirement systems, criteria for judging a municipal financial report, and financial administration and accounting for special authorities, hospitals and schools. The Association also released five publications relating to performance budgeting that had been prepared under the auspices of the Association's Committee on Performance Budgeting and Unit Cost Accounting.

During 1954 the Association's technical and research inquiry service provided at least 337 answers to technical questions relating to public finance and distributed, on loan to members, hundreds of books, pamphlets and other types of publications from its library. The 48th annual conference of the Association was held at San Francisco, California, May 23-27, 1954 with an attendance of 950.

Assessment Administration

By Kenneth Back

Executive Director, National Association of Assessing Officers, Chicago

THE year 1954 saw multiple signs of improvement in many phases of assessment administration and steady progress on all fronts. Increased volume and new types of property as well as a disruption in property values by economic shifts have created many new problems for the assessor and increased many times the difficulties of his job. In order to meet these new and constantly changing situations, it is necessary that the assessor concern himself with the task of gathering information on market values and constantly re-examining assessments in the light of this information.

Revaluation Programs. One of the most pronounced trends in assessment administration in recent years is the recognition of a need for a scientific approach to mass appraisals for assessment purposes. In most states one or more of the local jurisdictions have conducted revaluation or reassessment programs for equalizing the tax base, discovering omitted property, and establishing standards and an organizational pattern for performing the assessment function. Some of these programs have been initiated by the states and others by local units.

Statewide revaluation programs continue in Oregon and Kentucky. Oregon reports at least three counties and Kentucky 17 counties completely revalued and work continuing in several others. Much revaluation work was conducted in other states at both the county and city level. Projects were completed or are in progress in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Tennessee, Michigan, Connecticut, and Virginia. Four city revaluation projects are in progress in Tennessee currently, and a number of others are in the planning stage. While the Hamilton County (Chattanooga), Tennessee, revaluation increased the tax base 25 per cent, the tax rate was correspondingly reduced. Passaic, New Jersey, completed a revaluation of all taxable property in 1954 and published all new assessments in the local newspaper. Clearfield County, Pennsylvania, completed a revaluation and increased the total assessed valuation from $16 million to $66 million with corresponding reduction in tax rate.

In an effort to offer assistance to this important trend in assessment administration the NAAO committee on revaluation projects conducted a seminar on the subject in April, 1954, for 21 persons with revaluation experience. A transcript of the discussions was made preparatory to publishing a committee report that will be of invaluable assistance to assessors.

State Developments. Recognizing the fiscal importance of the property tax, many states are concentrating on improving tax administration rather than pyramiding existing inequalities through rate increases or blanket assessment increases. State programs for improvement have varied but generally follow a pattern of offering leadership and assistance—both financial and technical—in making the original assessment. Where assistance programs have been based on mutual respect and help rather than an arbitrary issuance of orders, they have been welcomed and even requested by local assessors. Indicative of the states carrying on an active assistance program in one form or another are Oregon, Kentucky, Maryland, Idaho, California, Colorado, Illinois, Maine, Minnesota, Virginia, and Washington.

In order to get better administration of the tax laws, the Oregon Tax Commission was reorganized July 1, 1954. All property tax administration was centralized in the valuation division under a single head. The State Tax Commission of Utah has recommended that the state legislature appropriate $110,000 a year to carry out the statewide property tax revaluation and equalization program prescribed by the 1953 legislature.

In addition to its general assistance and revaluation programs, Kentucky conducted a broad intercounty assessment equalization program in 1954, and blanket raises in assessments were ordered in 69 of the state's 120 counties. The objective was to bring all assessments for both real and personal property up to at least the statewide average of 31 per cent of fair market value. The Washington Legislative Research Council recently authorized a comprehensive statewide study to gather information for the announced purpose of making possible equalization of property taxes among and within counties. Many other states are providing limited assistance in the form of manuals, training courses, and research.

There is a growing recognition on the part of public officials and the public generally of the evils and fallacies of condoning fractional value assessments and assessments based on prewar values with the resultant undesirable budget responsibilities placed on the assessor. Likewise, there is some evidence that the importance of the assessment function, the technical nature of the work, and the manner in which the assessor performs his job are becoming a subject of lively interest. For example, a subcommittee of the assessment and taxation committee of the South Dakota State Legislative Research Council recently proposed adoption of a county assessor plan system. Numerous other proposals for such improvements as full value assessments, full-time, properly paid assessors, and adequate procedures and assessment records were made in 1954.

Professionalization and Training. The professional nature of the assessment function, while not yet recognized fully, is gaining more and more attention, and assessors themselves have made great strides by increasing their knowledge and skills and thereby their professional standing. A professional code of ethics and credo for assessors was adopted by NAAO in 1954 to serve as a standard and guide for professional conduct in associating with the public, with other officials, with members of other professions, and in the conduct of the assessor's work.

Likewise the NAAO program of conferring the designation of Certified Assessment Evaluator on assessment personnel who demonstrate their ability by meeting rigid and high standards of knowledge and conduct has continued to grow. By the end of 1954, 29 members had successfully completed all the requirements and received the NAAO designation of Certified Assessment Evaluator. There is a decided interest among assessment personnel to professionalize their work. Full realization of this goal will come in time when the standards of training and ability have been clearly demonstrated to the satisfaction of the public.

With increased emphasis on professionalization has come a renewed desire on the part of assessors for assured tenure of office, adequate pay, elimination of the residence requirement, and increased training. To this end much legislation was proposed and some passed. Constitutional amendments in Colorado and Florida bear out this trend. Boston replaced a five-member board of assessors with an assessment department headed by a city assessor with two associate assessors. A city board of review was set up to hear appeals from decisions of the assessor.

Schools and training institutes were conducted in nearly all states and Canadian provinces, sponsored in most instances by the colleges and universities, state tax commissions, assessors' associations, and some municipal leagues. For example, Texas, Kentucky, Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, Georgia, Minnesota, Oregon, Oklahoma, Maine, Massachusetts, Maryland, Florida, South Dakota, and the provinces of Ontario, New Brunswick, and Alberta conducted one or more in-service training schools for assessing officers during 1954.

Among the more progressive in-service training programs were the seven three-day district training institutes conducted by the Texas Association of Assessing Officers in cooperation with the League of Texas Municipalities and the University of Texas. Total attendance amounted to 513, and 396 certificates of completion were awarded. Instruction procedure was based entirely on a comprehensive course outline which produced the desirable result of keeping the instruction always in proper focus. Other fine courses of instruction were offered in a number of states too numerous to describe in detail.

The NAAO in cooperation with the Society of Residential Appraisers offered a special seminar on the appraisal of residential real estate in May, 1954. The NAAO special in-service training program, whereby trainees spend two weeks in modern assessment offices to learn procedures, methods and routines, is growing, and 10 trainees took such training in 1954.

Legislation. Numerous proposals and recommendations concerning assessment administration were made during 1954, but no major changes in organization pattern or assessment procedure were effected. In South Dakota and Nebraska legislation was recommended respectively to provide for appointment of county assessors and county supervisors of assessments. In Colorado a four-year term of office for assessors was approved by the voters in the form of a constitutional amendment. The Florida legislature authorized combining the county and city assessing offices subject to referendum in each municipality affected.

In Kentucky, Colorado, and Nebraska the abolition of assessment and taxation of household furnishings was approved by the state legislatures and referred to the voters for constitutional changes. This measure was passed in Nebraska, defeated in Colorado, and remains to be voted on in

Kentucky. In Colorado and Iowa resolutions were adopted requesting the legislature to make state income tax returns available to assessors as an aid in assessing inventories.

Assessors in Texas are seeking the abolition of the property tax on motor vehicles and substituting therefor an in lieu tax in the form of greater registration fees. Iowa assessors also requested that one member of the state tax commission be a person with previous assessing experience. The 1953 state legislature of Kansas created a special commission to make a comprehensive study of assessment administration and to recommend improvements, and this commission has been active during 1954.

On the other hand the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation in a pamphlet, entitled "A New Look at Taxes," asserts that ownership of property is no longer a completely accurate measure of ability to pay taxes and urges that the state property tax setup be changed because the property tax burden falls more heavily on farmers than on other occupational groups. It suggests exemption of farm buildings other than farm homes and increasing values and rates on city property.

Like organizational changes, no major changes were made in other legislative subjects. Under a new law in the state of New York house trailers will be taxed as other real property (New York does not tax personal property as such). Connecticut and Massachusetts followed the lead of a number of states and granted an exemption to goods held in storage of nonresident owners if stored in original packages in a licensed public storage warehouse. Twenty-four states now grant some exemption privilege for stored goods. Nebraska voters, by approving a constitutional change to permit the legislature to exempt household goods, bring to 15 the number of states in which such property is fully exempt.

An act of the New Jersey legislature requires the development and promulgation of a table of equalized values for all property for use in the distribution of state school aid funds. The Michigan legislature eliminated the fiscal year option for reporting business inventories. The Kentucky legislature enacted a law requiring proof of payment of personal property tax before registering a motor vehicle, but this measure was declared unconstitutional by the Kentucky Court of Appeals before it had time to become fully operative. The Massachusetts legislature passed a law permitting cities and towns other than Boston to expend up to one-fourth of 1 per cent of the assessed valuation of taxable property for making expert appraisals.

A problem commanding much attention in 1954 was the determination of assessment ratios. The states of Illinois, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Kansas, Kentucky, and Nebraska, among others, carried on extensive ratio studies. Indications are that in most states property assessments average about one-third of market value.

Court Decisions. Perhaps most significant was the opinion of the United States Supreme Court sustaining the decision of the Nebraska Supreme Court holding it within the power of the state to tax a proportionate part of the flight equipment of a nonresident airline which regularly flew over the state and which made regular landings and departures from airports within the state, so long as the tax levy and allocation of the proportionate part of the property value bears a reasonable relation to the use of flight equipment within the state (Braniff Airways, Inc. v. Nebraska State Board of Equalization and Assessment, June 1, 1954).

The federal district court for New Jersey upheld the taxation of Wherry Act housing built by private persons on lands leased from the United States. The assessment of property taxes had been made on both the lessee's interest in the land and the buildings and personalty. The court held that the federal government had made provision for taxation of the property in question. It cited the Military Housing Insurance Act which, without providing for the payment of local taxes by federal lessees, specified that property acquired and held under the act should not be construed to be free from local taxes (Sharidenville, Inc. v. Borough of Wrightstown, U. S. Dist. Ct. N. J., Sept. 15, 1954).

The Florida supreme court held that a board of county commissioners in the exercise of its review function could not make a blanket reduction on each property where there has been no complaint of inequality or overassessment of any particular piece of property. Complaint of a general nature that all property in the roll is overassessed cannot sustain a blanket reduction (Armstrong v. Beaty, Fla. Sup. Ct., Jan. 8, 1954).

Professional Organization. The National Association of Assessing Officers (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37), carried out an active program in 1954 and made record strides in performing its declared objectives including the annual international conference, publication of the "Assessors' News Letter" and the conference proceedings, information and consulting service, assistance to committees, membership promotion, and assistance to in-service training activities. Practically all types of membership increased over 1953 with a net gain of 142 members in 1954 and a total membership on December 31, 1954, of 1,792. Of particular significance is the increase in affiliate membership by state and provincial associations of assessing officers. At the close of 1954 there were 26 active associations affiliated with NAAO four of which were organized in 1954: Nevada, Kentucky, Nova Scotia, and Texas.

State and provincial associations have been particularly active during 1954 in in-service training activities and in conducting annual and regional conferences. In Texas the assessors' association has undertaken the preparation of a state assessors manual. Work on assessors manuals is currently going on also in the states of New York, Michigan, and New Jersey. In at least three states, Texas, Pennsylvania, and Kentucky, codes of ethics have been adopted. Pennsylvania is the first state to adopt the official NAAO code of ethics. State assessors bulletins and news letters are published in many states—in some instances by the assessors association and in others by or in conjunction with the state tax commission. Nebraska began the publication of a news bulletin for assessors in 1954 which brings the total to 12 state associations and two provincial associations now publishing assessors bulletins or news letters.

The 1954 Achievement and Distinguished Assistance Awards went respectively to Richard A. Cherney, city assessor, Fort Madison, Iowa, and to the Oregon State Tax Commission.

Public Purchasing

By Albert H. Hall

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A HIGH level of business activity was sustained throughout 1954. A buyers market predominated, and many industries adjusted their operations to meet this condition. Supplies and materials were plentiful. The price structure remained relatively stable. Alert public purchasing executives thus found it possible to gain price advantages, increases in quality, and broadened sources of supply.

A new schedule of federal excise taxes went into effect on April 1, 1954, and the exemption features of these taxes were of wide interest to public purchasing executives. A skeletonized defense materials control system was retained. Federal procurement agencies, under a ruling of the comptroller general, were forced to drop a long-standing requirement that many items which they purchase carry the seal of approval of private testing organizations. The President of the United States eased the "Buy American" act in a special directive. The President ruled that domestic bids can generally be no more than 6 to 10 per cent higher than foreign offers. Heretofore domestic bidders were given a 25 per cent leeway.

New federal regulations and sales procedures made it increasingly difficult for state and local governments to obtain, by gift or purchase, their proper share of federal surplus property. A disquieting occurrence during the year was the emergence of organized attacks on the principle of competitive bidding in public purchasing. In a special statement the National Institute of Governmental Purchasing reaffirmed its belief that competitive bidding is the keystone of effective and efficient public buying. "Fair trade" or price fixing laws were held unconstitutional by the highest courts in several states. Such laws have been ruled unconstitutional in six and upheld in 17 states.

Organization. The movement toward centralization of public purchasing continued throughout the nation. Among the public jurisdictions which established central purchasing systems in 1954 were the cities, towns and villages of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania; Fairfield, Connecticut; Belleville and West Orange, New Jersey; Riverside, California; Lakeland and Sanford, Florida; Owensboro, Kentucky; Central Falls, Rhode Island; Battle Creek, Michigan; Henderson, Kentucky; Edwardsville and Rock Island, Illinois; Bellaire, Texas; Hollywood, Florida; and the Board of Education of Weehawken, New Jersey.

Among counties establishing central purchasing systems were Rock County (Janesville), Wisconsin; St. Lawrence (Canton), New York; Sandusky (Fremont), Ohio; and DeKalb (Decatur), Georgia.

Procedures. The year was marked by unusual emphasis on educational programs designed to increase the efficiency of public purchasing executives and employees. In-service training programs were conducted for employees of public purchasing agencies of Chicago, Illinois; Columbia, South Carolina; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; and Washington, D. C. Federal officials received training in a special course conducted by the Federal Procurement Officers Association of Northern California.

Special seminars and conferences were held at the University of Michigan by the Michigan Municipal League and the University's Institute of Public Administration; University of California at Berkeley; the Institute of Public Service of the University of Connecticut; and Drake University in cooperation with the Iowa Association of Purchasing Agents. A two-year course in institutional management especially designed for institutional purchasing executives was inaugurated by the school of general studies of Columbia University. Institutes dealing with hospital purchasing were conducted by the American Hospital Association and the Catholic Hospital Association of the United States and Canada.

At the federal level the General Services Administration continued an extensive program of standardization resulting in large savings. The United States Army cut its costs on storage and handling by increased use of "call-type" contracts. Shipments were made directly to users from the contractor on call from a supply depot.

The state of Delaware considered legislation for the establishment and operation of a central state purchasing system. In Michigan a new system of buying highway paint on the basis of performance ratings was inaugurated.

The New York City Transit Authority conducted a survey of its purchase and storing of supplies expected to produce $500,000 annual saving. In Washington, D. C., a new combined invitation, bid and contract form was developed replacing forms in use for 30 years. Colorado Springs, Colorado, inaugurated a centralized plan for purchasing the insurance requirements of the city. The city purchasing agency of Atlanta, Georgia, developed new quotation forms.

The purchasing agency for Chicago developed a market for trees removed from parkways by processing them into wood pulp. In Essex County, New Jersey, the purchasing agency developed a permanent bid and contract bond to be used by vendors bidding repeatedly on county requirements. Pawtucket, Rhode Island, took a city-wide inventory of city property. The government of Puerto Rico passed a new and modern statute providing for the centralizing and streamlining of its purchasing procedures.

The California State, County, and Municipal Purchasing Agents Association, oldest organization of public purchasing executives in the country, adopted a code of ethics governing purchasing practices of Association members. In Rhode Island the state attorney general ruled that when a city has a central purchasing system it should act as the buying agent for the local board of education.

Specifications. The National Institute of Governmental Purchasing continued to develop its large specifications library. The development of specifications continued throughout state and local governments as well as in the federal supply service of the General Services Administration and the commodity standards division of the National Bureau of Standards. In Canada the Canadian Government Specifications Board carried on an active program of specifications development. A similar activity was directed by the British Standards Institution for Great Britain. Professional societies of the United States were also active in specifications work, including the American Standards Association, American Society for Testing Materials, American Association of State Highway Officials, American Water Works Association, National Board of Fire Underwriters, National Fire Protection Association, and the National Office Management Association.

Publications. The National Institute of Municipal Law Officers in collaboration with the National Institute of Governmental Purchasing issued a model ordinance on public purchasing. The University of California Press published "Government Purchasing and Competition," and the American Society for Testing Materials issued a new "Directory of Commercial and College Testing Laboratories."

Several purchasing publications were issued by the federal government. The Department of Defense published a pamphlet "How to Buy Surplus Personal Property." The Small Business Administration issued the "U. S. Government Purchasing Directory," and the Department of Commerce established a "Daily Synopsis of Proposed Procurement, Sales and Contract Awards." The Air Force issued a procurement instruction manual, and the Armed Services Medical Corps published a Central Supply Service Manual.

New manuals on purchasing procedures were issued by the states of Texas, New Mexico, South Dakota, and by Mississippi State College. Manuals were also published by the County of Arlington, Virginia, and the cities of Palo Alto, California; Columbia, South Carolina; and New Rochelle, New York. A manual of form design was issued by the Bureau of the Budget, the Office of the Comptroller, and the Department of Purchase of the city of New York. Annual reports were issued by purchasing agencies of Chicago; Milwaukee; Cincinnati; Miami; Parma, Ohio; and Richmond, Virginia; Atlanta; Norwich, Connecticut; Washington, D. C.; and Onondaga County (Syracuse), New York (see New Books and Pamphlets below).

Professional Organization. The National Institute of Governmental Purchasing (1001 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.) held its Ninth Annual Conference and Products Exhibit in New York City, in October, 1954, with an attendance of 1,200. Ninety leading American business firms displayed their products to the group. During the year state chapters of NIGP were active in Connecticut, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Ohio, New Jersey, and Wisconsin. The Institute continued its program of requesting leading automotive manufacturers to grant discounts in lieu of the 8 per cent federal excise tax on automotive parts from which the public agencies are exempt. NIGP continued to study and express its views on federal surplus property disposal. The Institute also made special studies of contract approvals and purchasing limits, bid deposits and bid and performance bonds, and requirement contracts.

Municipal Nonproperty Taxes

By Robert L. Funk

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One of the phenomena of the past 10 years has been the increased use of supplemental sources of revenue by municipalities where such sources have been locally, legally and economically available. Adoption of nonproperty revenue sources has been particularly common since the end of World War II. State shared taxes, state grants-in-aid and parking meter revenues are used by cities in all states, with the exception of parking meters which are not used in North Dakota.

Since municipalities are creatures of the state, use of any particular type of nonproperty tax is dependent upon authorization being granted by the state to the municipality to use a particular revenue source. As would be expected, increased use of nonproperty taxes has followed the increase in authorizations being granted by the state. A tabulation of the types of taxes used by at least one city in a state indicates that the following types of taxes may be and are being used:

Type of Nonproperty Tax	Number of States in Which Tax Is Used by at Least One City
Admission and amusement taxes	18
Business gross receipt taxes	27
Cigarette and tobacco taxes	10
Deed transfer taxes	3
Garbage and refuse service charges	41
Gasoline and motor fuel taxes	5
Income taxes	4
Liquor and alcoholic beverage taxes	6
Motor vehicle taxes	12
Occupancy taxes (hotels and rooms to rent)	3
Poll and street taxes	10
Public utility gross receipts taxes	33
Sales taxes	9
Sewer service charges (only Nevada missing)	47

Nine types of nonproperty taxes, although not used in all states, are widely utilized by municipalities. These include taxes based upon public utility gross receipts; general business gross receipts; admissions; wages, salaries and/or net earnings of businesses and corporations (income taxes); retail sales; gasoline and motor fuel; motor vehicles; cigarettes;

and alcoholic beverages. As of the close of 1954, at least 678 cities of the 1,347 with populations over 10,000 were using one or more of these nine types of nonproperty taxes. In total, these 678 cities were imposing 1,155 taxes.

No complete tabulation has been made of cities under 10,000 population that use nonproperty taxes but as will be noted from Table XII, an increasing number of cities in the smaller population groupings are using them. Admission taxes are particularly common to small cities in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Washington. Taxes on public utility gross receipts are frequently used, especially by cities in such states as New York, Texas, Washington, and Virginia. Motor vehicle taxes are used by many of the small cities in Illinois, Virginia, and North Carolina. In fact, reports on adoptions of nonproperty taxes in 1953 and 1954 would seem to indicate that revenue problems, which first became acute for the larger cities, have now affected the smaller cities to such an extent that they have found it necessary to adopt new revenue sources.

The years 1953 and 1954 were also characterized by the increasing number of municipalities that found it necessary to increase rates on nonproperty taxes previously imposed. Los Angeles, Alameda, Beverly Hills, Burbank, Glendale, Richmond, Manhattan Beach, Modesto, San Fernando and San Diego, California, all found it necessary to increase their one-half of 1 per cent sales taxes to a full 1 per cent. Evanston, Illinois, doubled its motor vehicle license, and Elmwood Park, Illinois, also increased the rate on its motor vehicle tax. Seattle, Washington, made variable increases of up to 2 per cent in that city's existing public utility gross receipts taxes and Memphis, Tennessee, increased excise rates from 10 per cent up to 15 per cent. Phoenix, Arizona, increased a tax on public utility gross receipts from 2/100 of 1 per cent to a full 2 per cent.

A very few cities were noted to have taken opposite action and to have abandoned taxes previously imposed. Youngstown, Ohio, repealed its admissions tax in 1953. In 1954 Binghamton, New York, dropped its hotel occupancy tax. Syracuse, New York, abandoned its 3 per cent public utility tax and its 5 per cent admissions tax but imposed a 2 per cent sales tax.

Most activity in 1953 and 1954 occurred in the cigarette and income tax fields. Cigarette taxes were adopted by a large number of Illinois municipalities and by some municipalities in New Mexico. Activity in both states followed state authorizations that occurred in recent years. Increased activity in the municipal income tax field followed largely from adoption of that revenue source in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Owing to the state authorizing act which gives preference to a given tax to the municipality in which the individual resides, many of the suburbs of Pittsburgh immediately adopted the tax in order to keep revenue from this source "at home."

Ninety-four cities with populations of 5,000 to 10,000 reported the adoption of one or more nonproperty taxes. Many of these cities, however, apparently had had such taxes in effect for some time, as for cities in Pennsylvania, where the state enabling act requires annual readoption of taxes imposed under authority granted by Public Act 481. Table XII lists all cities over 5,000 population that adopted one or more of the nine nonproperty taxes for the first time in 1953 or 1954 or supplied additional information making it possible to properly include them as having one of the nonproperty taxes studied.

Public Utility Taxes. In 1954, 284 cities with populations over 10,000 were using a tax based upon gross receipts of public utilities. Table XII also lists 27 cities with populations of 5,000 to 10,000 that now use this tax. The tax is of two types: (1) in one instance it may be imposed as a license for the privilege of doing business or as a franchise for the privilege of using streets and alleys; (2) in the other instance it may be imposed upon the consumer rather than on the utility company and as such may be collected as a separate and distinct item on the customer's utility tax bill.

Where a consumer-type tax is imposed it is normally at a higher rate than that used to determine amounts to be paid as a license or as a franchise. Alexandria, Virginia, has a consumer tax which it reports imposing for the first time in 1954 at a rate of 10 per cent which applies to the first $50 of a customer's utility bill. The tax imposed in Abilene, Kansas, is a franchise tax. The 2 per cent tax common in many Texas cities, such as College Station, is a privilege tax imposed upon the utility company as compensation to the city for the use of streets and alleys.

Gross Receipts Taxes. In 1954 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, adopted a 3 mill mercantile tax which yielded $14,703,000. Bellingham, Washington, imposed a 1/10 of 1 per cent tax which added $154,000 to the city's revenue. As a consequence of these adoptions and those by other municipalities, 206 cities over 10,000 population were using gross receipts business license taxes in 1954. In many instances the municipalities using this revenue source have a combination of flat rate schedules and rates based on gross receipts. Yields reported in Table XII for gross receipts business licenses include both flat rate and gross receipts schedules.

Admissions Taxes. Admission or amusement taxes were being used in 1954 by 218 cities over 10,000 population. New York City adopted a 5 per cent tax on admissions in 1954 that brought in $10,816,000. The first city in South Dakota to impose an admission tax is Mitchell; that city reports a tax of 10 per cent on each paid admission with the $8,000 estimated annual yield from this source to be used to remodel the city's Corn Palace Auditorium.

Normally, the rate imposed by municipalities using an admission tax applies to all types of entertainment, but some cities apparently have recognized a drop in movie theater attendance and have adjusted their rates to reflect this situation. For example, Chehalis, Washington, imposes a tax of one-half cent on each 20 cents or fraction charged for admission to movies, but the rate on other entertainments is 1 cent on each 20 cents or fraction of admission charged.

The admission tax is extensively used in those states that granted cities permission to use this source some years ago. For example, this tax is now used by 380 taxing jurisdictions in Pennsylvania, including 166 school districts; by 121 cities in Washington; and by 108 cities over 5,000 population in Ohio. However, yield from this source can become negligible if the only source taxed is a single one. This is illustrated by the situation in Schuylkill Haven, Pennsylvania, where the city has an admission tax from which it obtains no receipts since the only theater in the city closed its doors.

Retail Sales Taxes. These taxes are now used by 111 cities with populations over 10,000. Few new adoptions occurred in 1953 or 1954 but at least 10 California municipalities doubled the tax rate from one-half of 1 per cent to a full 1 per cent. Auburn, New York, adopted a 1 per cent sales tax for the first time in 1954.

Cigarette Taxes. This field was quite active with at least nine Illinois and five New Mexico cities with populations over 5,000 adopting this source for the first time in 1953 or 1954. Cities in both Illinois and New Mexico are limited to a 1 cent per pack rate and in New Mexico are further limited in that proceeds from this tax must be used for recreational purposes. By the end of 1954 at least 85 cities with populations over 10,000 were using cigarette taxes.

Income Taxes. City income taxes have proved to be among the highest yielding taxes adopted by municipalities. Thirteen cities with populations over 10,000 reported using this source for the first time in 1953 or 1954 thus making a total of 47 cities with populations over 10,000 using municipal income taxes in 1954. Cincinnati, Ohio, adopted the tax for a seven-month period in 1954 and reimposed a 1 per cent tax in 1955. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, also adopted a 1 per cent income tax in 1954.

Gasoline Taxes. Only two cities, both in the 5,000 to 10,000 population range, reported adopting a gasoline tax in 1954: Rollo, Missouri, and Tuskegee, Alabama. Thirty-nine cities with populations over 10,000 were using this tax source in 1954.

Alcoholic Beverage Taxes. Activity in the alcoholic beverage tax field was also relatively quiet in 1953 and 1954. Tennessee municipalities were primarily active in the field, and they were altering the base of the tax to comply with new state enabling legislation. Instead of being based upon a retail price and being locally collected, beer taxes in Tennessee are now imposed by municipalities upon the wholesaler. The tax is state collected with the state retaining 3 per cent of the amount collected in a municipality as compensation for the cost of administering the tax.

Motor Vehicle Taxes. These taxes are now used in 134 cities with populations over 10,000. The tax is also extensively used by smaller cities in the states of Illinois, Missouri, and Virginia. Rates imposed may be on a vehicle, weight, or horsepower basis. The rate shown in Table XII is that applicable to passenger cars. Rates on trucks and trailers are on a basis different from that applicable to passenger cars and are normally imposed at a higher rate.

TABLE XII

MUNICIPAL NONPROPERTY TAX REVENUES

This table includes cities over 5,000 population according to the 1950 Census that levy nonproperty taxes upon utility gross receipts, general business gross receipts, admissions, retail sales, payroll net earnings, gasoline or motor fuel, motor vehicles (passenger cars only), cigarette, and alcoholic beverages. It is limited to cities that adopted such taxes for the first time in 1953 or 1954 or for cities reporting additional information such that it was possible to list them in this table as having one or more of the taxes shown and which have not been listed in previous Year Books. This table is divided into nine sections, one for each of the major types of nonproperty taxes listed above. Municipalities having more than one of the nine taxes are listed under each separate tax. The figure shown under "Rate" is that reported to be in effect in late 1954 or early 1955 and may be given as dollars, cents, mills, or percentages; the rate for utilities is followed by symbols indicating the utilities which were reported as those being taxed. In the section on general business gross receipts taxes, "R" after the rate indicates that it is the rate for retailers, "W" the rate for wholesalers, and "M" indicates rate per thousand. The rate for cigarette taxes is reported for a pack of 20 cigarettes. Leaders indicate that the rate was not available or that the yield was not reported. See preceding article for detailed explanation.

Utilities subject to tax: e—electricity; g—gas; t—telephone; w—water. Motor vehicle taxes: v—flat rate per vehicle; h—rate based on horsepower; w—rate based on weight.

City	Rate	1954 Yield (in thousands)
Public Utility Tax		
50,000 to 100,000		
Alexandria, Va.	10% on 1st $50 utility bill	$380.0
25,000 to 50,000		
Warwick, Va.	1/2%	10.0
10,000 to 25,000		
Cohoes, N. Y.	1%	15.0
Edinburg, Tex.	2%	14.0
Griffin, Ga.	2-1/2%	8.0
Kingsville, Tex.	2%	19.0
Rockville Ctre., N. Y. .	1%	10.0
South Norfolk, Va. . . .	10%ge	85.0
West Monroe, La. . . .	Various, tgew	. . . .
5,000 to 10,000		
Abilene, Kan.	2%g, 5%w	7.5
Arlington, Tex.	2%tge	22.5
Bainbridge, Ga.	2.3%	17.1
Batesville, Ark.	. . .	11.2
Brookfield, Mo.	5%	15.5
Canon City, Colo. . . .	2%	10.3
Chehalis, Wash.	3%, 5%e	16.1
Coleman, Tex.	2%	7.0
College Station, Tex. .	2%, 2-3/4%	4.5
Crystal City, Tex. . .	2%	3.4
Dansville, N. Y.	1%tge	4.5
Falls Church, Va. . . .	10%	70.0
Hamburg, N. Y.	1%	6.0
Jennings, La.	2%ge	9.0
LaGrande, Ore.	4%t, 3%e, 2%g	19.3
Utility Tax—cont.		
Larchmont, N. Y. . . .	1%	6.4
Levelland, Tex.	2%	10.0
McCook, Neb.	2%	6.0
Malverne, N. Y. . . .	1%	. . . .
Medina, N. Y.	1%	4.2
North Bend, Ore. . . .	3%	3.6
No. Tarrytown, N. Y. .	1%gewt	8.6
Pompano Beach, Fla. .	10%tge	51.1
Seguin, Tex.	2%	5.1
Seneca Falls, N. Y. . .	1%	. . . .
So. Salt Lake, Utah . .	1%ge	5.9
Westbury, N. Y.	1%	7.4
Gross Receipts Business Tax		
Over 500,000		
Philadelphia, Pa.	3 mills	$14,703.0
100,000 to 250,000		
Allentown, Pa.	. . .	78.0
25,000 to 50,000		
Bellingham, Wash. . .	1/10%	154.0
Spartanburg, S. C. . .	.15%R, .075%W	. . . .
Warwick, Va.	Various	90.0
10,000 to 25,000		
Albemarle, N. C. . . .	.05%R	3.0
Chula Vista, Calif. . .	Various per brackets	35.0
Greensburg, Pa.	. . .	72.0

Table XII—Municipal Nonproperty Tax Revenues—Continued

City	Rate	1954 Yield (in thousands)
Gross Receipts—cont.		
San Fernando, Calif.	Various per brackets	....
5,000 to 10,000		
Anacortes, Wash.	...	4.5
Bainbridge, Ga.	...	58.9
Brookfield, Mo.	$1.20M	7.8
Cedar City, Utah	1/10%	15.0
East Pittsburgh, Pa.	1/2 mill R, 1 mill W	6.0
Eau Claire, Wis.	Various per brackets	16.8
Jennings, La.	...	25.7
Lake City, S. C.	Various	....
Marion, S. C.	Various	....
Monongahela, Pa.	1 mill R, 1/2 mill W	....
Sharpsburg, Pa.	1-1/2 mill R, 1 mill W	20.0
Somerset, Pa.	1/2 mill	10.0
Williamsburg, Va.	$1.50M, W; $2.50M, R	63.3
Buena Vista, Va.	$40 plus $.26 per $100 on sales over $2,000	27.0
Admissions Tax		
Over 500,000		
New York, N. Y.	5%	$10,816.0
25,000 to 50,000		
Panama City, Fla.	3¢ on adm. over 51¢	18.0
10,000 to 25,000		
Berwick, Pa.	10%	11.0
Bristol, Pa.	10%	15.0
Chula Vista, Calif.	1/2%	1.0
Mitchell, S. D.	10%	8.0
Murfreesboro, Tenn.	2%	2.0
Pekin, Ill.	4¢	4.0
San Pablo, Calif.	1¢ per ticket	2.0
5,000 to 10,000		
Anacortes, Wash.	1¢ on each 20¢	4.5
Bellefonte, Pa.	1¢ on each 10¢	8.4
Chehalis, Wash.	1/2¢ on each 20¢, movies; 1¢ on each 20¢, other	2.0
Ephrata, Pa.	10%	6.4
Gettysburg, Pa.	1¢ per 16¢ to 26¢ admission; 2¢ on admissions over 26¢	6.1
Humboldt, Tenn.	2%	1.2
Jefferson, Pa.	10%	12.0
Jersey Shore, Pa.	10%	....
Lewisburg, Pa.	1¢ on 1st 15¢, 2¢ on each additional 10¢	6.0

City	Rate	1954 Yield (in thousands)
Admissions—cont.		
Lewisburg, Tenn.	1%	0.4
Mayfield Hgts., Ohio	3%	7.0
Milton, Pa.	10%	8.9
Monongahela, Pa.	1¢ on each 25¢	....
Prospect Park, Pa.	5%	4.5
Wilmington, Ohio	3%	3.5
City Retail Sales Tax		
25,000 to 50,000		
Auburn, N. Y.	1%	$300.0
Redondo Beach, Calif.	1%	265.0
10,000 to 25,000		
Monrovia, Calif.	1/2%	70.0
5,000 to 10,000		
Benicia, Calif.	1%	22.5
Chino, Calif.	1%	35.1
Cigarette Tax		
100,000 to 250,000		
Peoria, Ill.	1¢/pack	$100.0
50,000 to 100,000		
Springfield, Ill.	1¢/pack	90.0
25,000 to 50,000		
Bloomington, Ill.	1¢/pack	34.0
Roswell, N. M.	1¢/pack	34.0
10,000 to 25,000		
Elmwood Park, Ill.	1¢/pack	25.0
Jacksonville, Ill.	1¢/pack	22.0
Macomb, Ill.	1¢/pack	12.0
Mount Vernon, Ill.	1¢/pack	18.0
Pekin, Ill.	1¢/pack	26.0
5,000 to 10,000		
Alamogordo, N. M.	1¢/pack	15.0
Athens, Ga.	2¢/pack	14.6
Brookfield, Mo.	2¢/pack	8.2
Deming, N. M.	1¢/pack	7.0
Savanna, Ill.	1¢/pack	7.8
Silver City, N. M.	1¢/pack	6.0
Tucumcari, N. M.	1¢/pack	6.0
City Income Tax		
Over 500,000		
Cincinnati, Ohio	1%	$7,120.0
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1%	....
25,000 to 50,000		
Barberton, Ohio	1/2%	400.0
Mt. Lebanon tp, Pa.	1%	331.0
New Kensington, Pa.	1%	....

TABLE XII—MUNICIPAL NONPROPERTY TAX REVENUES—Continued

City	Rate	1954 Yield (in thousands)
Income Tax—cont.		
Norwood, Ohio	1%	660.0
Williamsport, Pa.	1/2%	151.0
10,000 to 25,000		
Arnold, Pa.	1/2%	60.0
Bellevue, Pa.	1%	....
Bethel, Pa.	1%	....
Brentwood, Pa.	1%	....
Butler, Pa.	1/2%	144.0
Dormont, Pa.	1%	....
5,000 to 50,000		
Avalon, Pa.	1% (1/2% in 1955)	53.0
Baldwin, Pa.	1%	....
Crafton, Pa.	1%	88.0
Etna, Pa.	1%	60.0
Hollidaysburg, Pa.	0.4%	28.5
Maumee, Ohio	1%	....
Penn tp, Pa.	1%	215.0
St. Bernard, Ohio	1%	325.0
Sharpsburg, Pa.	...	32.0
Whitehall, Pa.	1%	200.0
City Gasoline Tax		
5,000 to 10,000		
Rollo, Mo.	1¢/gal.	28.3
Tuskegee, Ala.	1¢/gal.	24.1
Alcoholic Beverage Tax		
10,000 to 25,000		
Bristol, Tenn.	17%W, beer	33.0
East Point, Ga.	...	32.0
Griffin, Ga.	Beer, 3¢/bottle Wine, 10¢/bottle	37.0
Murfreesboro, Tenn.	17%W, beer	23.0

City	Rate	1954 Yield (in thousands)
Beverage Tax—cont		
5,000 to 10,000		
Alcoa, Tenn.	17%W, beer	10.0
Bainbridge, Ga.	...	15.9
Motor Vehicle Tax		
100,000 to 250,000		
Peoria, Ill.	$4 to $7.50h	$180.0
25,000 to 50,000		
Champaign, Ill.	$5v	....
Danville, Ill.	$5 & $7.50h	....
Galesburg, Ill.	$5v	61.0
Warwick, Va.	$5v	55.0
10,000 to 25,000		
Albemarle, N. C.	$1v	3.0
Canton, Ill.	$6v	24.0
Gastonia, N. C.	$1v	6.0
Macomb, Ill.	$4v	12.0
Mount Vernon, Ill.	$5—$20	35.0
Ottawa, Ill.	$5v	17.0
Park Ridge, Ill.	$10 & $20h	122.0
River Forest, Ill.	...	50.0
Statesville, N. C.	$1v	5.0
Suffolk, Va.	70¢ per 100 lbs.	36.0
5,000 to 10,000		
Batesville, Ark.	...	8.4
Brookfield, Mo.	. . .h	7.9
Buena Vista, Va.	$5v	6.5
Glen Ellyn, Ill.	$10v	35.0
Humboldt, Tenn.	$4.50v	8.5
Jenkins, Ky.	$5v	4.0
Lexington, Va.	$5v	5.2
Libertyville, Ill.	$4v	8.5
Riverside, Ill.	$5 & $10h	24.7
Rollo, Mo.	$2.25v	4.9
Salem, Va.	$3v	10.0
Western Springs, Ill.	$5v	10.0

Trends in Municipal Finances*

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MUNICIPAL revenues, expenditures, and indebtedness all reached new record levels in 1953. The total of spending for all 16,778 city governments in the United States increased by some $0.8 billion over the 1952 level to a figure of $9.1 billion in 1953. Revenues of all city governments arose to $8.9 billion in 1953, approximately $0.7 billion more than in 1952. At the same time, end-of-year cash and investment holdings increased $0.6 billion to $7.5 billion at the close of 1953. However, a large part of the investment holdings of city governments represents assets of employee retirement funds and other reserve funds that are not available for financing general expenditures. The difference between revenues on the one hand and expenditure plus cash and investment increases on the other hand was made up by a $0.9 billion rise in outstanding debt to an end-of-year figure of $13.6 billion.

Although current expenditures of all municipal governments (total expenditure other than capital outlay) grew substantially between 1952 and 1953, revenue increases more than kept pace with the current cost rise so that in 1953 municipal revenue exceeded current expenditures, and even the total of current expenditures and payments for redemption of debt, by a wide margin. The growth in municipal debt was occasioned by the high and expanding level of capital outlay expenditures. Municipal capital outlay totalled $2.1 billion in 1953. However, a significant portion of the total apparently was financed from current revenues, because new borrowing for the year was $1.5 billion, some $0.6 billion short of capital outlay expenditure.

Tables 1 and 2 and the bulk of this analysis cover the 16,778 organized city governments in the United States of all populations. The all-cities aggregate statistics are estimates based on sample surveys of local government finances conducted annually by the Bureau of the Census.

Coverage and analysis of financial data are limited to the 481 cities over 25,000 population in Table 3, Table XIII, and the sections in the latter part of this article, "Historical Trends for Cities Having 25,000 or More Inhabitants" and "Data for the 481 Cities over 25,000 in 1953."

Revenue of city governments during their fiscal years ended in 1953 amounted to $8,948 million in total, composed of general revenue of $6,874 million, utility revenue of $1,852 million, and insurance trust revenue (almost entirely employee retirement revenue) of $222 million.

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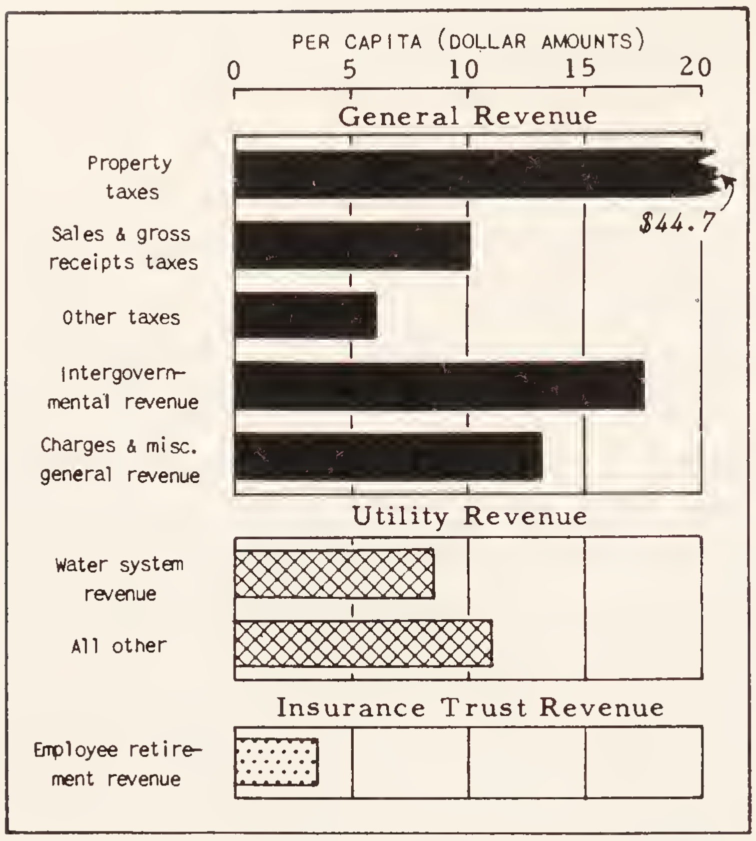
* This summary article, summary Tables 1 to 3, and detailed Table XIII are based on the Bureau of the Census reports Summary of Governmental Finances in 1953, and Compendium of City Government Finances in 1953, and on the 1952 issues of these publications.



United States Bureau of the Census

PER CAPITA AMOUNTS OF CITY REVENUE, BY SOURCE: 1953

Total expenditure in 1953 of $9,139 million was divided between general expenditure, $6,857 million, utility expenditure, $2,032 million, and insurance trust expenditure (chiefly employee retirement benefits), $250 million.

Over and above revenue receipts, city governments borrowed $1,489 million in 1953, 15 per cent more than in 1952. Against this total of new borrowing, the cities redeemed $759 million in existing debt during 1953, which was 13 per cent more than the 1952 level of debt redemption. Outstanding city debt rose to $13,558 million, as compared with $12,659 million a year earlier.

General Revenue. Two-thirds of the general revenue of city governments came from local taxes in 1953. These taxes of various types brought in $4,545 million, 9 per cent more than 1952 tax collections. Property taxes accounted for about three-fourths of city tax revenue, providing $3,378 million in 1953. Sales and gross receipts taxes—including selective excises such as those on gasoline, cigarettes, and amusements, as well as general sales taxes—yielded $683 million, and city licenses and other taxes, $484 million in 1953. Sales taxes particularly, but also license taxes, increased more rapidly in yield from 1952 to 1953 than did property taxes.

Intergovernmental revenue—primarily fiscal aid and reimbursements from state governments but including some amounts directly from the federal government and from other local governments—totaled $1,265 million in 1953. The 4 per cent rise in intergovernmental revenue over the previous year was substantially less than the rise in revenue from local sources.

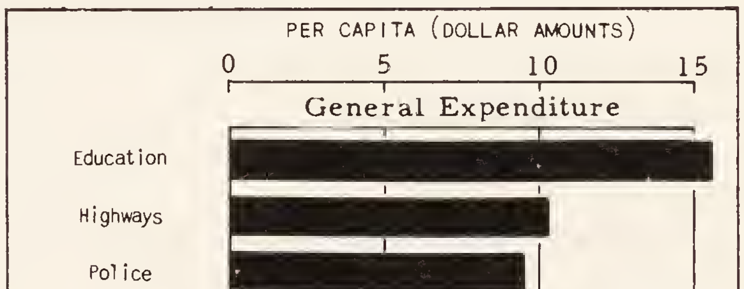
General Expenditure. General expenditure of city governments reached $6,857 million in 1953, 9 per cent more than the 1952 level. Spending was higher than in 1952 for all major municipal functions, with the exception of public welfare, for which a slight decline took place.

The largest single municipal function, as measured by expenditure, was education, for which $996 million was spent by municipal governments in 1953, 7 per cent more than in 1952. Education accounts for about one-seventh of all general expenditure of city governments, even though most city spending for education occurs in the minority of cities that directly administer local public schools. Most city schools are administered by independent school districts. Education expenditure of independent school districts is not reflected in the figures cited here on city government finances.

The provision and maintenance of highway facilities ranks next as a major city function with expenditure totaling $947 million in 1953, including $427 million in capital outlay. City spending for highways was 11 per cent greater than in 1952. Following highways in the list of city functions were sanitation, for which $765 million was spent in 1953, and police protection, which accounted for $752 million. Sanitation expenditure was up 6 per cent and police expenditure was up 10 per cent from the previous year's amounts. Sanitation spending in 1953 included $312 million in capital outlay.

After police protection, municipal fire protection cost $544 million in 1953, and municipally operated hospitals and other health and hospital services $513 million.

Expenditure by Character and Object. Nearly two-thirds of total expenditure of city governments in 1953 was for current operation, which cost $5,972 million, up 8 per cent from 1952. Capital outlay totaled $2,119 million or 15 per cent more than in 1952. Assistance and subsidies (almost entirely for public welfare programs) amounted to $361 million, or somewhat less than in the immediately preceding year. Interest on debt rose 5 per cent to $359 million. Insurance trust benefits and payments (almost entirely for employee retirement systems) called for $250 million in spending in 1953 and intergovernmental expenditure for the remaining $78 million of city expenditure.



United States Bureau of the Census

Per Capita Amounts of City Expenditure for Various Functions: 1953

Expenditure for personal services was $4,179 million, or somewhat less than one-half of total expenditure. Personal services costs are mainly for "current operation" but include also some amounts for force account construction.

City Utility Finances. Total revenue of municipal utility undertakings (water supply, electric power, gas, and transit systems and liquor stores owned and operated by municipal governments) was $1,852 million in 1953. Total utility expenditure was $2,032 million comprising $1,236 million for current operation, $653 million for capital outlay, and $143 million for interest on utility debt.

Insurance Trust Finances. With the exception of the Washington,

TABLE 1

NATIONAL SUMMARY OF CITY FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS: 1953 AND 1952

(all cities)

Item	Amount (in millions)		Per Cent change 1952 to 1953
	1953	1952	
REVENUE AND BORROWING			
Total revenue and borrowing	$10,437	$9,574	9.0
Total borrowing	1,489	1,296	14.9
Total revenue	8,948	8,278	8.1
General revenue, total	6,874	6,351	8.2
Taxes, total	4,545	4,183	8.7
Property	3,378	3,144	7.4
Sales and gross receipts	683	598	14.2
Other	484	441	9.8
Intergovernmental revenue	1,265	1,212	4.4
Charges and miscellaneous	1,064	956	11.3
Utility revenue, total	1,852	1,718	7.8
Water system	823	758	8.6
Electric power system	586	542	8.1
Gas supply system	48	49	-2.0
Transit system	336	320	5.0
Liquor stores	59	50	18.0
Insurance trust revenue	222	209	6.2
EXPENDITURE AND DEBT REDEMPTION			
Total expenditure and debt redemption	9,898	9,054	9.3
Total debt redemption	759	671	13.1
Total expenditure by purpose	9,139	8,383	9.0
General expenditure, total	6,857	6,303	8.8
Intergovernmental expenditure	78	68	14.7
Direct expenditure	6,779	6,235	8.7
Police	752	685	9.8
Fire	544	504	7.9
Public Welfare	430	432	-0.5
Education	996	933	6.8
Libraries	111	100	11.0
Highways	947	853	11.0
Health and hospitals	513	471	8.9
Sanitation	765	723	5.8
Recreation	322	276	16.7
General control	370	367	0.8
Interest on general debt	215	202	6.4
Other	814	689	18.1
Utility expenditure, total	2,032	1,845	10.1
Water system	930	855	8.8
Electric power system	587	501	17.2
Gas supply system	48	42	14.3
Transit system	416	407	2.2
Liquor stores	51	40	27.5
Insurance trust expenditure	250	234	6.8
Total expenditure by character and object	9,139	8,383	9.0
Current operation	5,972	5,519	8.2
Capital outlay	2,119	1,850	14.5
Intergovernmental expenditure	78	68	14.7
Assistance and subsidies	361	370	-2.4
Interest on debt	359	341	5.3
Insurance trust benefits	250	234	6.8
Exhibit: Expenditure for personal services	4,179	3,850	8.5

D. C. unemployment compensation system, city insurance trust systems consist entirely of municipal employee retirement systems. Many of the larger cities and a few of the smaller cities have such systems administered by the municipal government. Municipal insurance trust funds, including the Washington, D. C. unemployment compensation system, had revenue from employee contributions and investment earnings of $222 million in 1953. Employer contributions from the parent cities for insurance trust systems amounted to somewhat more than $300 million. The latter are revenues of the system, but are not treated in Bureau of the Census statistics as a part of total municipal revenue. Total insurance trust expenditure (benefit payments and withdrawals by employees and former employees) amounted to $250 million in 1953.

Indebtedness, Borrowing, and Debt Redemption. Outstanding gross debt of municipal governments rose 7 per cent in 1953 to $13,558 million by the end of the year. In addition to $9,965 million of long-term debt pledging the cities' full faith and credit, $2,947 million of non-guaranteed debt was outstanding. The remaining $646 million represented short-term obligations. Net long-term debt also rose during the year to $11,265 million, an increase of 7 per cent. Of the gross debt total cited above, a substantial portion represented obligations incurred specifically for city utilities. However, more than half of city utility debt was backed by the full faith and credit of the city corporations.

TABLE 2

NATIONAL SUMMARY OF CITY DEBT AND SELECTED ASSETS: 1953 AND 1952
(all cities)

Item	Amount (in millions)		Per Cent Change 1952 to 1953
	1953	1952	
DEBT OUTSTANDING, ISSUED AND RETIRED			
Debt, outstanding at end of fiscal year, total	$13,558	$12,659	7.1
Long-term, total	12,913	12,113	6.6
Full faith and credit	9,965	9,556	4.3
Nonguaranteed	2,947	2,557	15.3
Short-term	646	546	18.3
Exhibit: Net long-term	11,265	10,503	7.3
Original issues of long-term debt	1,408	1,127	24.9
Redemption of long-term debt	708	639	10.8
CASH AND SECURITY HOLDINGS			
Cash and security holdings, total	7,481	6,877	8.8
By type of holding:			
Cash and deposits	2,080	1,967	5.7
Federal securities	2,775	2,408	15.2
Own-city securities	2,093	2,040	2.6
Other governmental securities	130	127	2.4
Nongovernmental securities	403	334	20.7
By purpose of holding:			
Debt offsets	1,648	1,611	2.3
Employee retirement systems	2,333	2,081	12.1
Other insurance trust	55	52	5.8
Other purposes	3,445	3,133	10.0

Although slightly more than half of the rise in total long-term debt outstanding that was incurred in fiscal 1953 involved full faith and credit obligations (up 4 per cent), the rate of increase was far higher for nonguaranteed long-term debt (up 15 per cent). New borrowing by city governments—i.e., original issues of long-term debt plus any net increase in short-term obligations—totaled $1,489 million in 1953. Municipal debt redemption—i.e., long term debt redeemed plus any net decrease in short-term obligations—was $759 million.

Cash and Security Holdings. Municipal government cash and security holdings amounted to $7,481 million at the end of fiscal 1953. Of this total, $2,333 million represented employee retirement system holdings, $1,648 million was held as offsets to long term debt, $55 million represented unemployment compensation fund balances of Washington, D. C. held in the United States Treasury, and the remaining $3,445 million represented holdings of all other city funds including public trust and investment funds.

Most of the 9 per cent increase in city cash and security holdings between 1952 and 1953 was in city holdings of federal government securities. City investment in federal government obligations rose $367 million. This class of investments accounted for more than one-half of the amount of securities held by city governments at the end of 1953.

Historical Trends for Cities Having 25,000 or More Inhabitants. Between 1942 and 1953, as indicated in Table 3, total annual revenue of the 481 largest cities (cities having 25,000 or more inhabitants) more than doubled, and their expenditure underwent an even greater increase.

The historical figures in Table 3 cover a period in which, as is well known, there was a marked rise in population, economic activity, and price and salary levels. Between 1940 and 1950 the population of these 481 cities rose 15 per cent—from 53.8 million to practically 62.0 million. Trends in the economy as a whole, and in cost levels, are illustrated by the following figures:

Calendar Year	National Income (billions)	Gross National Product (billions)	Wholesale Price Index (1947-1949=100)	Consumer Price Index (1947-1949=100)
1942	137.7	159.1	64.2	69.7
1944	182.6	211.4	67.6	75.2
1946	179.6	209.2	78.7	83.4
1948	221.6	257.3	104.4	102.8
1950	240.0	285.1	103.1	102.8
1952	291.0	346.1	111.6	113.5
1953	305.0	364.9	110.1	114.4

Two other factors beside population growth and higher cost levels deserve special mention as influencing the trends indicated in Table 3. One is the especially marked rise in capital outlay—more than five times as large in 1953 as in 1942. The other is the fact that some change in scope of the 481 municipal corporations occurred during this period. In particular, there was a shift of responsibility for local schools to separate school

TABLE 3

SUMMARY OF FINANCES OF CITIES OVER 25,000 POPULATION: 1942–1953

(Amounts in millions of dollars)

Item	1953	1952	1951	1950	1948	1946	1944	1942
Revenue and borrowing	$ 8,322	$ 7,720	$7,116	$6,823	$5,639	$4,149	$3,627	$3,555
Borrowing	1,222	1,138	1,065	1,156	741	287	102	215
Revenue	7,099	6,583	6,050	5,666	4,898	3,863	3,525	3,339
General revenue	5,672	5,257	4,813	4,522	3,928	3,040	2,762	2,690
Taxes	3,769	3,462	3,187	2,998	2,657	2,094	1,994	1,957
Property	2,767	2,580	2,416	2,289	2,078	1,777	1,740	1,699
Sales and gross receipts	624	544	466	415	347	148	120	124
Licenses and other	378	338	304	293	232	169	135	134
Intergovernmental revenue	1,083	1,034	971	945	764	558	467	461
From State govt. only	952	912	872	852	684	510	421	419
Charges and miscellaneous	820	760	656	579	507	387	301	273
Utility revenue	1,207	1,118	1,064	976	844	732	676	565
Water supply only	526	487	443	414	379	332	311	268
Insurance trust revenue	220	209	184	168	126	92	87	84
Employee retirement only	215	203	179	163	123	89	82	76
Expenditure and debt redemption	7,881	7,255	6,767	6,452	5,318	3,819	3,373	3,429
Debt redemption	600	534	540	444	432	406	457	424
Expenditure	7,281	6,721	6,227	6,007	4,887	3,414	2,915	3,004
General expenditure	5,652	5,184	4,797	4,639	3,769	2,645	2,257	2,378
Police	586	538	495	461	393	306	268	257
Fire	440	407	378	351	300	228	199	190
Public welfare	420	424	421	426	320	205	187	264
Education	967	902	800	770	678	498	455	462
Libraries	88	80	66	62	51	36	32	30
Highways	637	587	542	506	420	248	183	227
Health and hospitals	498	454	395	376	282	203	169	156
Sanitation	585	534	517	501	371	224	174	164
Recreation	259	234	231	222	181	125	85	89
General control	284	260	246	245	212	169	143	144
Interest on general debt	184	173	167	163	154	163	186	205
All other expenditure	704	593	538	555	407	241	177	191
Utility expenditure	1,382	1,306	1,222	1,182	953	629	538	524
Water supply only	618	577	509	503	375	258	215	235
Insurance trust expenditure	247	231	208	187	165	139	120	102
Employee retirement only	245	229	206	183	162	138	119	100
Total expenditure by character and object: Current operation[1]	4,689	4,348	3,972	3,718	3,280	2,512	2,195	2,053
Capital outlay	1,691	1,493	1,412	1,483	912	326	156	323
Construction	1,420	1,233	1,167	1,258	730	222	110	...
Purchase of land and existing structures	155	146	119	101	62	51	14	...
Equipment	116	114	126	124	120	53	31	...
Assistance and subsidies	353	362	357	352	276	170	155	210
Interest on debt	302	287	278	268	254	266	290	315
Insurance trust benefits	247	231	208	187	165	139	120	102
Debt outstanding at end of fiscal year: Total	11,322	10,592	9,975	9,415	8,125	7,603	7,924	8,551
Long-term	10,763	10,099	9,628	9,023	7,805	7,446	7,753	8,310
Full faith and credit	8,681	8,374	8,123	7,740	6,900	6,706	7,012	7,602
Net long-term	9,254	8,601	8,149	7,575	6,511	6,219	6,567	7,203

[1] Includes intergovernmental expenditure.

districts in Dallas (after 1946), Detroit (after 1948), Louisville (after 1949), and in numerous cities in the state of New York (after 1950). If the $58 million of 1942 education expenditure by these cities (and related revenue and debt figures) were deducted from the base in considering 1942-1953 changes, a considerably higher rate of increase in city education expenditure would appear, with some difference also in trends shown for municipal taxes, intergovernmental revenue, and indebtedness.

Although the 1942-1953 rise in tax, other revenue, expenditure, and debt levels for cities having 25,000 or more inhabitants was very substantial and is still continuing, finance levels for local governments as a whole have grown more rapidly than has been the case for large cities. Statistics available from the Bureau of the Census report, "Historical Statistics on State and Local Government Finances, 1902-1953," indicate that revenues for all local governments rose 159 per cent between 1942 and 1953, as compared with the large-city rise of 113 per cent. Local expenditures rose 192 per cent while large-city expenditures were rising 142 per cent. Local government debt increased 56 per cent; large-city debt rose 32 per cent.

Data for the 481 Cities over 25,000 in 1953. The nation's cities having 25,000 or more inhabitants account for only 481 of the 16,778 municipal governments in the nation, but receive four-fifths of all city government revenue and disburse about the same proportion of all city government expenditure. The distribution of revenue by source, and expenditure by function and character and object, and year-to-year financial trends in the large cities are very similar to the pattern for all cities described earlier in this article.

General revenue of the 481 largest cities was $5,672 million in 1953, of which $3,769 million, or two-thirds, was raised from local taxes, $1,083 million was received from other governments, and $820 million came from charges for services, sales, rentals, and miscellaneous sources. General revenue was 8 per cent higher in 1953 than in 1952. Property tax revenue totaled $2,767 million in 1953, or $44.66 per capita. General sales taxes and selected taxes on gasoline, alcoholic beverages, cigarettes, and other products and services accounted for $624 million in 1953 revenue, and city licenses and other local taxes brought in $378 million. While property tax yields rose 7 per cent between 1952 and 1953, sales tax collections increased 15 per cent, and licenses and other taxes 12 per cent. Total general revenue per capita in 1953 was $91.55. The corresponding 1952 figure was $84.84.

Total general expenditure of the 481 cities for 1953 was $5,652 million, as compared with $5,184 million in 1952. A slight decrease occurred between 1952 and 1953 in public welfare expenditure. However, expenditure increased between the two years for all other major municipal functions. Despite the fact that public schools are administered by the city government only in the minority of the 481 cities over 25,000 (most city schools being administered by independent school districts), education accounted for the largest expenditure of any of the municipal functions in 1953. These cities spend $967 million for this purpose.

Municipal spending for highways totaled $637 million in 1953 as compared with $587 million in 1952. Approximately one-half of the 1953 spending was for capital outlay.

Expenditure for police and for sanitation increased 9 per cent and 10 per cent respectively in 1953 over 1952 spending levels. Police protection accounted for $586 million of 1953 expenditure, and $585 million was spent for sanitation services, including street sanitation as well as waste collection and disposal and sewers and sewage disposal.

Fire protection in the 481 largest cities cost $440 million in 1953, municipal hospitals $352 million, and other municipal health and hospital services $146 million.

Altogether, the 481 cities operate 503 utilities, comprising 392 water supply, 69 electric power, 23 gas supply, and 17 electric transit systems. Two cities also operate municipal liquor stores, classified herein with utilities. Total revenue of the 503 utilities was $1,207 million in 1953. Total expenditure was $1,382 million, comprising $783 million for current operation, $481 million for capital outlay, and $118 million for interest on utility debt.

Gross debt of the 481 cities reach $182.76 per capita at the end of fiscal 1953. Their total debt of $11,322 million was 7 per cent higher than the amount outstanding at the end of the preceding fiscal year. Long term debt in the form of full faith and credit obligations totaled $8,681 million, whereas nonguaranteed long term debt was $2,081 million. Short term obligations amounting to $560 million accounted for the remainder of the debt total. Of the gross debt total cited above, $4,051 million represented obligations incurred specifically for city utilities. Of this amount, $2,965 million was backed by full faith and credit of the city corporations.

Between 1952 and 1953 full faith and credit obligations of the 481 city governments increased 4 per cent, whereas nonguaranteed debt was up 21 per cent.

Of city borrowing amounting to $1,222 million in 1953, $342 million was for utility purposes. Of city debt redemption totaling $600 million during the year, $155 million related to utility debt.

Timing and Scope of the Figures. The figures in this analysis and in the accompanying tables are for municipal fiscal years ending within the calendar year indicated.

The statistics on municipal finances relate only to municipal corporations and their agencies, and do not include amounts for other local governments overlying city areas. Thus, expenditure figures for "education" do not include spending by the separate school districts which administer public schools within a majority of city areas. Variations in the assignment of governmental responsibility for public assistance, health, hospitals, and some other functions to a lesser degree, also have an important effect upon reported amounts of city expenditure and revenue.

The Bureau of the Census reports on which this discussion and the accompanying tables are based contain more detailed figures and also explicit definitions of concepts and terminology.

Attempted comparisons of financial data for individual cities should take particular account of the differences among the cities in their responsibilities for various functions and activities, as indicated above.

TABLE XIII

REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, AND DEBT FOR CITIES OVER 25,000: 1953

This table includes the 481 cities of 25,000 population or more according to the 1950 census. Data are not included for New England towns and Pennsylvania and New Jersey townships shown in other sections of the Year Book. Data are for fiscal years ending in calendar year 1953 unless otherwise indicated by footnotes and are taken from the United States Bureau of the Census report, "Compendium of City Government Finances in 1953." Under GENERAL REVENUE, "Total" comprises all tax and nontax revenues except utility and insurance trust revenue; "Taxes—Total" includes all city-imposed taxes—property, income, sales, gross receipts, etc.—including licenses and permits; "Taxes—Property" includes both real and personal property; "Intergovernmental Revenue" includes all amounts received from any other government as fiscal aid or as reimbursement for services performed; "Charges and Miscellaneous" includes current charges, special assessments, and all other general revenue. Under GENERAL EXPENDITURE, "Total" includes all expenditures except utility and insurance trust expenditures; "All Functions" includes highways, education, sanitation, police, fire, health, welfare, recreation, libraries, and other general expenditures. The next three columns are shown for information only and do not include capital outlay for these functions. Under LONG-TERM DEBT, "Gross" comprises all long-term (issued for more than one year) credit obligations outstanding at the end of the fiscal year for all city government purposes (general, utility, and insurance trust) including general obligation, revenue, and special assessment bonds; "Net" shows gross debt less assets held specifically for debt retirement. Data under UTILITY FINANCES are limited to water, electricity, gas, transit, and liquor stores; "Revenue" includes direct amounts from sale of utility service but does not include any revenues from sales to other city departments or contributions from general revenue; "Expenditures" include direct operating costs, capital outlay, and interest on utility debt but do not include in-lieu tax payments, contributions to the general city government, or services provided for other city departments; "Gross Long-Term Debt" includes only credit obligations issued specifically for utility purposes; amount shown is that outstanding at end of fiscal year. Leaders (. . .) indicate data not available.

City	GENERAL REVENUE (in thousands)					GENERAL EXPENDITURE (in thousands)					LONG-TERM DEBT (in thousands)		UTILITY FINANCES (in thousands)		
	Total	Taxes		Inter-govt'l Revenue	Charges and Misc.	Total	Total less Capital Outlay				Gross	Net	Revenue	Expend-itures	Gross Long-term Debt
		Total	Property				All Functions	High-ways Only	Sani-tation Only	Educa-tion Only					
Over 1,000,000															
Chicago, Ill.	$ 207,743	$ 160,818	$108,358	$ 33,848	$ 13,077	$196,122	$149,496	$12,460	$18,207	$ 0	$255,092	$225,387	$ 30,379	$ 24,044	$ 63,442
Detroit, Mich.	170,801	104,362	100,874	40,150	26,289	159,787	119,535	7,371	16,710	0	293,726	257,293	61,258	55,691	94,613
Los Angeles, Calif. . . .	124,264	75,851	49,229	21,381	27,032	130,179	96,970	9,374	8,268	0	334,643	329,944	82,963	105,373	221,485
New York, N. Y.	1,566,015	1,056,902	655,459	331,322	177,791	1,428,269	1,133,469	45,428	64,689	286,509	4,150,763	3,163,419	258,543	378,559	2,013,616
Philadelphia, Pa.	179,294	135,378	62,736	8,486	35,430	190,573	141,715	12,130	12,484	0	526,536	480,889	11,678	11,306	34,644
500,000 to 1,000,000															
Baltimore, Md.	129,108	72,924	63,132	44,770	11,414	134,041	104,097	6,691	6,045	32,553	242,333	205,022	9,277	15,856	66,168
Boston, Mass.	162,875	108,876	105,587	44,157	9,842	158,638	147,708	4,734	6,438	25,226	125,155	65,362	4,991	2,732	48
Buffalo, N. Y.	56,548	32,986	30,970	17,100	6,462	64,359	49,319	2,219	5,042	19,837	60,031	52,037	3,295	2,629	9,619
Cincinnati, Ohio	46,146	23,161	20,680	7,743	15,242	47,254	34,701	2,800	2,830	6,925	112,919	98,252	5,007	6,168	13,921
Cleveland, Ohio	67,270	39,641	37,506	16,191	11,438	72,014	52,070	5,370	7,596	0	173,386	157,780	45,321	53,339	62,629
Houston, Tex.	33,523	26,786	23,700	1,590	5,147	42,204	24,047	2,196	2,962	0	139,310	134,040	6,468	17,727	46,974

Milwaukee, Wis.	$ 58,200	$ 29,818	$25,564	$21,381	$7,001	$ 56,814	$ 38,350	$4,870	$7,743	$ 0	$ 27,339	$ 24,066	$ 4,432	$ 5,460	$ 0
Minneapolis, Minn.	36,632	26,108	23,644	3,083	7,441	32,677	26,969	2,165	1,984	0	58,614	55,229	4,304	3,848	8,830
New Orleans, La.	39,391	22,371	10,907	8,659	8,361	42,101	31,035	3,004	4,053	23	82,664	78,560	3,493	5,118	0
Pittsburgh, Pa.	34,132	29,295	24,504	2,430	2,407	38,323	32,808	2,410	5,142	0	59,490	58,447	6,977	4,406	633
St. Louis, Mo.	54,886	43,398	25,744	3,207	8,281	52,952	47,280	2,394	2,874	0	17,611	16,471	5,231	4,451	0
San Francisco, Calif.	99,131	58,167	50,056	32,948	8,016	101,199	86,061	2,832	2,844	0	188,887	186,820	37,736	32,077	93,450
Washington, D. C.	136,795	111,429	50,444	17,731	7,635	128,300	109,788	3,829	5,712	25,799	1,550	1,550	5,210	7,173	750
250,000 to 500,000															
Akron, Ohio	17,492	7,762	7,273	5,623	4,107	14,895	12,069	1,778	1,654	2,783	16,983	15,799	2,547	2,314	8,906
Atlanta, Ga.	22,633	16,542	11,732	665	5,426	25,258	19,795	2,392	3,198	0	39,434	38,606	4,934	4,865	9,692
Birmingham, Ala.	13,042	8,048	3,972	2,715	2,279	10,982	9,029	906	1,052	0	41,906	37,135	3,367	3,137	24,736
Columbus, Ohio	17,462	9,947	4,490	4,096	3,419	15,902	12,284	1,367	2,049	0	35,546	33,073	5,055	7,721	14,727
Dallas, Tex.	27,158	19,995	16,384	1,295	5,868	32,360	19,947	1,788	3,198	0	106,970	101,929	9,216	12,380	32,150
Denver, Colo.	48,678	21,626	13,944	19,663	7,389	52,185	41,153	1,776	1,831	0	68,511	68,317	6,561	8,408	38,827
Fort Worth, Tex.	14,813	8,989	7,925	1,925	4,232	18,217	10,834	1,237	1,729	0	53,109	52,047	3,887	4,780	25,195
Indianapolis, Ind.	21,988	16,875	16,267	2,556	2,557	25,725	17,130	1,356	2,012	0	25,028	24,233	0	0	0
Jersey City, N. J.	36,835	32,539	29,465	924	3,372	38,410	36,314	665	1,504	11,980	40,639	32,180	2,836	2,331	12,991
Kansas City, Mo.	26,638	20,108	10,594	3,136	3,394	26,917	18,498	1,584	1,127	0	53,163	52,514	4,328	3,988	12,434
Long Beach, Calif.	46,426	5,513	4,105	2,833	38,080	27,351	14,293	972	1,301	0	12,898	7,695	9,911	7,352	7,768
Louisville, Ky.	26,776	16,541	8,146	2,175	8,060	33,725	21,171	1,002	1,832	4,199	90,820	74,176	3,272	3,246	103
Memphis, Tenn.	29,837	15,168	11,294	9,264	5,405	31,948	25,014	1,325	2,928	8,806	44,944	42,378	35,143	36,551	3,716
Newark, N. J.	59,221	54,281	46,404	2,625	2,315	55,830	53,178	1,233	4,369	19,665	45,424	42,237	4,337	3,192	9,563
Oakland, Calif.	26,598	17,446	11,001	3,539	5,613	24,077	19,569	2,335	949	0	16,335	15,960	0	0	0
Omaha, Neb.	11,009	8,076	5,987	1,494	1,439	12,536	7,779	1,774	577	0	15,410	14,815	0	0	0
Portland, Ore.	21,655	14,000	10,058	2,152	5,503	18,862	15,646	1,667	1,052	0	23,461	19,271	3,054	7,875	7,743
Rochester, N. Y.	37,749	19,987	18,853	12,523	5,239	42,217	32,844	3,078	3,053	12,371	14,918	14,888	3,675	1,390	3,014
St. Paul, Minn.	27,962	17,967	15,829	6,270	3,725	29,383	23,665	2,030	1,174	10,373	25,379	21,321	2,387	1,981	3,057
San Antonio, Tex.	14,868	11,787	10,727	692	2,389	15,083	12,858	1,787	1,244	0	55,223	51,013	25,482	27,826	36,939
San Diego, Calif.	22,169	12,235	7,486	4,428	5,506	20,453	14,390	1,589	1,989	0	31,188	31,058	6,730	8,434	23,674
Seattle, Wash.	29,429	16,526	9,657	6,056	6,847	29,192	20,864	1,596	1,739	0	164,411	157,466	40,396	46,927	141,129
Toledo, Ohio	21,287	11,956	2,960	3,910	5,421	23,177	17,133	2,544	2,513	2,130	13,357	7,926	3,775	2,984	6,063
100,000 to 250,000															
Albany, N. Y.	11,418	9,043	8,744	1,901	474	11,363	9,454	913	650	3,750	25,196	23,063	1,500	1,290	7,960
Allentown, Pa.	3,988	2,643	1,802	314	1,031	4,013	2,569	497	367	0	9,480	8,954	1,411	932	3,635
Austin, Tex.	10,889	6,143	5,777	2,665	2,081	14,414	11,317	521	640	4,514	36,199	34,549	6,572	6,126	11,065
Baton Rouge, La.	5,966	4,487	1,448	586	893	4,764	4,021	657	783	0	6,430	6,308	0	0	0
Berkeley, Calif.	6,152	4,056	2,886	1,186	910	6,128	4,963	536	498	0	412	412	0	0	0
Bridgeport, Conn.	15,841	12,941	12,740	1,586	1,314	13,811	13,456	702	868	4,406	7,539	7,539	0	0	0
Cambridge, Mass.	17,587	11,930	11,490	4,335	1,322	16,048	14,955	...	...	3,564	4,939	4,939	1,079	720	893
Camden, N. J.	11,624	9,057	7,534	532	2,035	13,135	9,821	443	593	3,428	26,292	26,292	921	918	416
Canton, Ohio	4,116	1,914	1,208	1,132	1,070	4,166	3,617	783	518	0	3,973	3,226	754	809	192
Charlotte, N. C.	9,762	5,980	5,448	2,429	1,353	11,578	8,073	957	899	2,348	18,518	18,225	2,177	1,681	5,979
Chattanooga, Tenn.	11,496	5,320	4,097	3,493	2,683	13,671	10,480	565	310	3,485	28,582	27,451	11,978	11,071	9,913
Corpus Christi, Tex.	6,170	3,178	2,743	279	2,713	6,324	4,846	454	576	0	19,405	17,152	3,186	2,650	5,156

TABLE XIII—REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, AND DEBT FOR CITIES OVER 25,000: 1953—Continued

City	GENERAL REVENUE (in thousands)					GENERAL EXPENDITURE (in thousands)					LONG-TERM DEBT (in thousands)		UTILITY FINANCES (in thousands)		
	Total	Taxes		Inter-govt'l Revenue	Charges and Misc.	Total	Total less Capital Outlay				Gross	Net	Revenue	Expend-itures	Gross Long-term Debt
		Total	Property				All Functions	High-ways Only	Sani-tation Only	Educa-tion Only					
100,000 to 250,000—continued															
Dayton, Ohio	$15,435	$10,533	$ 5,287	$2,405	$2,497	$15,466	$11,068	$1,218	$1,722	$ 0	$26,093	$25,277	$ 2,142	$ 3,249	$ 7,286
Des Moines, Iowa	8,508	5,903	5,178	967	1,638	8,999	6,949	1,489	1,004	0	11,691	10,880	1,911	1,631	2,162
Duluth, Minn.	5,296	3,046	2,759	1,160	1,090	5,309	4,182	471	328	0	2,909	2,884	1,977	2,941	1,003
Elizabeth, N. J.	11,118	10,315	9,264	385	418	10,898	9,940	490	649	4,357	8,898	8,330	948	800	2,264
El Paso, Tex.	12,972	6,662	6,088	4,519	1,791	10,950	9,284	356	314	5,186	9,561	8,950	1,207	2,348	3,251
Erie, Pa.	5,034	3,809	2,443	379	846	6,271	4,025	884	459	0	10,252	10,142	1,437	1,455	2,085
Evansville, Ind.	4,955	3,492	3,234	683	780	4,169	3,843	557	394	0	7,691	7,486	1,357	1,014	751
Fall River, Mass.	12,626	7,247	6,943	4,935	444	13,484	11,981	726	328	3,045	5,424	5,029	589	420	355
Flint, Mich.	11,814	3,863	3,564	2,563	5,388	12,050	8,781	878	697	0	15,688	14,054	2,044	3,750	10,035
Fort Wayne, Ind.	6,606	4,399	4,188	627	1,580	5,595	4,370	211	1,159	0	12,408	11,901	4,224	5,197	6,221
Gary, Ind.	5,158	4,132	3,859	674	352	5,562	4,577	577	761	0	6,919	6,919	0	0	0
Grand Rapids, Mich.	8,511	3,726	3,413	2,675	2,110	7,639	5,801	736	426	0	8,137	6,916	1,583	1,420	1,440
Hartford, Conn.	20,969	17,565	17,305	1,763	1,641	19,736	17,642	1,298	656	6,199	15,971	13,564	0	0	0
Jacksonville, Fla.	6,329	4,715	2,422	205	1,409	10,023	9,224	934	1,426	0	44,382	42,537	17,474	11,725	38,285
Kansas City, Kan.	4,593	3,219	2,702	870	504	4,452	3,530	594	303	0	6,322	6,024	0	0	0
Knoxville, Tenn.	10,665	6,607	5,562	2,943	1,115	13,566	10,683	341	220	4,276	41,106	40,670	11,072	11,071	10,859
Little Rock, Ark.	3,379	1,893	961	411	1,075	2,839	2,698	338	378	0	8,466	7,229	1,244	2,432	6,051
Miami, Fla.	20,251	15,818	9,353	25	4,408	18,654	13,980	1,005	2,161	0	49,626	45,167	3,674	3,616	22,640
Mobile, Ala.	5,997	2,808	872	916	2,273	5,350	4,492	545	272	0	19,911	17,786	1,371	858	5,464
Montgomery, Ala.	4,453	3,182	896	226	1,045	3,339	3,236	414	372	0	14,183	13,208	964	1,369	7,647
Nashville, Tenn.[1]	13,550	7,614	6,127	4,407	1,529	15,701	12,865	540	665	4,462	39,289	37,562	12,942	15,013	20,422
New Bedford, Mass.	13,015	6,982	6,697	5,634	399	13,359	12,443	441	492	3,376	5,944	5,095	549	504	549
New Haven, Conn.[2]	14,229	12,457	12,286	1,413	359	13,351	13,025	450	754	5,264	12,359	12,293	0	0	0
Norfolk, Va.	21,270	13,274	8,232	5,407	2,589	35,822	17,799	481	847	5,644	56,134	52,604	3,358	2,442	14,603
Oklahoma City, Okla.	8,645	4,977	4,153	762	2,906	13,350	7,308	695	910	0	56,408	52,326	4,019	4,628	14,619
Pasadena, Calif.	7,001	4,001	2,851	1,578	1,422	7,545	6,647	813	405	0	5,135	5,135	5,978	6,798	0
Paterson, N. J.	11,534	10,429	8,986	667	438	11,289	10,585	233	940	4,801	11,141	11,141	320	246	0
Peoria, Ill.	4,526	3,322	2,630	567	637	5,367	4,145	357	331	0	2,689	2,660	0	0	0
Phoenix, Ariz.	8,561	4,728	2,730	1,779	2,054	8,583	6,550	968	1,016	0	32,772	31,710	4,426	5,085	14,663
Providence, R. I.	27,011	19,392	18,766	5,057	2,562	24,491	21,708	1,599	1,637	7,143	62,524	47,703	2,310	2,229	15,000
Reading, Pa.	3,098	2,666	2,027	212	220	2,833	2,721	440	327	0	5,690	5,690	1,080	729	3,416
Richmond, Va.	27,093	18,909	13,387	5,044	3,140	32,760	25,999	960	1,648	8,977	65,544	48,494	4,974	4,468	16,735
Sacramento, Calif.	10,903	5,386	4,661	1,614	3,903	10,160	7,340	796	896	0	15,419	15,419	1,274	823	1,734
Salt Lake City, Utah	7,936	5,016	3,889	1,153	1,767	7,347	5,855	1,464	201	0	2,809	1,141	1,976	1,701	2,009
Savannah, Ga.	4,450	3,859	2,573	185	406	5,140	3,873	250	938	0	16,539	15,244	1,208	759	7,132

Scranton, Pa.	$ 3,724	$ 3,314	$ 2,533	$ 322	$ 88	$ 3,459	$ 3,219	$ 307	$ 462	$ 0	$ 2,531	$ 2,420	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Shreveport, La.	6,049	4,449	3,380	680	920	5,305	4,215	686	665	0	12,077	11,375	1,445	2,830	3,993
Somerville, Mass.	11,556	7,616	7,436	3,741	199	12,799	11,736	317	775	3,408	3,641	3,641	498	187	10
South Bend, Ind.	4,341	3,384	3,199	605	352	4,147	3,738	668	117	0	2,805	2,660	1,170	820	620
Spokane, Wash.	8,086	3,552	2,492	1,688	2,846	7,658	6,001	902	944	0	7,121	5,109	1,502	1,084	0
Springfield, Mass.	25,303	16,675	16,190	6,685	1,943	23,832	22,135	928	2,118	6,272	16,658	16,658	2,026	2,868	5,523
Syracuse, N. Y.	23,863	16,260	11,604	5,295	2,308	22,714	19,475	1,191	1,667	7,739	11,991	11,991	1,883	1,470	3,161
Tacoma, Wash.	8,573	4,392	2,127	1,823	2,358	6,173	5,928	1,152	. . . .	0	34,636	33,858	10,871	11,008	26,730
Tampa, Fla.	8,794	5,884	3,060	41	2,869	8,712	7,204	868	1,186	0	27,321	26,306	1,849	1,434	10,907
Trenton, N. J.	12,873	11,290	9,796	622	961	13,028	11,650	668	632	4,935	15,954	15,954	1,667	3,226	5,000
Tulsa, Okla.	5,701	3,108	2,125	363	1,230	9,117	5,565	681	660	0	31,445	29,099	3,975	2,958	19,067
Utica, N. Y.	5,618	4,365	4,035	890	363	5,741	4,979	732	498	0	12,382	12,382	859	672	5,463
Waterbury, Conn.	11,617	9,818	9,675	1,039	760	11,360	9,297	806	434	3,596	19,790	19,790	939	874	5,438
Wichita, Kan.	10,161	6,024	4,874	954	3,183	17,274	6,439	714	915	0	20,162	20,162	674	801	1,480
Wilmington, Del.	9,851	4,792	4,397	3,473	1,586	17,439	8,862	619	297	4,122	21,409	20,130	1,080	960	6,730
Worcester, Mass.	29,427	18,199	17,578	8,094	3,134	29,229	23,509	964	716	7,124	22,460	22,460	1,671	2,112	5,180
Yonkers, N. Y.	16,439	11,738	11,055	3,328	1,373	16,170	13,426	301	1,013	5,710	25,430	25,328	1,444	1,262	2,080
Youngstown, Ohio	6,698	4,301	1,870	1,643	754	5,972	5,354	946	463	0	4,723	3,945	1,690	1,388	0
50,000 to 100,000															
Alameda, Calif.	2,003	1,108	797	633	262	2,703	2,077	360	43	0	1,209	1,164	1,695	1,129	0
Albuquerque, N. M. . . .	3,505	2,080	945	141	1,284	5,806	2,993	594	743	0	23,457	23,204	1,547	2,862	7,507
Alexandria, Va.	6,918	4,596	3,707	1,211	1,111	8,135	5,816	259	376	2,231	16,038	16,038	0	0	0
Alhambra, Calif.	2,569	1,468	915	479	622	2,404	1,890	346	146	0	1,073	1,001	547	322	385
Altoona, Pa.	2,181	1,615	893	201	365	3,062	2,032	483	107	0	3,751	3,504	331	380	125
Amarillo, Tex.	3,763	2,704	2,367	1	1,058	5,191	2,846	360	507	0	12,120	11,656	1,551	2,008	4,834
Asheville N. C.	2,793	1,636	1,416	627	530	2,907	2,751	298	183	740	18,444	17,813	5,592	6,947	6,915
Atlantic City, N. J. . . .	10,341	9,223	6,035	431	687	9,837	8,357	447	511	2,498	15,054	15,054	559	602	1,010
Augusta, Ga.	3,801	2,852	2,010	35	914	4,137	3,625	268	218	0	6,090	5,677	1,084	3,513	3,646
Aurora, Ill.	1,541	1,171	910	263	107	1,585	1,226	195	158	0	344	123	504	284	94
Bay City, Mich.	4,019	1,698	1,595	994	1,327	6,707	3,233	275	237	0	7,817	7,433	1,528	1,570	1,910
Bayonne, N. J.[3]	9,044	8,347	7,941	446	251	7,884	7,693	272	506	3,201	10,516	9,146	966	969	1,336
Beaumont, Tex.	3,139	2,392	2,066	60	687	3,457	2,554	352	351	0	11,267	10,519	887	529	2,458
Berwyn, Ill.	1,257	882	561	295	80	1,080	836	166	89	0	959	835	356	327	0
Bethlehem, Pa.	3,498	1,817	1,619	131	1,550	2,792	1,764	311	202	0	8,672	8,368	653	519	1,250
Binghamton, N. Y.	7,878	3,887	3,335	1,577	2,414	8,112	6,848	433	300	0	3,257	3,257	499	576	480
Brockton, Mass.	8,853	4,866	4,706	3,330	657	8,916	8,340	378	462	2,099	4,598	4,598	341	431	1,823
Burbank, Calif.	4,536	3,037	2,248	684	815	4,625	3,636	411	475	0	2,523	2,373	4,851	5,328	2,055
Cedar Rapids, Iowa . . .	3,947	2,811	2,570	476	660	4,161	3,009	419	819	0	3,734	3,700	1,048	712	1,094
Charleston, S. C.	2,815	2,068	1,422	174	573	2,805	2,653	260	512	0	4,545	4,236	943	710	1,255
Charleston, W. Va. . . .	2,399	2,063	751	7	329	2,401	2,343	441	367	0	3,011	2,877	0	0	0
Chester, Pa.	1,909	1,568	1,293	175	166	1,853	1,261	158	228	0	18,753	17,840	1,502	1,110	16,355
Cicero, Ill.[1]	2,533	1,925	1,521	283	325	2,503	2,107	141	409	0	5,356	4,979	720	734	660
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio . .	2,647	1,538	1,280	475	634	2,381	2,281	419	530	0	1,649	1,497	629	580	0
Clifton, N. J.	5,934	5,292	4,672	306	336	6,364	4,684	228	316	2,427	7,842	7,842	223	160	463
Columbia, S. C.	2,973	2,336	1,680	221	416	3,482	2,804	353	649	0	7,911	7,435	717	553	4,012

Table XIII—Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt for Cities over 25,000: 1953—Continued

City	GENERAL REVENUE (in thousands)					GENERAL EXPENDITURE (in thousands)					LONG-TERM DEBT (in thousands)		UTILITY FINANCES (in thousands)		
	Total	Taxes		Inter-gov't Revenue	Charges and Misc.	Total	Total less Capital Outlay				Gross	Net	Revenue	Expend-itures	Gross Long-term Debt
		Total	Property				All Functions	High-ways Only	Sani-tation Only	Educa-tion Only					
50,000 to 100,000—continued															
Columbus, Ga.	$4,296	$2,663	$1,475	$ 151	$1,482	$4,138	$3,432	$420	$ 243	$ 0	$ 7,609	$ 7,147	$ 1,046	$1,520	$2,400
Covington, Ky.	1,887	1,612	1,210	0	275	2,206	2,115	140	299	0	4,225	4,094	791	429	1,224
Cranston, R. I.	4,588	3,594	3,501	714	280	9,259	3,844	509	164	1,585	11,138	11,138	0	0	0
Davenport, Iowa	3,551	2,707	2,392	363	481	3,025	2,409	313	388	0	3,564	3,515	0	0	0
Dearborn, Mich.	9,556	6,471	6,243	1,808	1,277	8,705	6,769	703	738	0	9,725	4,670	1,087	904	1,868
Decatur, Ill.	1,415	1,049	786	303	63	1,041	946	169	. . .	0	2,381	2,315	568	601	2,165
Durham, N. C.	4,468	2,788	2,621	1,117	563	4,829	3,920	531	478	1,012	11,270	10,397	969	1,656	5,132
East Chicago, Ind.	3,029	2,707	2,585	278	44	2,795	2,544	199	584	0	2,508	1,915	599	585	1,047
East Orange, N. J.	6,998	6,523	5,900	194	281	6,221	5,901	218	432	2,495	4,649	4,617	697	496	159
East St. Louis, Ill.	3,013	1,519	987	463	1,031	2,553	2,118	461	111	0	14,057	14,057	0	0	0
Evanston, Ill.	2,917	2,147	1,638	562	208	2,817	2,712	374	295	0	6,442	6,305	878	365	2,660
Fresno, Calif.	6,712	4,647	2,620	769	1,296	6,607	5,650	987	688	0	3,118	3,118	1,050	977	1,079
Gadsden Ala.	1,800	1,314	352	69	417	1,834	1,452	275	201	0	4,684	4,314	585	458	852
Galveston, Tex.	6,434	1,793	1,560	32	4,609	5,934	5,264	331	312	0	10,708	10,340	817	443	1,076
Glendale, Calif.	4,260	2,614	1,556	897	749	4,733	4,400	688	414	0	1,378	1,371	4,624	4,185	500
Green Bay, Wis.	5,765	2,967	2,837	2,451	347	6,314	5,153	472	320	2,397	3,654	3,654	368	286	631
Greensboro, N. C.	5,892	4,245	3,930	1,226	421	5,379	3,894	316	296	922	10,977	10,727	6,618	5,790	3,556
Greenville, S. C.	2,375	1,928	1,314	141	306	2,592	2,222	396	334	0	8,569	8,501	845	738	5,155
Hamilton, Ohio	2,611	1,408	717	707	496	2,760	1,986	231	187	0	8,353	7,801	3,482	4,587	5,071
Hammond, Ind.	3,343	2,750	2,571	440	153	3,380	2,856	465	615	0	7,452	6,841	993	789	328
Harrisburg, Pa.	2,639	2,203	1,732	242	194	2,554	2,544	510	493	0	1,450	1,450	661	357	820
Hoboken, N. J.	6,577	6,160	5,774	323	94	5,793	5,782	190	338	1,946	3,041	3,041	436	427	0
Holyoke, Mass.	6,672	3,940	3,751	2,377	355	6,929	6,347	190	335	1,764	7,091	7,091	3,479	4,346	4,118
Huntington, W. Va.	2,706	2,126	673	60	520	2,327	2,201	346	202	0	3,233	2,769	0	0	0
Irvington, N. J.	6,336	5,413	4,951	169	754	6,227	5,922	175	314	2,174	5,505	5,248	0	0	0
Jackson, Mich.	3,716	1,235	1,089	920	1,561	3,411	3,228	559	234	0	500	500	386	305	53
Jackson, Miss.	4,576	3,244	2,072	162	1,170	6,642	3,583	586	316	0	15,103	13,852	806	746	2,502
Johnstown, Pa.	2,220	1,894	1,086	158	168	1,902	1,786	314	149	0	247	164	0	0	0
Joliet, Ill.	1,311	1,085	799	156	70	1,099	1,085	203	106	0	4,153	3,866	834	642	3,865
Kalamazoo, Mich.	2,812	1,440	1,307	992	380	2,955	2,429	321	177	0	3,155	3,155	741	917	0
Kenosha, Wis.	6,774	4,094	3,923	2,254	426	8,213	5,675	630	324	2,903	5,078	5,025	346	485	280
Lakewood, Ohio	4,231	1,681	1,443	544	2,006	4,624	3,859	406	447	0	4,123	4,051	372	356	2
Lancaster, Pa.	1,609	1,142	950	156	311	1,516	1,427	320	170	0	1,659	50	534	354	0
Lansing, Mich.	6,447	3,674	3,467	1,240	1,533	6,267	4,230	878	555	0	8,575	8,575	10,695	7,668	6,000
Laredo, Tex.	1,329	867	753	12	450	1,327	1,063	263	105	0	4,684	4,571	496	294	2,869

Lawrence, Mass.	$ 8,772	$ 5,344	$ 5,149	$3,200	$ 228	$ 9,228	$ 8,367	$ 684	$ 406	$1,819	$ 2,733	$ 2,733	$ 409	$ 414	$ 123
Lexington, Ky.	2,872	2,302	1,414	105	465	7,306	2,444	238	270	0	9,602	9,452	0	0	0
Lima, Ohio	1,904	732	549	620	552	2,681	1,626	345	362	0	4,394	4,273	592	840	1,774
Lincoln, Neb.	5,005	2,490	1,968	196	2,319	5,364	3,457	360	48	0	1,647	1,527	1,453	1,916	15
Lorain, Ohio	2,518	1,472	1,353	777	269	2,777	1,932	402	194	0	5,961	5,961	487	1,297	1,885
Lowell, Mass.	12,062	6,656	6,395	5,006	400	12,737	11,717	463	324	2,865	3,527	3,527	484	509	444
Lubbock, Tex.	2,657	2,139	1,885	0	518	4,811	2,510	272	362	0	20,320	19,513	3,036	4,605	12,433
Lynn, Mass.	14,225	8,282	7,938	5,176	767	15,659	13,271	420	619	3,526	10,400	10,400	744	514	188
McKeesport, Pa.	1,475	1,256	974	133	86	1,847	1,522	265	211	0	1,441	1,433	642	327	180
Macon, Ga.	3,768	1,973	1,116	65	1,730	4,520	3,479	278	188	0	3,925	3,925	934	1,013	0
Madison, Wis.	13,130	7,278	6,981	3,703	2,149	13,979	11,127	858	907	5,081	15,081	14,902	986	982	472
Malden, Mass.	7,637	5,085	4,947	2,369	183	7,804	7,172	329	428	1,938	2,029	2,029	314	241	0
Manchester, N. H.	6,540	5,943	5,456	240	357	6,146	5,466	693	368	1,622	4,083	4,083	654	651	4
Medford, Mass.	7,777	5,149	5,068	2,336	292	7,775	7,558	366	404	2,470	1,228	1,228	317	149	69
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	4,330	3,141	2,926	730	459	4,410	3,887	224	356	0	7,028	7,028	536	396	53
Muncie, Ind.	1,800	1,197	1,120	308	295	1,692	1,649	270	328	0	769	769	0	0	0
New Britain, Conn.	6,626	5,370	5,256	797	459	9,332	6,288	345	339	2,655	9,253	9,225	513	485	715
New Rochelle, N. Y.	5,462	4,158	3,868	612	692	5,057	4,772	336	613	0	8,553	8,553	0	0	0
Newton, Mass.	13,910	10,632	10,473	2,564	714	14,735	11,468	1,451	823	4,047	13,493	13,493	588	621	527
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	7,875	5,927	4,019	724	1,214	7,886	6,131	437	1,077	0	15,384	15,384	1,190	2,268	7,730
Oak Park, Ill.	1,953	1,442	1,112	308	203	2,180	1,997	238	430	0	695	642	681	421	0
Ogden, Utah	1,952	1,288	993	185	479	1,815	1,545	296	69	0	2,620	2,620	520	392	1,334
Orlando, Fla.	3,634	2,861	1,573	278	495	3,710	3,073	284	724	0	12,908	11,653	4,946	4,085	8,125
Passaic, N. J.	5,856	5,269	4,736	275	312	5,341	5,275	85	520	2,248	5,103	5,098	0	0	0
Pawtucket, R. I.	8,267	6,769	6,608	1,395	103	6,190	6,166	344	149	3,081	14,758	13,399	731	611	2,549
Pittsfield, Mass.	7,669	5,058	4,816	2,361	250	9,749	6,929	631	297	2,313	7,724	7,724	366	253	2,503
Pontiac, Mich.	7,171	2,525	2,388	929	3,717	8,017	5,201	395	439	0	5,287	4,080	464	333	0
Port Arthur, Tex.	2,301	1,626	1,425	239	436	1,832	1,646	310	324	0	7,836	7,482	764	630	4,198
Portland, Me.	6,906	6,079	5,865	483	344	6,430	5,662	582	206	2,112	4,163	4,163	0	0	0
Portsmouth, Va.	6,494	3,030	1,628	2,443	1,021	8,485	5,721	205	343	1,783	16,272	14,485	848	829	260
Pueblo, Colo.	2,441	1,961	1,504	99	381	2,557	1,999	470	113	0	1,350	1,197	0	0	0
Quincy, Mass.	13,628	8,513	8,236	3,026	2,089	13,506	11,757	1,046	819	3,151	9,067	9,067	588	414	240
Racine, Wis.	9,049	4,987	4,742	3,309	753	9,069	7,051	444	442	3,402	6,947	6,570	703	653	236
Raleigh, N. C.	4,762	2,680	2,404	1,397	685	5,580	3,304	392	376	1,094	5,501	5,501	806	2,043	3,724
Richmond, Calif.	4,631	3,015	2,289	1,072	544	4,418	3,650	513	121	0	3,305	3,305	0	0	0
Roanoke, Va.	10,916	6,473	4,045	2,723	1,720	10,085	9,172	471	705	3,674	29,202	28,737	1,030	1,696	8,579
Rockford, Ill.[1]	3,387	2,470	1,646	523	394	2,881	2,724	324	378	0	1,056	1,056	832	717	236
Saginaw, Mich.	5,076	2,353	2,184	1,501	1,222	5,266	3,193	272	135	0	14,279	13,367	820	795	4,726
St. Joseph, Mo.	2,643	2,185	1,401	213	245	2,515	1,997	393	87	0	1,431	1,343	0	0	0
St. Petersburg, Fla.	8,275	5,578	3,199	22	2,674	8,723	6,325	752	753	0	22,662	20,111	3,657	2,629	6,144
San Angelo, Tex.	1,692	1,123	948	25	544	1,590	1,262	194	191	0	7,860	7,782	909	807	5,740
San Bernardino, Calif.	3,299	2,290	969	562	447	3,216	2,757	558	240	0	223	223	886	851	75
San Jose, Calif.	5,473	3,556	2,431	910	1,007	5,578	4,177	687	168	0	6,695	6,695	0	0	0
Santa Monica, Calif.	5,605	3,883	2,322	687	1,035	5,367	4,251	351	598	0	4,357	4,141	2,394	2,264	1,719
Schenectady, N. Y.	6,660	4,920	4,680	863	877	5,490	4,978	661	1,009	0	8,572	8,566	661	331	0
Sioux City, Iowa	4,186	3,251	2,878	516	419	3,846	3,079	639	348	0	5,184	5,091	481	649	565

TABLE XIII—REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, AND DEBT FOR CITIES OVER 25,000: 1953—Continued

City	GENERAL REVENUE (in thousands)					GENERAL EXPENDITURE (in thousands)					LONG-TERM DEBT (in thousands)		UTILITY FINANCES (in thousands)		
	Total	Taxes		Inter-govt'l Revenue	Charges and Misc.	Total	Total less Capital Outlay				Gross	Net	Revenue	Expend-itures	Gross Long-term Debt
		Total	Property				All Functions	High-ways Only	Sani-tation Only	Educa-tion Only					
50,000 to 100,000—continued															
Sioux Falls, S. D.[3]	$ 2,358	$ 1,606	$1,426	$ 172	$ 580	$ 1,832	$ 1,686	$ 352	$ 148	$ 0	$ 2,333	$ 2,271	$ 438	$ 928	$1,900
South Gate, Calif.	1,567	781	593	433	353	1,568	1,421	256	167	0	48	0	434	352	0
Springfield, Ill.	2,499	1,762	1,272	257	480	2,640	2,212	203	323	0	7,921	7,733	3,063	4,193	7,756
Springfield, Mo.	2,230	1,805	947	22	403	1,863	1,827	310	304	0	3,964	3,071	4,959	4,864	3,700
Springfield, Ohio	5,420	2,497	948	833	2,090	6,038	4,286	498	293	0	4,874	4,618	335	393	0
Stamford, Conn.	9,930	9,041	8,963	743	146	8,082	7,311	350	459	3,429	9,720	9,610	0	0	0
Stockton, Calif.	6,445	4,390	2,510	1,100	955	5,654	4,412	540	389	0	2,630	2,630	0	0	0
Terre Haute, Ind.	2,391	1,809	1,663	459	123	2,126	1,887	384	113	0	597	597	0	0	0
Topeka, Kan.	4,177	2,376	1,907	1,350	451	6,583	2,650	618	206	0	6,062	6,062	1,093	1,369	461
Troy, N. Y.	3,749	2,745	2,451	488	516	7,112	3,029	321	365	0	2,644	2,613	458	285	456
Union City, N. J.	5,579	5,066	4,621	304	209	5,458	5,126	121	370	2,181	5,664	5,413	0	0	0
Waco, Tex.	2,529	2,238	1,933	31	260	2,843	2,501	229	343	0	6,535	6,196	953	384	1,575
Waterloo, Iowa	3,742	2,526	2,310	311	905	3,251	2,607	470	354	0	4,137	4,137	460	379	0
Wheeling, W. Va.	2,043	1,379	653	167	497	1,838	1,655	383	157	0	992	872	547	558	16
Wichita Falls, Tex.	3,166	1,623	1,353	47	1,496	3,311	2,818	221	378	0	8,286	8,286	1,086	1,077	4,317
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	2,047	1,720	1,431	244	83	1,809	1,699	246	225	0	1,496	1,496	0	0	0
Winston-Salem, N. C.	9,112	4,501	4,157	1,357	3,254	8,659	7,154	310	570	1,543	10,838	10,427	768	619	5,337
Woonsocket, R. I.	3,677	2,725	2,589	857	95	3,659	3,358	353	108	1,048	3,098	3,098	268	278	277
York, Pa.	1,629	1,263	861	152	214	4,535	1,497	248	170	0	5,756	5,751	0	0	0
25,000 to 50,000															
Abilene, Tex.	4,527	2,340	2,139	1,474	713	7,642	3,417	180	302	1,691	14,101	13,712	938	1,047	4,403
Albany, Ga.	1,067	686	389	15	366	1,887	982	139	141	0	2,474	2,402	1,965	1,285	1,521
Alexandria, La.	752	501	312	139	112	2,558	1,578	250	410	0	2,274	2,104	3,261	2,469	0
Aliquippa, Pa.	879	778	497	46	55	863	739	243	113	0	687	667	13	10	0
Alliance, Ohio	868	395	310	292	181	1,244	671	122	52	0	2,372	2,199	334	672	1,357
Alton, Ill.	706	561	345	94	51	779	597	113	57	0	85	81	0	0	0
Amsterdam, N. Y.	1,303	1,014	947	223	66	1,323	1,152	106	307	0	1,044	979	296	290	222
Anderson, Ind.	1,756	1,168	1,103	223	365	1,840	1,754	248	356	0	960	960	3,329	2,631	0
Ann Arbor, Mich.	2,377	941	855	864	572	2,932	1,722	333	376	0	4,129	3,643	474	341	1,146
Anniston, Ala.	1,879	824	250	46	1,009	2,278	1,773	165	153	0	3,899	3,665	534	571	2,044
Appleton, Wis.[4]	4,026	2,031	1,914	1,405	590	4,651	3,236	190	265	1,641	3,029	2,933	244	322	84
Ashland, Ky.	800	659	509	3	138	758	732	84	134	0	2,065	1,400	275	224	390
Athens, Ga.	654	465	177	32	157	760	704	183	100	0	2,562	2,458	265	138	1,020
Auburn, N. Y.	2,364	1,469	1,343	803	92	2,705	2,262	194	192	0	2,870	2,870	339	365	0

Bakersfield, Calif.	$ 3,466	$ 2,575	$1,617	$ 539	$ 352	$3,492	$2,440	$424	$ 244	$ 0	$ 1,140	$ 1,140	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Bangor, Me.	2,863	2,553	2,461	224	86	2,534	2,243	291	64	912	1,158	1,158	270	326	12
Barberton, Ohio	1,133	614	553	304	215	2,149	914	206	161	0	2,737	2,584	300	236	375
Battle Creek, Mich. . . .	2,987	1,405	1,307	766	816	2,374	1,969	235	128	0	2,056	1,806	359	294	1,277
Belleville, Ill.	1,005	664	506	100	241	919	789	105	140	0	1,595	1,509	0	0	0
Belleville, N. J.	1,458	1,418	1,186	25	15	1,399	1,235	77	141	0	1,603	1,603	314	234	221
Bellingham, Wash.	1,289	722	427	336	231	1,321	1,229	179	207	0	1,744	1,594	439	333	1,033
Beloit, Wis.	4,145	1,890	1,796	1,257	998	4,222	3,977	187	104	1,841	3,115	3,115	0	0	0
Bessemer, Ala.	901	602	194	185	114	1,402	1,358	119	119	0	4,335	3,659	892	1,224	2,449
Beverly, Mass.	4,043	2,827	2,783	1,038	178	4,814	3,671	362	135	1,287	4,081	4,081	115	332	1,010
Beverly Hills, Calif. . .	2,558	1,708	927	461	389	2,368	2,048	211	302	0	1,937	1,937	587	589	510
Billings, Mont.	1,902	1,312	1,127	17	573	1,567	1,215	212	196	0	1,370	1,278	539	552	0
Biloxi, Miss.	993	712	431	136	145	951	685	87	107	0	1,136	1,122	124	98	177
Bloomfield, N. J.	4,919	4,420	4,021	206	293	4,749	4,482	147	313	2,373	4,395	4,395	512	354	651
Bloomington, Ill.	1,255	784	532	136	335	1,000	973	236	109	0	2,981	2,774	676	521	615
Bloomington, Ind.	909	615	557	133	161	852	744	189	95	0	2,251	1,980	279	293	1,838
Boise City, Idaho	1,932	1,485	1,276	78	369	1,884	1,477	337	100	0	1,893	1,893	0	0	0
Bremerton, Wash.	1,199	544	275	358	297	1,111	1,052	96	125	0	734	694	440	312	127
Bristol, Conn.	3,647	3,098	3,054	293	256	3,505	3,186	432	121	1,517	3,948	3,948	352	296	860
Brownsville, Tex.	1,061	604	498	332	125	2,014	948	183	132	0	12,384	12,384	1,677	3,941	8,353
Burlington, Iowa	1,340	772	676	95	473	2,426	1,384	312	138	0	2,070	2,070	294	310	350
Burlington, Vt.	2,340	1,818	1,687	165	357	2,709	2,215	488	104	725	7,621	7,621	1,127	2,779	4,075
Butte, Mont.	1,164	1,014	813	29	121	941	866	199	61	0	366	366	0	0	0
Champaign, Ill.	1,586	569	443	94	923	1,520	1,386	89	32	0	358	328	0	0	0
Charlottesville, Va. . . .	1,894	1,346	892	510	38	2,015	1,665	190	121	612	3,737	2,984	662	501	1,833
Chelsea, Mass.	5,300	3,491	3,380	1,668	141	5,344	5,233	223	233	1,392	2,022	1,235	215	91	35
Cheyenne, Wyo.	1,173	626	334	225	322	1,105	973	146	165	0	3,225	2,934	604	499	1,810
Chicopee, Mass.	5,243	3,156	3,092	1,874	213	4,744	4,481	312	185	1,615	4,863	4,863	1,690	1,890	3,297
Clarksburg, W. Va. . . .	709	597	243	0	112	670	545	108	97	0	339	301	324	376	0
Clinton, Iowa	1,030	798	710	151	81	1,065	779	137	56	0	783	783	0	0	0
Colo. Springs, Colo. . . .	2,832	1,100	827	337	1,395	3,338	2,423	370	127	0	10,755	10,487	5,819	5,592	9,475
Columbia, Mo.	592	445	224	6	141	772	713	164	141	0	1,280	1,128	1,248	1,437	1,205
Compton, Calif.	1,463	812	631	442	209	1,333	1,150	298	27	0	1,053	1,001	368	476	1,043
Concord, N. H.	1,637	1,349	1,266	164	124	2,007	1,553	517	147	0	1,517	1,517	177	163	160
Council Bluffs, Iowa . . .	1,405	1,041	860	214	150	1,809	1,017	184	173	0	3,367	3,261	508	482	1,695
Cumberland, Md.	2,681	1,003	938	536	1,142	2,563	2,179	177	210	0	6,832	4,213	441	563	3,505
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio . .	1,099	432	353	247	420	1,413	878	114	223	0	2,603	2,082	1,480	1,597	904
Danville, Ill.	1,197	868	723	156	173	870	842	236	66	0	377	377	0	0	0
Danville, Va.	4,237	2,300	1,515	1,466	471	4,839	3,997	294	288	1,348	13,424	13,234	2,828	2,504	8,144
Daytona Beach, Fla. . . .	2,770	2,126	1,260	123	521	2,436	2,166	183	354	0	10,331	9,844	618	444	936
Dubuque, Iowa	2,505	1,688	1,538	307	510	2,466	1,453	204	171	0	829	812	309	497	210
East Cleveland , Ohio . .	1,502	722	642	430	350	1,241	1,153	161	217	0	324	235	222	211	0
Easton, Pa.	1,272	970	688	102	200	1,596	1,057	107	201	0	5,543	4,772	484	473	2,047
Eau Claire, Wis.	4,138	2,100	1,986	1,446	592	4,735	3,562	341	113	1,752	5,833	5,738	267	406	2,036
Elgin, Ill.	1,167	821	645	233	113	1,039	819	144	74	0	1,546	1,403	416	334	517
Elkhart, Ind.	1,558	1,062	997	175	321	1,866	1,272	217	66	0	5,161	4,993	263	194	1,017

Table XIII—Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt for Cities over 25,000: 1953—Continued

City	GENERAL REVENUE (in thousands)					GENERAL EXPENDITURE (in thousands)					LONG-TERM DEBT (in thousands)		UTILITY FINANCES (in thousands)		
	Total	Taxes		Inter-gov't Revenue	Charges and Misc.	Total	Total less Capital Outlay				Gross	Net	Revenue	Expend-itures	Gross Long-term Debt
		Total	Property				All Functions	High-ways Only	Sani-tation Only	Educa-tion Only					
25,000 to 50,000—continued															
Elmira, N. Y.	$ 2,687	$ 2,039	$1,709	$ 350	$ 298	$2,794	$2,443	$ 303	$ 336	$ 0	$ 5,138	$ 5,138	$ 508	$ 535	$ 0
Elyria, Ohio	1,474	823	740	373	278	1,472	1,096	255	149	0	4,718	3,882	577	325	1,210
Enid, Okla.	986	526	378	72	388	1,747	824	90	120	0	5,736	5,415	480	322	2,849
Euclid, Ohio	2,696	1,618	1,584	423	655	3,194	1,582	271	273	0	4,015	3,803	331	462	231
Eugene, Ore.	2,260	947	679	302	1,011	2,555	1,054	176	. . .	0	5,169	4,197	3,880	3,406	2,863
Everett, Mass.	6,692	4,576	4,488	2,001	115	7,202	6,999	368	297	1,894	460	460	550	118	2
Everett, Wash.	1,464	849	513	363	252	1,362	1,295	249	0	0	2,206	1,980	689	1,418	1,780
Fairmont, W. Va.	693	559	227	0	134	709	611	157	123	0	1,538	1,433	298	362	1,137
Fargo, N. D.	2,506	1,158	1,071	117	1,231	2,137	1,517	296	178	0	4,861	3,489	293	227	1,087
Fayetteville, N. C.	2,845	613	482	1,538	694	2,612	1,448	80	148	496	1,644	1,644	2,288	2,178	686
Ferndale, Mich.	1,639	867	794	429	343	1,514	1,108	110	254	0	815	815	258	216	210
Fitchburg, Mass.	7,296	3,773	3,665	1,605	1,918	6,856	6,291	625	149	1,262	3,332	3,332	300	526	1,082
Fond Du Lac, Wis.	3,664	2,434	2,364	1,033	197	2,829	2,677	226	352	1,313	1,685	1,685	218	289	262
Fort Dodge, Iowa	1,238	736	651	194	308	1,628	843	89	137	0	1,501	1,501	277	252	25
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	4,691	3,218	1,652	0	1,473	4,270	3,416	259	449	0	11,452	10,471	977	2,531	4,393
Fort Smith, Ark.	1,233	647	276	239	347	1,125	1,009	71	100	0	4,155	3,832	529	2,701	3,101
Gainesville, Fla.	865	672	343	0	193	1,122	830	101	156	0	3,617	3,168	1,627	1,279	1,397
Galesburg, Ill.	609	542	438	8	59	641	585	76	35	0	1,007	984	314	203	972
Garfield, N. J.	2,569	2,371	2,219	163	35	2,130	1,816	117	163	882	2,100	2,100	284	212	471
Gloucester, Mass.	4,085	2,728	2,651	903	454	3,859	3,595	331	76	1,150	1,639	1,639	226	223	218
Grand Forks, N. D.	1,248	565	515	50	633	1,251	739	127	128	0	3,009	2,746	240	246	90
Granite City, Ill.	686	414	296	256	16	596	467	105	44	0	46	46	0	0	0
Great Falls, Mont.	2,201	1,099	958	59	1,043	1,736	1,508	283	160	0	3,249	2,496	388	967	1,000
Greenville, Miss.	1,180	577	425	10	593	3,273	893	125	116	0	7,997	7,959	291	188	0
Hackensack, N. J.	3,691	3,175	2,756	121	395	4,315	3,376	138	247	1,591	4,047	4,047	0	0	0
Hagerstown, Md.	1,164	507	438	367	290	1,298	1,054	81	123	0	4,778	4,778	1,579	1,329	3,368
Hamtramck, Mich.	3,332	2,328	2,256	570	434	2,876	2,803	183	452	0	2,282	1,507	433	391	250
Hattiesburg, Miss.	1,338	1,267	989	13	58	842	753	195	115	0	1,917	1,885	198	167	98
Haverhill, Mass.	6,511	3,106	3,009	2,362	1,043	6,736	6,455	359	123	1,497	487	487	300	260	269
Hazelton, Pa.	1,208	707	540	419	82	1,147	672	154	62	0	3,725	3,525	437	294	3,013
Hempstead, N. Y.	2,152	1,780	1,562	110	262	2,140	1,752	195	321	0	4,743	4,652	338	285	692
Highland Park, Mich.	5,845	2,371	2,292	633	2,841	5,306	5,154	393	375	0	325	325	531	328	0
High Point, N. C.	3,323	1,797	1,691	935	591	3,111	2,195	225	300	446	5,765	5,749	1,661	1,155	1,772
Hot Springs, Ark.	809	506	223	176	127	662	634	134	94	0	3,370	3,072	358	300	3,109
Huntington Pk., Calif.	1,531	1,135	497	299	97	1,361	1,169	153	72	0	160	160	288	138	6

Hutchinson, Kan.	$ 1,652	$ 950	$ 771	$ 226	$ 476	$2,283	$1,110	$ 83	$ 191	$ 0	$ 4,037	$ 4,037	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Independence, Mo.	797	734	408	0	63	2,055	784	196	51	0	1,340	1,340	709	483	0
Inglewood, Calif.	2,173	1,482	771	411	280	2,136	1,688	361	110	0	410	410	537	521	85
Iowa City, Iowa	958	616	526	153	189	1,139	822	140	102	0	730	730	0	0	0
Ithaca, N. Y.	1,086	721	616	213	152	1,126	939	157	162	0	256	256	223	201	220
Jackson, Tenn.	2,875	781	533	1,292	802	3,262	2,113	74	85	721	5,298	5,298	1,352	1,776	1,541
Jamestown, N. Y.	3,585	1,737	1,605	920	928	3,685	3,527	358	168	0	2,095	2,095	2,642	1,932	2,025
Jefferson City, Mo.	616	593	281	0	23	663	532	131	3	0	903	868	0	0	0
Johnson City, Tenn.	1,395	617	458	703	75	1,540	1,361	66	89	769	4,307	4,307	2,065	1,554	2,893
Joplin, Mo.	1,105	962	584	0	143	1,117	941	104	140	0	1,547	1,073	0	0	0
Kankakee, Ill.	1,039	533	295	131	375	737	737	74	250	0	1,954	1,771	0	0	0
Kearny, N. J.	4,363	4,177	3,017	146	40	4,231	4,078	148	309	1,748	6,054	6,054	698	515	3,160
Key West, Fla.	1,123	833	541	26	264	829	650	135	136	0	7,129	7,049	1,224	3,215	4,772
Kingston, N. Y.	1,618	1,238	1,132	240	140	1,748	1,419	275	215	0	1,451	1,451	231	237	330
Kokomo, Ind.	1,318	861	792	192	265	1,256	1,240	209	208	0	463	435	0	0	0
Lackawanna, N. Y.	2,082	1,659	1,588	191	232	2,511	1,806	326	286	0	2,081	2,081	0	0	0
La Crosse, Wis.	4,858	2,751	2,584	1,682	425	5,832	3,922	370	208	1,977	3,475	3,475	280	276	256
Lafayette, Ind.	1,168	841	752	165	162	973	973	202	68	0	237	214	260	266	0
Lafayette, La.	1,021	548	348	156	317	1,560	856	180	59	0	9,064	8,669	1,493	1,629	6,785
Lagrange, Ga.	1,269	653	484	38	578	1,329	1,055	169	47	0	5,538	5,125	1,280	692	4,100
Lake Charles, La.	1,487	1,075	751	225	187	1,320	1,116	146	118	0	6,273	6,158	0	0	0
Lakeland, Fla.	2,495	1,255	645	7	1,233	2,611	2,184	65	239	0	12,425	11,369	2,743	2,055	5,322
Laurel, Miss.	833	659	400	12	162	621	561	134	29	0	2,461	2,461	129	99	202
Lawton, Okla.	730	463	356	158	109	783	731	124	172	0	4,799	4,303	595	1,134	2,378
Lebanon, Pa.	648	569	408	59	20	586	511	111	71	0	2,402	2,290	333	1,036	2,402
Lewiston, Me.	2,149	1,941	1,846	100	108	2,711	2,083	273	51	590	1,642	1,642	167	214	689
Lincoln Park, Mich.	2,025	860	798	418	747	1,833	1,165	329	128	0	3,226	2,388	284	230	267
Linden, N. J.	5,221	4,721	4,430	224	276	4,855	4,184	303	208	1,782	5,530	5,360	0	0	0
Lockport, N. Y.	1,984	1,015	927	177	792	2,203	1884	229	149	0	991	991	325	654	346
Lynchburg, Va.[1]	4,493	2,915	1,855	1,388	190	5,222	3,392	208	181	1,305	7,774	6,244	438	409	1,479
Lynwood, Calif.	854	457	285	251	146	706	678	163	59	0	0	0	138	146	0
Manitowoc, Wis.	3,694	2,048	1,959	1,251	395	3,741	3,051	297	141	1,480	2,442	2,291	1,576	1,276	1,293
Mansfield, Ohio	1,818	747	609	591	480	1,728	1,264	220	187	0	1,946	1,454	558	392	1,624
Marion, Ind.	966	690	618	141	135	908	824	142	118	0	1,881	1,641	319	303	1,020
Marion, Ohio	2,119	466	365	700	953	2,938	1,592	165	131	0	1,334	1,281	0	0	0
Mason City, Iowa	1,706	1,354	1,258	136	216	1,135	906	209	83	0	378	346	234	248	0
Massillon, Ohio	923	374	260	293	256	809	743	131	124	0	325	227	0	0	0
Maywood, Ill.	803	555	436	179	69	660	530	79	81	0	486	469	331	247	396
Melrose, Mass.	3,762	2,689	2,672	895	178	3,619	3,119	118	183	1,116	0	0	144	199	0
Meriden, Conn.	3,847	3,238	3,148	380	229	4,011	3,231	240	58	1,418	3,818	3,818	246	276	0
Meridian, Miss.	1,639	1,305	864	79	255	2,751	942	147	97	0	5,546	5,511	291	356	969
Miami Beach, Fla.	7,956	7,072	4,760	0	884	8,471	5,448	486	971	0	14,668	14,324	1,325	1,233	1,757
Michigan City, Ind.	1,416	979	902	136	301	1,215	1,165	197	204	0	1,389	1,389	399	246	970
Middletown, Conn.	1,780	1,494	1,421	207	79	1,595	1,542	211	119	0	1,201	1,180	216	188	826
Middletown, Ohio	1,724	849	755	470	405	2,720	1,388	203	186	0	9,183	8,731	269	220	1,389
Mishawaka, Ind.	1,146	612	566	165	369	1,142	1,007	228	112	0	3,283	3,213	1,274	1,172	0

Table XIII—Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt for Cities over 25,000: 1953—Continued

City	GENERAL REVENUE (in thousands)					GENERAL EXPENDITURE (in thousands)					LONG-TERM DEBT (in thousands)		UTILITY FINANCES (in thousands)		
	Total	Taxes		Inter-govt'l Revenue	Charges and Misc.	Total	Total less Capital Outlay				Gross	Net	Revenue	Expend-itures	Gross Long-term Debt
		Total	Property				All Functions	High-ways Only	Sani-tation Only	Educa-tion Only					
25,000 to 50,000—continued															
Moline, Ill.	$ 2,308	$ 945	$ 691	$ 45	$1,318	$2,126	$2,001	$ 171	$ 102	$ 0	$ 2,020	$ 2,020	$ 329	$ 275	$1,610
Monroe, La.	1,501	1,122	840	154	225	2,371	1,686	341	191	0	12,851	11,905	2,165	2,143	5,921
Montclair, N. J.	5,524	5,200	4,738	148	176	5,354	4,989	159	314	2,420	8,247	8,247	429	236	1,871
Morgantown, W. Va.	783	430	150	0	353	731	590	167	135	0	2,667	2,524	286	361	2,500
Muskegon, Mich.	2,946	1,350	1,187	954	642	3,799	2,343	537	310	0	3,586	3,141	447	301	1,165
Muskogee, Okla.	1,062	317	182	100	645	1,405	1,179	151	75	0	1,686	1,466	472	206	905
Nashua, N. H.	3,099	2,719	2,523	121	259	3,222	2,802	253	137	1,110	1,065	656	0	0	0
New Albany, Ind.	637	487	424	145	5	632	632	209	65	0	140	132	0	0	0
Newark, Ohio	966	398	272	335	233	746	724	203	74	0	2,586	2,524	386	1,156	1,711
New Brunswick, N. J.	4,062	3,048	2,613	255	759	4,233	3,551	118	445	1,523	4,550	4,550	780	740	2,238
Newburgh, N. Y.	1,815	1,157	979	570	88	1,958	1,858	142	117	0	206	206	252	256	125
New Castle, Pa.	1,446	1,255	728	127	64	1,471	1,265	220	238	0	902	887	0	0	0
New Kensington, Pa.	642	539	347	51	52	657	583	125	74	0	2,595	2,480	443	433	2,134
New London, Conn.	3,435	2,459	2,377	425	551	4,553	3,026	148	190	1,217	5,927	5,927	250	125	438
Newport, Ky.	1,075	992	516	15	68	4,619	990	217	129	0	3,754	3,709	349	239	245
Newport, R. I.	3,031	2,173	2,020	763	95	3,048	2,837	338	164	1,068	5,053	4,910	464	350	2,014
Newport News, Va.	5,568	2,778	2,297	1,375	1,415	8,293	5,752	130	316	1,622	5,906	4,963	1,396	1,201	1,595
Norman, Okla.	699	132	77	83	484	1,092	646	65	91	0	2,449	2,307	321	645	1,055
Norristown, Pa.	965	616	390	113	236	899	812	197	121	0	1,365	1,034	0	0	0
Northampton, Mass.	2,823	1,808	1,721	813	202	2,588	2,365	286	77	909	1,624	1,624	150	113	89
North Little Rock, Ark.	540	290	138	166	84	981	906	175	122	0	0	0	1,349	771	0
Norwalk, Conn.	5,013	4,432	4,393	447	134	5,415	4,092	303	263	2,081	6,852	6,852	0	0	0
Norwood, Ohio	1,557	1,021	839	318	218	1,350	1,183	154	272	0	3,774	3,455	278	240	906
Nutley, N. J.	1,194	1,036	833	31	127	1,118	950	119	141	0	676	676	187	154	134
Odessa, Tex.	1,511	1,047	888	28	436	1,521	1,239	138	237	0	4,962	4,631	793	1,549	3,612
Orange, N. J.	3,423	3,130	2,713	212	81	3,225	3,056	123	196	1,382	2,161	2,068	322	277	230
Oshkosh, Wis.	4,809	3,075	2,978	1,397	337	4,340	3,616	362	329	1,547	1,796	1,624	213	151	0
Ottumwa, Iowa	1,612	1,067	967	160	385	1,495	1,180	179	107	0	2,150	2,092	410	334	480
Owensboro, Ky.	2,137	686	413	31	1,420	2,582	1,948	138	222	0	9,777	9,400	1,967	3,798	6,403
Paducah, Ky.	3,917	1,326	695	1,370	1,221	3,869	2,314	238	114	0	7,068	6,568	444	558	2,250
Palo Alto, Calif.	2,161	855	726	125	1,181	2,685	1,718	250	243	0	5,084	4,905	2,577	2,746	2,869
Panama City, Fla.	1,065	823	262	9	233	957	854	161	173	0	4,789	4,684	271	419	3,497
Parkersburg, W. Va.	1,498	662	307	0	836	2,080	1,214	103	60	0	8,522	8,522	295	230	617
Parma, Ohio	1,831	1,401	1,252	323	107	1,858	1,007	134	147	0	3,439	1,558	0	0	0
Pensacola, Fla.	2,005	1,581	412	73	351	1,761	1,588	231	212	0	6,423	5,328	1,942	1,313	3,060

Perth Amboy, N. J.	$ 4,851	$ 4,387	$3,845	$ 200	$ 264	$4,297	$4,137	$ 147	$ 422	$1,643	$7,894	$7,593	$ 535	$ 365	$ 576
Petersburg, Va.	2,993	1,711	1,159	948	334	3,308	3,038	94	79	1,113	5,523	3,183	335	191	0
Pine Bluff, Ark.	1,416	439	168	139	838	1,719	1,428	167	145	0	2,229	2,184	0	0	0
Plainfield, N. J.	5,171	4,606	4,168	165	400	4,984	3,926	256	148	1,995	4,571	4,445	0	0	0
Pocatello, Idaho	1,194	768	658	82	344	939	794	138	123	0	1,199	1,118	246	241	183
Pomona, Calif.	2,041	1,576	756	278	187	2,106	1,665	309	271	0	354	354	373	543	224
Port Huron, Mich.	1,964	874	796	653	437	1,884	1,462	328	141	0	4,184	3,825	267	211	120
Portsmouth, Ohio	1,768	755	637	353	660	1,637	1,542	172	106	0	2,031	1,677	365	268	1,248
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	3,419	2,284	1,430	954	181	3,720	3,152	341	296	0	3,080	3,080	369	325	0
Provo, Utah	980	541	418	93	346	827	730	96	78	0	3,018	2,689	1,193	837	2,113
Quincy, Ill.	994	774	641	153	67	986	778	178	48	0	740	740	307	258	0
Rapid City, S. D.	1,357	955	842	68	334	1,290	967	201	83	0	2,331	2,233	275	301	834
Redondo Beach, Calif.	1,203	816	506	253	134	1,220	880	143	73	0	210	210	0	0	0
Redwood City, Calif.	1,769	961	819	236	572	1,569	1,404	245	241	0	1,826	1,826	599	849	0
Reno, Nev.	2,362	1,870	743	9	483	1,918	1,564	128	225	0	2,622	2,622	0	0	0
Revere, Mass.[3]	4,102	3,316	3,240	773	13	4,663	3,807	343	27	1,305	1,562	1,562	148	197	123
Richmond, Ind.	1,108	835	760	204	69	1,372	1,270	218	278	0	7,387	7,141	3,915	3,961	6,000
Riverside, Calif.	2,807	1,639	781	502	666	3,155	2,970	763	289	0	281	281	2,956	2,101	20
Rochester, Minn.	2,078	1,081	953	116	881	2,369	1,508	163	153	0	3,044	3,044	1,400	1,411	0
Rock Island, Ill.	2,172	1,154	824	5	1,013	1,649	1,406	267	264	0	5,001	4,803	347	379	1,272
Rocky Mount, N. C.	1,272	737	656	392	143	2,160	1,251	179	211	233	5,134	4,934	2,001	1,453	2,643
Rome, Ga.	909	792	502	7	110	858	801	161	85	0	1,508	1,459	352	332	365
Rome, N. Y.	2,224	1,284	1,192	322	618	2,620	2,209	279	155	0	3,485	3,420	298	247	57
Roswell, N. M.	675	414	168	24	237	651	508	90	120	0	1,284	1,217	367	255	338
Royal Oak, Mich.	3,777	1,440	1,295	702	1,635	3,837	2,251	270	441	0	6,418	6,083	335	450	1,235
St. Cloud, Minn.	1,212	923	837	57	232	1,070	982	251	60	0	222	214	155	165	0
Salem, Mass.	5,877	3,919	3,790	1,706	252	5,510	5,510	302	239	1,364	3,043	3,043	240	838	1,647
Salem, Ore.	1,950	1,081	805	488	381	1,988	1,302	221	33	0	4,421	4,267	464	931	1,834
Salina, Kan.	1,097	805	641	115	177	1,955	773	99	135	0	3,613	3,613	296	447	1,266
Sandusky, Ohio	1,239	605	486	277	357	994	859	129	78	0	1,394	1,394	277	303	710
San Leandro, Calif.	1,340	935	622	230	175	1,208	1,092	192	140	0	1,260	1,217	0	0	0
San Mateo, Calif.	3,041	1,589	1,301	473	979	2,498	1,636	208	117	0	1,809	1,809	0	0	0
Santa Ana, Calif.	2,783	1,816	1,173	493	474	2,982	2,119	267	337	0	1,458	1,291	613	547	0
Santa Barbara, Calif.	2,563	1,811	1,016	476	276	2,548	2,234	251	206	0	1,454	1,297	706	701	473
Santa Fe, N. M.	783	477	197	147	159	670	490	91	91	0	1,061	955	0	0	0
Shaker Heights, Ohio	2,200	1,294	1,181	523	383	1,865	1,676	217	362	0	2,970	2,742	1,191	1,036	1,637
Sharon, Pa.	1,168	816	409	76	276	1,270	776	170	107	0	949	949	0	0	0
Sheboygan, Wis.	4,999	2,833	2,713	1,553	613	6,231	4,729	623	426	2,110	2,314	2,314	320	323	0
Spartanburg, S. C.	1,293	1,085	778	91	117	1,156	1,015	118	183	0	1,799	1,791	430	269	783
Steubenville, Ohio	1,416	811	717	479	126	1,483	1,322	290	105	0	655	639	242	218	0
Superior, Wis.	3,725	1,995	1,838	1,573	157	3,552	3,403	387	125	1,556	1,502	1,502	0	0	0
Tallahassee, Fla.	1,563	713	294	82	768	2,115	2,072	118	268	0	10,183	9,456	2,452	1,622	8,025
Taunton, Mass.	4,146	2,343	2,253	1,574	229	4,326	3,875	158	154	1,147	2,792	2,792	2,406	1,876	429
Temple, Tex.	2,055	928	812	883	244	1,692	1,557	81	103	853	2,126	1,982	451	332	577
Torrington, Conn.	2,643	2,245	2,190	271	127	2,569	2,317	315	87	1,028	818	818	0	0	0
Tucson, Ariz.	3,713	2,076	1,650	639	998	3,980	2,716	305	323	0	7,111	6,821	952	618	3,554

Table XIII—Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt for Cities over 25,000: 1953—Continued

City	GENERAL REVENUE (in thousands)					GENERAL EXPENDITURE (in thousands)					LONG-TERM DEBT (in thousands)		UTILITY FINANCES (in thousands)		
	Total	Taxes		Inter-govt'l Revenue	Charges and Misc.	Total	Total less Capital Outlay				Gross	Net	Revenue	Expend-itures	Gross Long-term Debt
		Total	Property				All Functions	High-ways Only	Sani-tation Only	Educa-tion Only					
25,000 to 50,000—continued															
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	$ 2,996	$ 1,330	$ 276	$ 211	$1,455	$4,377	$2,989	$ 319	$ 114	$ 0	$ 7,512	$ 6,731	$ 463	$ 381	$3,017
Tyler, Tex.	3,606	2,074	1,950	842	690	3,338	2,923	202	262	1,538	9,920	9,610	509	501	5,722
University City, Mo.	1,450	1,134	659	134	182	1,397	1,033	219	99	0	2,756	2,563	0	0	0
Vallejo, Calif.	1,379	842	316	420	117	1,823	1,580	173	26	0	5,673	5,673	1,577	5,165	5,600
Valley Stream, N. Y.	944	810	743	88	46	1,009	799	255	129	0	1,243	1,222	0	0	0
Vancouver, Wash.	1,608	582	331	532	494	1,347	1,282	207	125	0	1,234	946	478	518	480
Vicksburg, Miss.	952	805	458	18	129	1,050	784	97	214	0	3,209	3,077	702	974	750
Waltham, Mass.	6,012	4,027	3,887	1,752	233	6,303	5,639	405	422	1,671	2,542	2,542	383	303	415
Warren, Ohio	2,442	1,364	627	583	495	2,503	1,614	283	183	0	8,390	8,175	853	2,630	5,375
Warwick, R. I.	3,362	2,700	2,617	588	74	4,334	3,305	300	84	1,918	6,952	6,952	340	239	1,034
Washington, Pa.	821	503	373	95	223	1,770	672	150	92	0	2,740	2,686	0	0	0
Watertown, N. Y.	1,539	1,043	942	264	232	1,395	1,348	212	109	0	692	538	417	405	73
Waukegan, Ill.	1,238	993	691	36	209	1,031	907	182	70	0	990	889	310	284	335
Wausau, Wis.	3,480	1,963	1,829	1,169	348	3,151	2,722	224	203	1,480	2,505	2,413	233	240	412
Wauwatosa, Wis.	4,323	2,044	2,006	1,697	582	4,011	3,444	236	308	1,889	1,609	1,575	232	191	239
West Allis, Wis.	6,761	3,938	3,839	2,407	416	6,357	5,163	341	484	2,420	1,281	744	338	350	3
West New York, N. J.	4,021	3,674	3,455	202	145	4,308	3,593	96	274	1,628	5,966	5,271	0	0	0
West Orange, N. J.	2,083	2,000	1,637	23	60	1,696	1,593	304	158	0	1,960	1,960	0	0	0
W. Palm Beach, Fla.	3,330	2,955	1,727	41	334	2,572	2,128	179	283	0	9,796	9,233	0	0	0
White Plains, N. Y.	3,728	2,734	2,480	475	519	3,999	3,346	330	377	0	6,825	6,818	583	379	281
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	905	767	714	43	95	863	775	146	87	0	11,281	11,148	1,810	1,619	9,245
Williamsport, Pa.	1,554	989	743	120	445	2,775	1,114	200	93	0	11,452	11,111	468	323	5,690
Wilmington, N. C.	2,225	1,411	1,263	483	331	1,988	1,912	255	223	0	6,038	5,976	490	990	3,303
Winona, Minn.	1,216	852	699	235	129	1,270	860	208	67	0	983	900	109	134	0
Wyandotte, Mich.	3,804	1,160	1,067	505	2,139	3,458	3,051	154	161	0	1,283	1,252	1,638	1,770	45
Yakima, Wash.	2,018	686	407	388	944	1,810	1,567	267	141	0	1,334	1,161	490	324	162
Zanesville, Ohio	1,032	472	309	388	172	1,029	953	287	93	0	918	864	278	249	501

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[1] Data are for 1952 fiscal year.

[2] Data for general revenue, general expenditure, and long-term debt are for 1952 fiscal year; utility finances are for 1953 fiscal year.

[3] Data are for 1951 fiscal year.

[4] Utility finances are for 1952 fiscal year.

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MUNICIPAL FINANCE. (Quarterly.) Municipal Finance Officers Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. $1.50.

MUNICIPAL FINANCE NEWS LETTER. (Biweekly.) Municipal Finance Officers Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. Available only with subscription to Municipal Finance. $10.

NIGP LETTER SERVICE. National Institute of Governmental Purchasing, Inc., 1001 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. (Availability limited.)

NATIONAL TAX JOURNAL. (Quarterly.) National Tax Association, Ronald B. Welch, Secretary, P. O. Box 1799, Sacramento 8, California. $5.

PURCHASING. Conover-Mast Publications, 205 East 42 Street, New York 17. $4.

TAX ADMINISTRATORS NEWS. Federation of Tax Administrators, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. $5.

TAX DIGEST. California Taxpayers' Association, 610 South Main Street, Los Angeles 14. $2.

TAX INSTITUTE BOOKSHELF. (Quarterly.) The Tax Institute, 457 Nassau Street, Princeton, New Jersey. Included in membership.

TAX POLICY. The Tax Institute, 457 Nassau Street, Princeton, New Jersey. Included in membership.

TAXES, THE TAX MAGAZINE. Commerce Clearing House, Inc., 214 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 1. $6.50.

TECHNICAL NEWS BULLETIN. National Bureau of Standards. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. $1.

THE BOND BUYER. (Weekly.) The Bond Buyer, 67 Pearl Street, New York 4. $75.

THE DAILY BOND BUYER. (Daily except Sat. and Sun.) The Bond Buyer, 67 Pearl Street, New York 4. $300.

THE MAGAZINE OF STANDARDS. (Formerly STANDARDIZATION.) American Standards Association, 70 East 45 Street, New York 17. $7.

THE TAX REVIEW. Tax Foundation, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20.

WALL STREET JOURNAL. (Daily.) Dow Jones and Company, Inc., 44 Broad Street, New York 4. $20.

Part Four

MUNICIPAL ACTIVITIES

Administration
Planning
Welfare
Health
Housing
Public Works
Utilities
Fire
Police
Traffic
Recreation
Education
Libraries
Law and Courts

Model Municipal Ordinances

action. The state reserves the right, by general laws, to authorize local nonproperty taxes and to control municipal debt and property tax limitations.

The constitutional amendment for redistricting the state legislative districts in Illinois gives the downstate area (101 counties other than Cook) control of the senate while Cook County (Chicago) will gain control of the house of representatives where representation will be on the basis of population. The redistricting is now in process and will represent the first change in apportionment in Illinois since 1901. In Georgia the state constitution was amended to provide home rule for municipalities; the amendment was necessitated by a recent state supreme court decision invalidating all previous home rule legislation.

Consolidation and Incorporation. Three governmental consolidations or mergers occurred during 1954. The 116-year old town of Lake, Wisconsin (13,000) was consolidated with the city of Milwaukee, increasing the latter's area by 10 square miles. The consolidation was approved by voters in both jurisdictions, and the 66 employees of Lake are now employed by the city of Milwaukee. Towns in Wisconsin are similar to townships in other states, and three other towns in the Milwaukee area virtually disappeared as a result of annexations by adjoining municipalities.

Springfield town and Springfield village, Vermont, were consolidated in 1954 with the town as the only unit of local government. Similar action had been taken in a prior year by Brattleboro and is now being considered by Bennington town and village. In Pennsylvania the boroughs of Mauch Chunk and East Mauch Chunk were consolidated into a new borough—Jim Thorpe—with an estimated population of 6,000 inhabitants.

A tally of municipal incorporations during 1954 reveals that at least 20 new cities were created in seven states: three in California, four in Georgia, six in Minnesota, two in Ohio, one in Oregon, one in Washington, and three in Wisconsin. The incorporation of the city of Lakewood, California, in April, 1954, was by far the largest with an estimated population of 71,000. All of the city's services except administration and overhead are supplied on a cost basis by Los Angeles County. The current appropriation ordinance includes $471,000 for contracted county services for street maintenance and construction, street lighting, police protection, roadside tree maintenance, and other activities and services. The incorporation provides for a city council of five members and a city administrator.

In the atomic energy community of Oak Ridge, Tennessee, a citizen study committee is surveying municipal services and costs preparatory to seeking local approval for incorporation.

School district consolidation continued and reached a new low of about 55,000 districts in 1954, an impressive decline from the 1940 figure of 148,000. From 1948 to 1954 the nation's one-room schools dropped from 75,000 to 35,000.

Charters and Codes. A number of cities adopted new city charters during 1954, the majority involving cities adopting the council-manager plan by the charter method. Among large cities the most important charter changes involved Boston, Newark, and New Orleans. In all three cities the new charters strengthened the office of the mayor and provided for some type of chief administrative officer to serve as an assistant to the mayor in the supervision of city departments.

The charter changes in Boston resulted in reduction of the number of departments responsible to the mayor from 36 to 21 including consolidation of the department of public works, creation of a single hospital department, and a new parks and recreation department. The changes in Newark involved abandonment of the commission plan under which it had operated for 36 years for the mayor-council plan with a nine-man city council elected on a nonpartisan ballot, five from wards and four at large.

The charter changes in New Orleans resulted in a change to the mayor-council form of government, a city council of seven members, two elected at large and one from each of five wards for four-year terms, and complete reorganization of city activities into 13 major departments. Newark adopted a complete administrative code for reorganization of the city government, thus consolidating city activities into departments of administration, law, finance, revenue, public works, police, fire, and health and welfare. Certain statutory agencies such as the housing authority were continued.

South Miami, Florida, and Ottumwa, Iowa, adopted comprehensive administrative codes for setting forth the departments of the cities and the powers, duties, organization, and functions of city departments. New municipal codes of ordinances were adopted by Dodgeville, Ladysmith, and Marion, Wisconsin; Ponca City, Oklahoma; Hutchinson, Kansas; and East Lansing, Michigan. Sections of the Ponca City, Oklahoma, code show relevant authority for the ordinances from the state constitution, state statutes, and city charter.

The Chief Administrator. Strengthening the office of the mayor and adopting the council-manager form of government continued as major trends in cities. A total of 67 cities and towns were added to the city manager directory of the International City Managers' Association, making a total of 1,275 cities, towns, and counties with this form of government as of January 1, 1955. More than one-half, or 644, of these 1,275 communities adopted the manager plan during the nine-year period 1946 to 1954 inclusive.

During 1954 a total of 220 city manager appointments were made with 123 appointments, or 56 per cent, representing manager promotions from other cities, former managers returning to the profession, and administrative assistants and assistants to managers. Only 10 per cent of city manager appointments in 1954 were from nongovernmental positions, and only 25 per cent of the appointments were made from persons residing within the city where appointed.

In the nation's larger cities interest was shown during 1954 in establishing a chief administrative officer to serve under the mayor in mayor-council cities and to have varying degrees of responsibility for municipal administration. Different kinds of mayor-administrator arrangements became effective in 1954, under new city charters or substantial charter amendments, in New York, Boston, Newark, and New Orleans. Four additional cities (Los Angeles, San Francisco, Louisville, and Philadelphia) had adopted this form of administrative management in earlier years.

These eight chief administrative officers (to use a generic term) have a wide variety of authority and responsibility ranging from the direct control of operating departments in New Orleans, Philadelphia, and San Francisco to research and advisory functions in New York and Louisville. About the only common characteristics in all eight cities, aside from similarity in title of the office, are appointment by the mayor, removal by the mayor (except in San Francisco), advising the mayor on city government policies, and performing administrative research and program analysis for all or most city departments.

In New York the city administrator serves as an aide to the mayor, supervises and coordinates the work of most of the city departments, conducts management studies, establishes standards, and maintains liaison with civic and community groups. In Boston the director of the department of administrative services makes studies and recommendations on organization and procedures of all city departments and boards and prepares the annual budget for the mayor. The business administrator in Newark assists the mayor in preparing the budget, administers central purchasing and personnel systems, and coordinates the operations and administration of various city departments and agencies.

The chief administrative officer in New Orleans has considerably more authority and responsibility with direct control of most city departments including police, fire, sanitation, streets, recreation, utilities, finance, property management, and safety and permits. He has the power to appoint and remove, with the approval of the mayor, the heads of all departments under his control and to prepare the annual operating and capital budgets for the mayor.

The Chicago home rule commission, in a report to the mayor and city council, has recommended sweeping changes in the organization and administration of the city government. Structurally the group recommended that the council be reduced from 50 to 35 members with 25 to be elected from wards and 10 at large, changes in council organization and procedures, and the transfer of certain council functions to the office of the mayor including preparation of the municipal budget, traffic regulation, zoning, issuance of driveway permits, and purchasing and contract approval. The commission has proposed creating the office of administrative officer, under the mayor, to be responsible for administrative management of all city departments under the mayor's control. Appointment and removal of the administrative officer would be by the mayor with council confirmation.

Organization and Reorganization. More than 200 cities reported some kind of organizational change during 1954 ranging from comprehensive reorganization of all city departments and services to appointment of advisory boards and commissions of minor importance. In addition to the developments in Boston, Newark, and New Orleans mentioned above, comprehensive reorganization of city departments was effected in 1954 in a number of cities including Las Vegas, Nevada; Coronado, California; Ames, Iowa; Fort Lauderdale, Florida; and Helena, Montana. The voters in Long Beach, California, approved city charter amendments to bring the independent water and harbor departments more closely under the control of the city council.

Continued interest was shown in 1954 in the plan of integrating fire and police services into a public safety department. This organizational arrangement was instituted during 1954 in Oregon City, Oregon (7,682), North Augusta, South Carolina (3,659), and Oak Park, Michigan (estimated 26,000). In all three cities the change was preceded by a thorough indoctrination and training program for both policemen and firemen.

The cities that have adopted integrated public safety departments claim advantages not only in operating economy but also in superior public safety services through comprehensive training of the public safety officers and the versatility these men show in meeting emergency situations. City officials are watching with interest as Public Administration Service nears completion on its comprehensive study and appraisal of municipal police and fire organizations. The study will provide one or more plans of organization for municipal government public safety services based on contemporary resources and needs.

No more than a cursory review can be given to the many kinds of organizational changes affecting one or two city departments and programs in each city. Several cities including Joplin, Missouri; Eugene, Oregon; and Council Bluffs, Iowa, established consolidated departments of public works. Centralized finance departments were established in Medford, Massachusetts; Pueblo, Colorado; Bloomington, Illinois; Great Falls, Montana; Newburgh, New York; and other cities. Other organizational changes involved establishment of departments or bureaus and appointment of full time directors in such fields as assessment, parking and traffic, housing enforcement, personnel administration, parks and recreation, city planning, motor equipment, and inspections and licensing. Among the more significant of these changes were the following:

Louisville, Kentucky, set up a department of building and housing inspection to cover building regulations and housing rehabilitation.

Syracuse, New York, appointed a traffic and parking coordinator to advise the mayor on traffic and parking problems and to coordinate the work of 11 city agencies and many private agencies concerned with street and traffic matters.

Madison, Wisconsin, established a motor equipment department to operate the city garage and to service, maintain and repair all municipal motor equipment.

Tacoma, Washington, set up a central inspection bureau, headed by a building engineer, to consolidate building, plumbing, sewer, electrical, sign, air pollution, boiler and furnace, and weights and measures inspections. The bureau later took over elevator, refrigeration, and housing inspection.

More than 100 cities reported changes involving boards and commissions. In a great majority of cases the boards and commissions were created for a multiplicity of purposes including zoning appeals, ports and harbors, city planning, airports, traffic, libraries, off-street parking, had adopted this form of administrative management in earlier years.

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A few cities reported abolishing boards and commissions including Des Moines, Iowa; The Dalles, Oregon; Delaware, Ohio; and Two Rivers, Wisconsin. In Kearney, Nebraska, a city official laconically reported that the "cemetery board abolished themselves."

City-County Services. A total of 48 cities over 10,000 population reported the transfer of municipal government functions to the county government or the establishment of a joint service through a city-county agency. In a majority of cases the functions involved were public health and hospitals, public welfare, libraries, planning, assessment and collection of property taxes, and civil defense.

In the public health field a major change was creating an agency for Marion County (Indianapolis), Indiana, for all city and county public health activities including hospitals and nursing and school health services. In the welfare field Cleveland, Ohio, transferred poor relief to the county welfare department on a contractual arrangement. In Toledo, Ohio, the city and county relief agencies were consolidated. In Rochester, New York, and Dayton, Ohio, civil defense was transferred to county control. In Raleigh, North Carolina, civil defense was set up on a joint city-county basis.

Management Methods. This broad term includes the informal working relationships of the chief administrator with department heads and employees and the development of records, forms, and procedures for improvement of city government services. Many of these developments are reported regularly in Public Management, the journal of the International City Managers' Association, and five developments occurring in 1954 are worthy of particular mention.

The mayor of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, appointed an internal management committee which included both legislative and administrative representation to study and revise the organization and improvement of specific city services. In Lubbock, Texas, the monthly meetings of department heads have been improved through employee planning and participation. Subjects to be discussed are selected from employee suggestions, and individual department heads are made responsible for reviewing the subjects and acting as discussion leaders.

Kansas City, Missouri, adopted an interdepartmental reporting system using 266 key city employees to report defective conditions which they observe on trips about the city and which require attention or correction. The procedure includes written notification and follow-up to make sure that all corrections have been made. During the first three months of the plan 500 reports were filed dealing most frequently with leaky water mains, damaged street paving, and damaged traffic signs.

San Jose, California, published a comprehensive administrative manual covering all phases of citywide general, financial, and personnel administration. The manual was developed for department heads and other city officials for reference on methods, procedures, legal actions, and other city government activities. In Enid, Oklahoma, city department heads participated in a "performance check" to appraise the activities and services of their own departments. Two positive improvements of this self-appraisal were clarification of conflicts and misunderstandings between city departments and stimulating interest in in-service training programs.

Citizen Advisory Committees. The trend towards greater use of special citizen advisory committees continued during 1954. Such committees, of informal and temporary status, were created to advise the city council or chief administrator on specific problems or to develop public understanding and support for proposed municipal projects. They were appointed for a single purpose and discharged when their work was completed, thus distinguishing them from permanent advisory boards and commissions.

At least 27 cities are known to have created more than 80 citizen advisory committees for a variety of studies and projects during 1954. Three of the more unusual types of committee projects were the following:

A comprehensive economic survey of Kenosha, Wisconsin, was completed by citizen advisory committees with technical assistance from the University of Wisconsin. The survey groups gave detailed study to population, labor force, city planning, public utilities, manufacturing, retail, wholesale, and service trades, and other phases of the community's economic base.

A comprehensive revenue study for Alexandria, Virginia, was conducted by a citizens advisory tax commission. The study included city government services, tax administration, and exploration of new sources of revenue.

A seven-year capital improvement program adopted by Riverside, California, was based largely on recommendations prepared by seven citizen advisory committees.

Management Training. In 1954 a total of 1,685 municipal employees enrolled in one or more of the eight management courses of the Institute for Training in Municipal Administration which has been conducted since 1934 by the International City Managers' Association. Fifteen hundred of these employees were in 87 group training projects while the remaining 185 enrolled individually.

Several municipalities joined in conducting group training courses. Royal Oak, Birmingham, and Berkley, Michigan, conducted two group courses in the Technique of Municipal Administration, while Winnetka, Glencoe, Wilmette, and Glenview, Illinois, joined with North Chicago, Des Plaines, and Evanston for the course in Municipal Fire Administration. Several cities obtained professors from local universities to lead the group training including Wichita, Kansas; Enid, Oklahoma; Grand Forks, North Dakota; Ogden, Utah; and Bloomington, Illinois.

A comprehensive program of supervisory training was developed in Pasadena, California for city employees. Early in 1954 all department heads participated in supervisory training, and later in the year this training program was extended to all levels of supervision. Training manuals were developed for both programs, and the conference method of training was used to explore the responsibilities of supervisors, management methods, human behavior, the individual and the group, communications, handling grievances, and other topics.

Civil Defense and Disaster Planning. Civil defense continued somewhat in a state of flux as federal government policy had to be modified from time to time in accordance with new developments in the atomic energy field and in international affairs. More than 200 mayors, city managers, and other local officials were brought up to date on these developments at the second annual White House Conference on Civil Defense in December, 1954. The meeting stressed closer municipal-federal cooperation in civil defense planning and the evacuation of cities as the best solutions to the danger of atomic attack.

Civil defense programs in United States cities of over 400,000 population varied greatly in uniformity and emphasis according to a study made in 1954 by the American Municipal Association. Appropriations for civil defense ranged from $3,600,000 in New York to $16,657 in Dallas. Except for New York, these cities reported that only a small number of city employees were assigned full-time to civil defense work. The civil defense department in New York has a full-time staff of 298 employees, supplemented by 111 additional employees from other city departments.

A number of cities were developing comprehensive disaster plans to cope with fires, floods, explosions, and other disasters, and also to provide some measure of civil defense protection. Disaster plans were adopted during 1954 by Grand Rapids, Michigan, and Abilene and Corpus Christi, Texas. Abilene provided for three separate disaster plans for different areas of the city, and the disaster plan manual specifically provided for coordination of the city government with the American Red Cross and other private organizations.

Municipal Public Relations in 1954

By Fauneil J. Rinn

Public Administration Clearing House, Chicago

PUBLIC relations activities of municipalities in 1954 showed an increasing awareness of the importance for local government and its citizens to communicate with one another. Annual reports were still the principal means of letting the public know what went on in city government, and the year brought a total of 156 annual reports to the offices of the International City Managers' Association—compared to 188 received in 1953, 130 in 1952, and 154 in 1951.

Cities chose a number of supplementary ways to provide information, to give a post audit of activities, or to encourage cooperation in carrying out programs. Sometimes they were like abbreviated annual reports—such as leaflets that make use of text and pictures. Sometimes they were almost exclusively visual—like city hall exhibits and posters on subway, bus, or streetcar. Sometimes cities used the spoken word and came up with special radio programs or sponsored talks by municipal officials before civic groups.

Then there were combinations of sight and sound which included television shows and motion pictures. As in the past, open houses and tours of special projects brought citizens and their government closer together. Cities laid stress on quick and thorough action on citizen complaints and gave instruction to their employees about effective public relations.

Annual Reports. Each of the 156 cities[1] issuing an annual report during 1954 received a questionnaire from the International City Managers' Association asking for detailed information about their report and other ways used to inform the public on local affairs. Replies were received from 148 of these 156 cities, and they are summarized below.

Better than one-half the municipalities issuing reports in 1954 have done so for at least five of the last 10 years. A total of 63—or better than 40 per cent—have issued annual reports for 10 or more years. Twenty communities prepared reports for the first time in 1954, compared with 28 in 1953: Hawthorne and San Luis Obispo, California; Alamosa, Colorado; Sanford, Florida; Oak Park, Peoria, Rock Island, and Wood River, Illinois; Granite Falls and New Ulm, Minnesota; Nevada, Missouri; Kearney, Nebraska; Auburn, New York; Greenville, North Carolina; Baker, Oregon; Downingtown and McCandless township, Pennsylvania; Elizabethton, Tennessee; Garland, Texas; and Janesville, Wisconsin.

1. Form and Content. More than 60 per cent of the cities published

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[1] The 156 cities issuing annual reports during 1954 by population groups are: Over 100,000: Mobile, Alabama; Berkeley, Pasadena, and Richmond, California; Hartford, Connecticut; Peoria, Illinois; Des Moines, Iowa; Wichita, Kansas; Kansas City, Missouri; Cincinnati, Cleveland, Dayton, and Toledo, Ohio; Norfolk and Richmond, Virginia; and Milwaukee, Wisconsin. 50,000 to 100,000: Alameda, Glendale, Inglewood, and Santa Monica, California; Pueblo, Colorado; Oak Park, Illinois; Pittsfield and Quincy, Massachusetts; Kalamazoo, Pontiac, and Saginaw, Michigan; Springfield, Missouri; Winston-Salem, North Carolina; Columbia and Greenville, South Carolina; Lubbock, Texas; Ogden, Utah; and Kenosha, Wisconsin. 25,000 to 50,000: Monterey Park, California; Colorado Springs, Colorado; Greenwich, Middletown, and Stratford, Connecticut; West Palm Beach, Florida; Maywood and Rock Island, Illinois; Mason City, Iowa; Bangor and Lewiston, Maine; Muskegon and Port Huron, Michigan; Columbia and University City, Missouri; Concord, New Hampshire; Teaneck, New Jersey; Auburn and Jamestown, New York; East Cleveland, Ohio; Enid, Oklahoma; Easton and Mount Lebanon, Pennsylvania; and Eau Claire and Janesville, Wisconsin. 10,000 to 25,000: Chico, El Cajon, Hawthorne, Hayward, Menlo Park, Modesto, San Luis Obispo, and South Pasadena, California; Wallingford and Windsor, Connecticut; Coral Gables and Sanford, Florida; Winnetka and Wood River, Illinois; Garden City, Manhattan, Newton, and Pittsburg, Kansas; Fort Thomas, Kentucky; Middleborough, North Adams, Saugus, and Wellesley, Massachusetts; Berkley and Escanaba, Michigan; Kearney, Nebraska; Cortland, Garden City, Mamaroneck, and Scarsdale, New York; Greenville and Statesville, North Carolina; Ironton, Ohio; Sumter, South Carolina; Elizabethton and Kingsport, Tennessee; Gainesville and Garland, Texas; Brattleboro, Vermont; Fredericksburg, Virginia; and Two Rivers, Wisconsin. 5,000 to 10,000: Woodland, California; Alamosa, Colorado; Farmington, Connecticut; Glencoe and Hinsdale, Illinois; Brewer and Rockland, Maine; Holden and Ipswich, Massachusetts; Negaunee and Plymouth, Michigan; Hopkins and New Ulm, Minnesota; Nevada, Missouri; McCook, Nebraska; Patchogue, New York; Fairborn, Ohio; Baker, Oregon; Downingtown, McCandless, and Quakertown, Pennsylvania; Camden, South Carolina; Hartford, Rockingham, St. Johnsbury t, St. Johnsbury, Springfield t, and Springfield, Vermont; Salem and Wytheville, Virginia. Under 5,000: Fillmore, California; Oglesby, Illinois; Holton, Kansas; Bucksport, Caribou, Eastport, Limestone, Madawaska, Mount Desert, Norway, and Waldoboro, Maine; Fremont and Marysville, Michigan; Granite Falls and Wayzata, Minnesota; Lancaster and Meredith, New Hampshire; Roxboro, North Carolina; Clarks Summit and Marple, Pennsylvania; Hearne, Texas; Bellows Falls, Bethel, Middlebury t, and Middlebury, Vermont; and Fox Point, Wisconsin.

their reports in booklet form, ranging from one folder page to a bound volume of 389 pages. Nearly all the remainder published their reports in tabloid form, generally distributing it with the Sunday edition of local newspapers. Most cities apparently considered brevity a virtue; for 24 pages was the average length for annual reports, compared to 27 pages in 1953 and 32 in 1952 (see Table 1).

TABLE 1

SUMMARY OF DATA ON ANNUAL MUNICIPAL REPORTS FOR 148 CITIES: 1954

Population Group	No. of Cities	Population Per Copy Printed		Number of Pages		No. Weeks, End of Period Covered to First Distribution		Publication Expense	
		Range	Median	Range	Median	Range	Median	Range	Median
Over 100,000.	14	1-202	3	8-112	20	3-39	16	$1,110-7,561	$3,540
50,000 to 100,000 . .	17	2-64	3	4-84	20	1-39	15	365-4,200	1,752
25,000 to 50,000. . .	25	1-286	3	5-106	30	3-32	14	50-4,476	809
10,000 to 25,000. . .	39	1-60	3	2-389	19	3-44	17	55-7,170	700
5,000 to 10,000. . . .	28	1-30	2	1-167	28	4-47	11	20-2,000	479
Under 5,000.	25	1-30	3	1-118	48	2-29	7	0-780	314
All Cities	148	1-286	3	1-389	24	1-47	13	0-7,561	700

Thirty-one reports were printed in two or more colors on their inside pages. Several had color on the cover but kept the inside pages black and white. It was a rare report that ignored a chance to make a point more pointed by variations in type size or by using photographs, charts, or cartoons. The style was noteworthy for its lack of cumbersomeness. Some cities employed professional writers either to do the job from the start or to go over a manuscript prepared in draft form by a city employee. The Cortland, New York, report was prepared by 10 students in the Cornell University School of Business and Public Administration as part of a course in municipal administration.

About 45 per cent of the cities chose six by nine inches for the size of their booklets. The remaining 15 per cent that came out in booklet form measured eight and one-half by 11 inches. More than 65 per cent of the reports were produced by letterpress, about two in 10 were run by photo offset, and the rest—one out of 10—were done by other processes such as mimeographing.

2. Preparation, Distribution, and Cost. Most annual reports were ready from two to three months after the close of the reporting year. One city managed to distribute its report within a week of the end of the period. At the other extreme was a city that took 47 weeks to publish and distribute its report. On the average, cities published within three months of the close of the reporting period (see Table 1).

The 1954 crop of reports had it over their immediate predecessors in two ways. First, they reached the homes of more people. Second, they cost about 15 per cent less. In all cities, at least one person in every three got a copy of the annual report. In the 5,000 to 10,000 population group, there were about two persons for every copy printed. And in 38 per cent of the cities, every home received a copy. As for cost: the average city spent $700 for its report, compared to the $825 average spent in 1953.

Leaflets and Other Printed Matter. A total of 51 cities issued leaflets or pamphlets that described a variety of municipal operations or problems.[2] These were as in past years usually mailed to utility customers or sent with property tax bills.

In Holden, Massachusetts, householders who had not paid their water or sewer bills got illustrated requests to pay more promptly. "Money Down the Drain" was the title of a pamphlet in Oak Ridge, Tennessee, telling residents how to conserve water. Some cities prepared leaflets to welcome new residents and to explain functions of the city. A leaflet of this type during 1954 was "So Big," put out by Wichita, Kansas. Los Angeles County, California, supplied its 100 branch libraries with bookmarks that told about job openings with the government. Residents of St. Louis, Missouri, learned of job opportunities with the city when they looked on the back of their water bills. "We Don't Want Your Money" is the name University City, Missouri, gave to a leaflet that explained traffic enforcement and was given to persons appearing in court.

Other printed communications took the form of newsletters sent at regular intervals. Cincinnati, Ohio; Fort Lauderdale, Florida; and Hampton, Virginia, were three cities to employ this means of giving general information. Newspaper columns by city officials were also used. One such was the weekly "City Manager's Forum," published in a St. Petersburg, Florida, newspaper. In Charlevoix, Michigan, a local newspaper prints in full the minutes of council meetings.

Some publications aimed at helping city employees grasp the worth of public good will and gave advice on how to secure it. For example, the Denver, Colorado, publications office prepared for its employees a booklet, "How To Meet The Public." Others of a similar kind were "The Easy Way To Sell Service To The Public," issued by Grand Rapids, Michigan, and the telephone training and procedures manual published by Los Angeles County, California, which among other things tells employees how best to talk to callers who are unhappy, bitter, or angry about some real or imagined wrong the city administration has done them.

These publications were all indicative of the growing emphasis among municipalities that daily contacts with the public—if carried off properly—offer one of the surest ways to foster better understanding between citizens and the representatives of their government. This aspect of municipal public relations also got attention in 1954 in other ways (see "Other Public Relations Methods," below).

[2] The 51 cities issuing leaflets during 1954 are: Alameda, Glendale, Hawthorne, Hayward, Modesto, Monterey Park, and South Pasadena, California; Farmington, Greenwich, and Stratford, Connecticut; Colorado Springs, Colorado; Coral Gables, Florida; Glencoe, Hinsdale, Oak Park, Oglesby, Peoria, Rock Island, and Wood River, Illinois; Garden City and Wichita, Kansas; Fort Thomas, Kentucky; Holden, Massachusetts; Berkley, Kalamazoo, Negaunee, Port Huron, and Saginaw, Michigan; Hopkins, Minnesota; Kansas City, St. Louis, and University City, Missouri; Kearney and McCook, Nebraska; Concord, New Hampshire; Teaneck, New Jersey; Roxboro and Statesville, North Carolina; East Cleveland and Toledo, Ohio; Enid, Oklahoma; Clarks Summit and Mount Lebanon, Pennsylvania; Camden, South Carolina; Oak Ridge, Tennessee; Garland and Lubbock, Texas; Hartford, Vermont; and Eau Claire, Fox Point, and Kenosha, Wisconsin.

Radio, Television, and Motion Pictures. Sixty-three cities reported using radio, television, or motion pictures as ways to inform the public.[3] Some cities used radio and television for regular year-round reports to citizens. In Cincinnati, Ohio, "The City Manager Reports," a weekly TV show, and "Mr. Citizen in City Hall," a weekly radio program, were cases in point. Other cities scheduled a series of programs. Among them was the 15-minute television series that Richmond, Virginia, sponsored for 20 weeks. Other cities said that they made use of radio and television on special occasions, as when there was a campaign on for passage of a bond issue.

St. Petersburg, Florida, owns its own TV and radio station, so that it has access to air time for municipal reporting. New York City had a permit to build a TV station, and Jacksonville, Florida, had an application on file at the end of 1954. Cities having their own AM radio stations included New York (WNYC); Camden, New Jersey (WCAM); Jacksonville, Florida, (WJAX); Dallas, Texas, (WRR); and St. Petersburg, Florida, (WSUN). Plays, speeches, interviews, and roundtable discussions were among the ways that officials spent their air time to report to the public. Some broadcasts centered on city council meetings.

In the motion picture field, Los Angeles County, California, and University City, Missouri, produced color-sound films on government operations. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Sacramento, California, made films during the year dealing with problems of urban renewal and redevelopment. Movies were also used by cities to help bolster particular programs. For instance, Richmond, Virginia, was one city to report that its city planning and health departments frequently showed films before groups meeting to discuss matters like zoning changes or housing sanitation.

Other Public Relations Methods. Face-to-face contact between citizens and their elected or appointed officials characterized a number of other public relations activities during 1954. Open houses continued in popularity. So did speeches by officials before civic or school groups. Cities staged employee recognition programs to honor those who had given noteworthy service; and families and friends of employees, as well as other interested persons, were often in attendance. Cities continued to encourage residents to come to council meetings to get firsthand knowledge of how the city's business is conducted. They sponsored neighborhood or town meetings, prepared special programs for students, and set up displays and dedication ceremonies.

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[3] The 63 cities using radio, television, and movies for municipal reporting during 1954 are: Berkeley, Chico, Glendale, Modesto, Pasadena, and San Luis Obispo, California; Colorado Springs, Colorado; Middletown and Stratford, Connecticut; Coral Gables, Sanford, St. Petersburg, and West Palm Beach, Florida; Maywood, Oglesby, Peoria, and Rock Island, Illinois; Mason City, Iowa; Manhattan, Newton, Pittsburg, and Wichita, Kansas; Bangor, Caribou, Lewiston, Madawaska, and Rockland, Maine; North Adams and Quincy, Massachusetts; Berkley, Escanaba, Kalamazoo, Marysville, Negaunee, and Port Huron, Michigan; New Ulm, Minnesota; Columbia, Kansas City, and University City, Missouri; McCook, Nebraska; Teaneck, New Jersey; Patchogue, New York; Roxboro, Statesville, and Winston-Salem, North Carolina; Cincinnati, Cleveland, Fairborn, Ironton, and Toledo, Ohio; Enid, Oklahoma; Downingtown, Pennsylvania; Columbia and Sumter, South Carolina; Elizabethton, Tennessee; Lubbock, Texas; Brattleboro and St. Johnsbury, Vermont; Richmond, Virginia; and Eau Claire, Fox Point, Milwaukee, and Two Rivers, Wisconsin.

A turnout of 1,500 went to the Rock Island, Illinois, open house and visited 11 city departments. The fire department in Middletown, Ohio, showed its new facilities at an open house attended by more than 1,000. An open house in Wayne, Michigan, attracted 1,000 persons who wanted to see the new central fire station. Lubbock, Texas, held its fourth annual barbecue to show appreciation of the service of citizen members of the city's special boards and commissions, and the tour of parks, schools, and other city operations following the barbecue gave the honored guests a better acquaintance with the government as a whole. A total of 27 cities held open houses during 1954.[4]

Among cities to give awards to their employees for loyalty and service were Beverly Hills, California; Kansas City, Missouri; and Eau Claire and Milwaukee, Wisconsin. New York, New York, and Cincinnati, Ohio, were two cities that had awards to employees who gave the best suggestions for improving some operation of the government.

In Evanston, Illinois, a Rotary Club meeting was the scene of a "Know Your City" program at which 15 city officials each spoke two and one-half minutes on their particular departmental activities. The program was later used by the local high school in its ninth grade social studies class. A series of neighborhood town meetings was held during the year in Miami, Florida, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for citizens and their government officials to discuss mutual problems.

A number of cities held programs especially for students. Sometimes they involved tours of city installations or visits to council meetings. In other cases, they featured city-wide balloting by school children to choose their own council from among their members. In Hartford, Connecticut, such a junior city council has five representatives from each of three high schools. They meet once a month to discuss youth problems and to make recommendations to the regular council.

Public Personnel and Public Relations. Every municipal activity that has to do with public relations must by definition involve municipal employees. Yet some developments in this field in 1954 justify the insertion here of special mention of employee training and creation of new city jobs to take care of municipal public relations.

Many cities are stressing employee realization of good public relations as a significant part of their jobs. A specific example of this development in 1954 was the awarding by Beverly Hills, California, of 130 certificates to employees who had successfully finished a training course in public relations. Another example was that of Wichita Falls, Texas, which designated four women workers as "public relations employees," and assigned them the job of assisting citizens and visitors as well as policing and repairing parking meters. In Richmond, Virginia, the city personnel and safety departments jointly sponsored weekly meetings where commanding and supervisory officers of the local police force discussed questions relating to police-public contacts.

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[4] The 27 cities which held open houses during 1954 are: Hawthorne, Inglewood, Modesto, Pasadena, and San Luis Obispo, California; Stratford, Connecticut; West Palm Beach, Florida; Oak Park and Rock Island, Illinois; Quincy, Massachusetts; Berkley, Negaunee, Plymouth, Port Huron, and Wayne, Michigan; Hopkins, Minnesota; Columbia and University City, Missouri; Meredith, New Hampshire; Teaneck, New Jersey; Mamaroneck and Patchogue, New York; Middletown, Ohio; Lubbock, Texas; Brattleboro, Vermont; and Kenosha and Two Rivers, Wisconsin.

More cities set up new complaint bureaus, designed to give prompt and effective service to citizens. They also saw greater need for employees who would specialize in public relations for the city. For instance, Durham, North Carolina, created the post of "assistant to citizens" to answer questions for residents. A Commerce and Public Events Agency was formed in New York to promote the city's business and industry and to help welcome distinguished visitors.

During the year, two cities—Memphis, Tennessee, and Norfolk, Virginia—went outside public personnel ranks and hired professional public relations services. Memphis paid $6,000 for the services of a private agency. Norfolk made use of an agency to carry through the production of its annual report and to help the city tell its annexation story to area residents.

Professional Organization. Late in 1954 the Government Public Relations Association (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37) estimated that the number of cities with full-fledged public relations officers had grown from a small handful to more than 50 since the end of World War II and that the average age of city public relations units was about eight years. Municipal public relations was regarded by the Association as in part the offspring of a need for gaining citizen consent to and participation in broad public improvement programs made possible when war-time shortages ended. The survey showed that public relations officers may at one time or another be called upon to perform the following manifold functions: consulting with city officials on public relations aspects of city policy; maintaining close relationships with newspaper, television, and radio men; preparing reports and programs for use by newspapers, radio, and TV; arranging citizen tours and open houses; handling complaints, planning and writing employee publications, handbooks, and public relations training materials; helping to secure new business firms or more tourist trade; and conducting educational campaigns for annexation, bond issues, planning and zoning changes, and the like.

Cultural Activities of Cities

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CULTURE means the improvement or refinement of mind, morals, or tastes. Cultural activities include not only the formal education provided by schools and colleges but also the pursuit of all the forms of arts and crafts; the worlds of literature, music, drama, and science; and hobbies, avocations, and related forms of leisure time enjoyment and recreation. An inventory of a community's cultural activities would disclose not only what a city has but also what it lacks in quality and quantity of cultural advantages.

Cities provide many cultural activities and contribute financially to the support of others. The greatest local cultural activities are in the fields of education, libraries, and recreation. Many cities also support museums, orchestras and other musical activities, zoos, aquariums, drama, and little theater groups, while state governments give much financial assistance to local education and some to libraries. Many cities aid citizen-sponsored cultural activities by providing free use of the municipal auditorium and other concessions, including the loan of city employees. More than 400 cities, or one-sixth of the cities over 5,000 population, have municipal auditoriums, some of which have special music halls. Neither the federal nor state governments subsidizes orchestras, operas, theaters, or museums, whether operated by municipalities or by citizen associations.

Such cultural activities as schools, libraries, recreation activities and museums generally are governed by boards or commissions, many of which are appointed by the mayor. Some museums, chiefly of the non-governmental type, are managed by self-perpetuating boards. Members of such boards may vote for their own continuance in office or elect their successors—a procedure that is repugnant to the principle of democratic government.

Local governments accomplished little during the 19th century in providing cultural activities except in the field of public education. Cities in the United States had only such powers as were expressly granted by state legislation. Early in the 20th century, however, and especially during the 1920's, many states enacted laws which enabled cities to establish libraries, recreation departments, museums, and other cultural activities. Since the end of World War II municipalities have greatly expanded old services and undertaken new activities.

To obtain information on the extent to which municipal governments participate in the support of museums and music activities the International City Managers' Association early in 1955 sent a questionnaire to the officials of all cities over 10,000 population, and national organizations in these and other fields were requested to supply additional information for this article on municipal expenditures for cultural activities, recent trends, and organization. The material thus assembled will serve as the United States report on "The Cultural Activities of Local Authorities" which is one of the two main topics for discussion at the XII Congress of the International Union of Local Authorities to be held in Rome, Italy, September 26 to October 1, 1955. The report is published in advance in the Municipal Year Book with the special permission of N. Arkema, secretary-general of IULA.

MUSEUMS

Twenty-five years ago the United States had 1,400 museums with an aggregate operating income of about $16,000,000. Now there are approximately 3,000 museums and the 100 largest of them have a combined income of more than $18,000,000 a year, according to the American Association of Museums. It is estimated that the investment in museum buildings exceeds $100,000,000, and another $10,000,000 is invested in museums located on the campuses of colleges and universities. Museums are classified broadly as art, history, science, industry, and general museums. The United States was the first country to have children's museums. Many museums are closely connected with school systems or with the local public library. Museums are owned and operated by citizen-created agencies; by federal, state, and local governments; by universities; and by industries.

The first public museum building was erected in Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1824. Another important step came in 1871 when New York City erected a building and agreed to provide for its maintenance as the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Many museums which have been started since that time have followed the New York pattern.

A museum generally has its beginning as a private collection, followed by the creation of a society with exhibit rooms, often in some private mansion or in a public library. The next stage is the erection of a building, sometimes by the city. The particular stages through which a museum passes vary from time to time and from place to place.

Of the 1,233 incorporated cities over 10,000 population by the 1950 Census of Population, 970 reported data to the Year Book on museums and other cultural activities. A total of 713, or 74 per cent, of these 970 cities have no museums (see Table 1), and 257 cities, or 26 per cent, have one or more museums. About one in five (263 cities) of the cities over 10,000 did not reply to the Year Book questionnaire.

Every city over 250,000 has one or more museums while only 81 of the 546 cities reporting in the 10,000 to 25,000 group have museums (see Table 1). New York has the most museums—16 art, 8 historical, 7 science, and 11 historic houses. Among other large cities are Chicago and Washington each with five museums, Cleveland and Buffalo three each, San Diego four—none of which, including those in New York, are operated by the city.

The 257 cities have 298 institutions, 110 of which, or 37 per cent, are government-owned and operated (98 by cities, 6 by states, and 6 by counties). Data on operating expenditures supplied for 126 of the 298 museums (Table 1), indicate that city governments provided 64 per cent of the $8,674,000 spent in 1954. This does not include any of the museums in such large cities as Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Los Angeles, New York, and San Diego. The chief support for most of the largest museums comes from endowments, gifts, and membership dues.

Among the 38 museums in cities over 250,000 reporting museum expenditures (see Table 1) are 18 city-owned museums for which the city paid all or nearly all of the operating expenditures in 1954 including Detroit, $726,000 (for two museums); San Francisco, $541,000; Milwaukee, $534,000; Newark, $331,000; St. Louis, $330,000; Baltimore, $183,000 (two museums); Rochester, $180,000; New Orleans, $42,000; Oakland, $96,000; Kansas City (Missouri) and San Antonio, $44,000 each; Long Beach, $25,000; Memphis, $23,000; and Minneapolis, $27,000. Philadelphia paid $680,000 of the $1,163,000 operating costs of three museums. Other cities over 250,000 which own museums are Birmingham, Dallas, and Fort Worth. Dallas in 1954 contributed $123,000 of the $231,000 operating expenditures of four museums. Thirty-seven cities with populations of 10,000 to 250,000 own museums and contributed all or nearly all of the operating costs in 1954.[1] Twenty-eight other cities over 10,000 reported municipally operated museums.[2]

TABLE 1

DATA ON MUSEUMS IN UNITED STATES CITIES OVER 10,000: 1955

Population Group	No. of Cities Reporting				No. of Museums			1954 Expenditures (in thousands)		
			With Museums							
	Total	Cities without Museums	Non-Governmental	Government Owned	Total	Govt. Operated*	% Govt. Operated	No. of Museums	Total	Provided by City
Cities over 250,000 . . .	35	0	16	19	61	31	50	38	$6,818	$4,601
100,000 to 250,000	59	13	27	19	49	23	47	26	1,064	459
50,000 to 100,000	111	71	26	14	45	17	38	18	329	230
25,000 to 50,000.	219	164	36	19	61	19	30	23	330	170
10,000 to 25,000.	546	465	59	22	82	21	26	21	133	58
Total	970	713	164	93	298	110	37	126	$8,674	$5,518

*Includes 98 museums operated by cities, 6 by states, and 6 by counties.

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[1] These 37 cities and the amounts contributed (in thousands of dollars) in 1954 were: Pacific Grove 11, Palo Alto 11, Riverside 12, Sacramento 48, Santa Ana 19, California; Phoenix, Arizona 18; Little Rock, Arkansas 14; Colorado Springs 7 and Greeley 5, Colorado; Greenwich, Connecticut 25; Evansville, Indiana 17; Holyoke 14 and Springfield 43, Massachusetts; Hagerstown, Maryland 10; Battle Creek 18, Dearborn 36, and Grand Rapids 60, Michigan; Hannibal 4 and Springfield 29, Missouri; Hastings, Nebraska 20; Paterson 12, and Trenton 9, New Jersey; Yonkers, New York 20; Charlotte 13 and Fayetteville 4, North Carolina; Providence, Rhode Island 27; Columbia, South Carolina 22; Sioux Falls, South Dakota 13, Erie 35 and Reading 55, Pennsylvania; Austin 6 and Tyler 4, Texas; Bellingham 5 and Wenatchee 4, Washington; and Kenosha 31, Manitowoc 17, and Oshkosh 19, Wisconsin.

[2] The 28 cities are: San Angelo, Texas; Anniston, Alabama; Scranton, Pennsylvania; Fort Collins and Pueblo, Colorado; Norwich, Connecticut; Eau Claire, Fond du Lac, and Racine, Wisconsin; Sioux City, Iowa; Wheeling, West Virginia; Joplin, Missouri; Newport News, Virginia; Anaheim, Monterey, and Santa Cruz, California; Augusta, Maine; Lawrence, Kansas; Niles and Traverse City, Michigan; Ogdensburg, New York; Okmulgee, Ponca City, and Tulsa, Oklahoma; Carlsbad, New Mexico; Newton, Massachusetts; Tampa, Florida; and Bridgeport, Connecticut.

Museums operated by nonmunicipal governments include the Smithsonian Institution operated by an independent agency of the federal government, and such state-owned museums as the Ohio State Museum in Columbus with an operating cost of $496,000 and the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts in Richmond, $182,000. Other state-owned museums are located in Tucson, Arizona; Shreveport, Louisiana; Charleston, West Virginia; and Newark, New Jersey. The largest county museum is the Los Angeles County Museum for which the county paid all of the $652,000 operating cost for 1954. Other county museums are found in such cities as Miami, Florida; Manhattan, Kansas; LaPorte, Indiana; St. Cloud, Minnesota; and Vicksburg, Mississippi.

Nongovernmental Museums. Some cities contribute to the support of museums which are owned and operated by incorporated groups of citizens. New York City, for example, contributed $1,649,000 toward the operating cost of nine museums, and in Chicago the Park District in 1954 provided $748,000 toward the operation of five museums. Among other large cities Buffalo in 1954 contributed $294,000 of the total operating cost of $363,000 for three museums, Denver contributed $235,000 of the $367,000 cost of operating the art and natural history museums, San Diego $96,000 of the $125,000 cost of four museums, and Kansas City (Missouri) $36,000 toward maintaining the grounds and building of an art gallery.

Other cities which made substantial contributions in 1954 toward the cost of operating nongovernmental museums are Charlotte, North Carolina; Norfolk, Virginia; Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, Indiana; St. Paul, Minnesota; Wichita, Kansas; Springfield, Massachusetts; Des Moines, Iowa; Seattle, Washington; Cincinnati, Ohio; Syracuse, New York; and Stamford, Connecticut. Another group of cities in which the city made small contributions to nongovernmental museums are Atlanta, Georgia; Albany, New York; Cleveland, Ohio; Nashville, Tennessee; Spokane, Washington; Flint, Michigan; Pasadena, California; and Houston, Texas.

Finally, eight cities over 100,000 made no contribution to the support of museums: Akron, Boston, Corpus Christi, Hartford, Savannah, South Bend, and Worcester. Seven cities over 100,000—Allentown, Chattanooga, Erie, Gary, New Bedford, Omaha, and Toledo—did not report whether the city aided their nongovernmental museums. Likewise most of the remaining 124 cities with nongovernmental museums did not contribute to operating expenditures.

It is difficult in some cities to use direct financial support as a basis for determining the amount of local government participation. A typical example is Louisville, Kentucky, a city of 375,000 inhabitants. The city does not own or operate a museum as a separate facility, but the Louisville Free Public Library—which is supported primarily by city appropriations—maintains a museum and a Junior Art Gallery. The museum contains both historical and natural science collections. The Junior Art Gallery is focused on the appreciation of art by young people and also operates a creative workshop. The library houses both activities and provides janitorial and utility services. The Junior Art Gallery in Louisville is supported in part by the Junior League ($3,006 for the current year) and the Louisville Fund ($6,103), a privately organized and operated agency. The library also provides basement gallery exhibit space free to civic groups for exhibition purposes. Among other local art gallery activities is the Speed Art Museum on the campus of the University of Louisville, a municipal institution. While this is a public museum it is privately endowed.

The Louisville Memorial Commission, a public agency which receives annual appropriations from the city, provides art gallery space in the Memorial Auditorium for a series of local talent exhibits. Also housed in the auditorium is a rather well-known "Flag Room." The University of Louisville houses the Art Center Association, which is a teaching center supported by tuition and by Louisville Fund contributions. The Art Center Association maintains an art gallery at the University, open free to the public. The Center's activities cover painting, drawing, sculptoring, as well as handicraft activities such as weaving and metal-working.

Management. Information on how 135 museums are governed was supplied by city officials. Governing boards or commissions are elected by the museum membership in 59 institutions, appointed by the mayor in 35, appointed by the city council or county board in 18, a self-perpetuating board in 15, and selected by the city manager in 7 cities. In a few cities, as in Green Bay (Wisconsin) and Cincinnati, the mayor appoints only part of the members, and in Columbus and Richmond part or all of the members are appointed by the governor of the state. One-third of the 135 institutions have one or more municipal officials serving ex officio on their governing boards. The museums in some cities that are not operated by the city have boards appointed by the mayor because of the municipal contributions.

MUSIC

Two United States cities have bureaus of music: Baltimore in the parks department, and Los Angeles in the art department. Baltimore and Denver established the first municipal bands about 50 years ago. During the 1920's many other cities organized bands financed by special tax levies. An inquiry sent by the Year Book to all cities over 10,000 population early in 1955 revealed that approximately one-half of the cities that support symphony orchestras also sponsor bands or concert orchestras. In San Francisco, for example, the city's art commission presents a series of symphony concerts at nominal prices and maintains a municipal chorus and band. One city, Portland, Maine, spent $3,200 in 1954 for "municipal organ" music.

In addition to municipal bands, orchestras, and operas a large number of cities include in their appropriations to municipal recreation and park departments money to provide leadership for a variety of music activities at indoor and outdoor recreation centers and on a community-wide basis.

The chief support for music activities in American cities comes from private sources. In Louisville, Kentucky, for example, the Louisville Fund, a privately organized and operated agency, uses private contributions and endowments for the support of such activities as the Louisville

Orchestra, the Philharmonic Chorus, and the Children's Theater. Although the Fund has no official status there is a very close liaison between it and the city government.

The chief cultural activity of many people is music. Available in numerous cities are choral societies, record collections (often in public libraries), societies for chamber music, annual festivals, nonprofit radio stations, educational television stations, and music appreciation courses. Each year the first week of May is observed as National Music Week, a practice begun 32 years ago. Hundreds of mayors issue proclamations urging observance of Music Week which for the past 10 years has been directed and financed by the National Recreation Association.

Symphony Orchestras. There are approximately one thousand orchestras in the United States as compared with less than 100 in 1920. One-tenth of these orchestras are professional, about 200 are college groups, and the remaining 700 are community orchestras composed of citizens, according to H. W. Heinsheimer in the "Recreation" magazine for January, 1955. One-third of the 700 community orchestras are in cities of 50,000 population or less. Thirty major symphony orchestras in the country are found in the larger cities.

Some of the groups are known as municipal symphony orchestras, but most are sponsored by citizen associations. Fifty-three cities over 10,000 reported to the Year Book that they spent $541,000 in support of symphony groups in 1954 with San Francisco providing the largest appropriation, $100,000, for such an orchestra. Seventeen other cities in 1954 spent more than $10,000 each in support of a symphony orchestra: Chicago Park District, $95,000; Baltimore, $70,000; Philadelphia, $50,000; Indianapolis, $50,000 ($25,000 each by city and school district); Detroit, $47,500; Denver, $32,500; Cincinnati, $25,000; Madison (Wisconsin), $20,000; Kansas City, Missouri, $16,000 plus free rent estimated at $20,000 for the Kansas City Philharmonic; Buffalo, $17,000; Louisville and New Orleans, $15,000 each; and Austin, Houston, San Diego, Sioux City (Iowa), and Toledo, $10,000 each.

Eleven cities contributed from $2,500 to $10,000 in 1954 to symphony orchestras: Atlanta, Georgia; Portland, Oregon; Burbank, Inglewood, Los Angeles, Pasadena, Sacramento, and Santa Monica, California; Miami Beach and Orlando, Florida; and Hamtramck, Michigan. Twenty-four cities with populations of 10,000 or more spent less than $2,500 each for orchestras in 1954.

Community Bands. One-half of the states have authorized communities to make special tax levies in support of municipal bands and orchestras. Cities in another dozen states may provide funds for music through special charter or home rule provisions, according to a 1949 survey by the American Music Conference. Municipal funds for band concerts usually are administered by the park or recreation departments.

A total of 181 cities over 10,000 population in 1954 spent $1,014,000 for music supplied by community bands. Twenty-one cities appropriated over $10,000 each for this purpose. Six of these cities are Long Beach, California, $179,000; Philadelphia, $75,000; Detroit, $50,000; Baltimore, $44,000; Miami, $43,000; and San Francisco, $25,000. Four other cities appropriated between $20,000 and $25,000 for community bands in 1954:

Rochester, New York; Sioux Falls, South Dakota; and Danville and Springfield, Illinois. Four cities provided between $15,000 and $20,000: Oakland, California; Saginaw, Michigan; Ottumwa, Iowa; and Asbury Park, New Jersey. Cities which appropriated from $10,000 to $15,000 were Denver; Cedar Rapids, Iowa; St. Petersburg, Florida; Sioux City, Iowa; Elkhart, Indiana; Hutchinson, Kansas; and Rochester, Minnesota. Of the remaining 160 cities, 31 appropriated from $5,000 to $10,000 and 129 cities less than $5,000 each.

Opera. Philadelphia made the first municipal grant for opera in 1923 when the city appropriated $15,000 for a local opera company; after a few seasons, however, the amount was discontinued. A few cities now sponsor summer operas in concert form and in outdoor amphitheaters, called "opera under the stars," generally financed in part by the city and in part by public-spirited citizens. Among the cities where such opera is conducted are Seattle, Kansas City (Missouri), and St. Louis. Other cities which make contributions toward opera associations are New Orleans, Fort Worth, and Miami Beach.

Unlike European cities, municipalities in the United States do not generally underwrite the performance of operas, such support usually being supplied by private individuals or industrial groups. The St. Louis opera, for example, is underwritten by the merchants of that city, and in Denver some operas are underwritten by a local newspaper.

OTHER CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Education. Education is the most completely decentralized of all governmental activities. Chiefly a responsibility of the states, its political and financial base is shared among state governments, municipalities, counties, and independent school districts in a complex pattern. During the past 20 years the number of school districts has been reduced by approximately 50 per cent through joint state and local cooperation. This has been achieved through elimination of one-teacher schools and the consolidation of many districts, as improvements in the means of transportation and communication have facilitated more effective operation of larger local school units.

All levels of government in the United States, according to the United States Bureau of the Census, spent $10.1 billion in 1953 for education, or $64 per capita. This included direct federal government expenditures of $700 million, primarily for veterans' educational benefits. In addition the federal government made payments for the education function of state and local governments totaling $508 million in 1953, chiefly in the form of grants for specialized activities. The state governments spent $1.6 billion, chiefly for state institutions of higher education, and in addition distributed $2.7 billion in aid to local governments for education. Local governments spent $7.8 billion for education, or $1 billion more than was spent for this purpose in the preceding year. This amount includes $1.8 billion for capital outlays for school construction.

Education, therefore, is primarily a function of local government. In terms of numbers of people involved, public education is the most important governmental service in the United States. Enrollments in the public schools in 1953-54 were estimated at 29.8 million pupils. Only 12 per cent of the school population is enrolled in independent or private schools. In addition, however, approximately 1,800 institutions of higher learning are privately supported.

Public school systems in most cities are governed by separate boards of education which are appointed by the mayor or city council or are elected by the people. Likewise, two-thirds of all state institutions of higher education are governed by boards, many of which have more than one institution each under their jurisdiction.

Some of the general cultural phases of public education include dramas, concerts, and theater productions open to the general public. Universities also provide other activities such as symphony orchestras, educational television and radio, lecture series, scientific gatherings, pageantry open to the public, and opera workshops. The first educational television stations were established in 1953 and at the beginning of 1955 such stations were in operation in 13 communities and under construction or in planning stages in 15 other cities. Of these 28 educational television stations, 14 will be owned and operated by state government agencies.

Public Libraries. The public libraries of the United States provide free library service of a general nature to the people of the community. These libraries, of which there are approximately 7,500 are supported by various units of government and other agencies, but those receiving support from cities, towns, or villages predominate. The United States Office of Education reports the following numbers of libraries by unit of support: 3,775 public libraries supported by cities, towns, or villages; 279 by townships, 322 by school districts; 524 by counties; 48 by regional units (multi-county, etc.); 286 by cities and townships; 309 by cities and counties; 87 by cities and school districts, 62 of which are independent branches of county libraries; and 336 free public libraries supported chiefly by women's clubs, associations, or endowment.

According to an estimate made in 1949, every city over 40,000 population had a public library, 96 per cent of those between 10,000 and 40,000, and 95 per cent of the towns of 5,000 to 10,000 had public library service. Only about one-third of the towns and villages of less than 5,000 population had public libraries. Official statistics of 1950 report 27 per cent of the 3,049 counties as having a county library of some sort. In addition to municipal and county and regional libraries, every state has made legal provision for state library service, but in the implementation of these provisions some states are more active than others. Some 1,900 libraries are connected with institutions of higher education; there are many school libraries and more than 2,900 special libraries—i.e., those connected with business and industrial firms, newspapers, hospitals, and other institutions.

All local governments in the United States in 1953 spent $111,000,000 for public library service, according to the United States Bureau of the Census, which is 11 per cent more than in the preceding year. Of this amount $88,000,000 was spent by the 481 cities over 25,000, or $1.42 per capita as compared with $30,000,000 for library service spent by this group of cities in 1942. Libraries in cities over 100,000 generally have annual expenditures of $100,000 or more, cities from 25,000 to 100,000 usually spend from $25,000 to $100,000 a year for operation, and cities of 5,000 to 25,000 spend from less than $4,000 to $25,000 a year.

Sixty-five per cent of the public libraries in the United States are in towns of less than 5,000 population, and approximately 60 per cent of the libraries in the country spend less than $4,000 a year, and 29 per cent operate on less than $1,000 a year. This situation indicates a great need on the part of a very large percentage of the nation's libraries. The American Library Association is the organization which concerns itself with the needs of these as well as those of the larger libraries and areas where there are no public libraries.

Some public libraries maintain museums, art galleries, and other special sections, and many libraries maintain local history collections. The new library in Cincinnati has an art department which contains about 120,000 books and pamphlets plus 86,000 pieces of choral music. The library also has a film and recordings department where films and slides may be shown and where patrons may hear recorded concerts. This trend toward nonbook material is widespread, as evidenced by the fact that official records show 1,133 libraries reporting sizable holdings of pictures, maps, slides, films, microfilms, and sound recordings.

Most of the larger libraries—notably those in Baltimore, Detroit, Los Angeles, Cleveland, and Denver—have special departments similar to Cincinnati's. There are nationally known special departments or collections, such as the Newark (New Jersey) Public Library's business and industry collection, Detroit's rare books and historical collections, Baltimore's Poe collection, and the extensive reference collection of the New York Public Library.

Recreation. Nearly all cities over 50,000 population have year-round recreation departments, and 40 to 50 per cent of the cities between 25,000 and 50,000. Only a small per cent of the cities under 25,000, however, have year-round recreation programs under full-time leadership. In 1955 it is estimated by the National Recreation Association that some 2,500 communities with full-time and seasonal recreation programs will spend some $300,000,000 not including capital expenditures. About 90 per cent of this amount comes from public funds, 6 per cent from fees and charges, and 4 per cent from private funds.

Some idea of the rapid growth of recreation activities is obtained from the fact that all cities over 25,000 population in 1953, according to the United States Bureau of the Census, spent $259 million, or $4.19 per capita, for recreation activities including capital outlays as compared with an expenditure of $89 million by this same group of cities in 1942. The growth in the development of municipal recreation, especially on a full-time, year-round basis, has been greatly accelerated since the end of World War II. Some 500 cities have established programs under year-round leadership during this period, according to the National Recreation Association. It is probable that at least one half of these cities are under 10,000 population.

Recreational activities provided by local governments are chiefly of an athletic or social nature but the broader programs include cultural activities such as music, drama, and arts and crafts. Some of these activities might seem to belong in the field of education but they have a place in both the recreation and education fields.

The primary difference between education and recreation programs is in the attitude of the people engaging in them, in the objectives, and in the methods by which they are conducted. The schools tend to develop interest in children in cultural activities and the recreation programs supplement and heighten the interest in such activities. It may be said also that the education programs are compulsory while those sponsored by the recreation department of a city are voluntary.

Recreation activities in cities are administered by separate recreation boards in at least 50 per cent of the cities with year-round programs; by regular city recreation departments in some 25 per cent of the cities (three-fourths of which have advisory boards); and in the remaining cities by boards of education, joint city-school administration, or other arrangements. During recent years there has been a trend toward consolidating recreation and park functions in one administrative unit.

Arboretums and Botanical Gardens. These types of educational facilities are found in 146 cities in the United States, according to a directory issued in 1954 by the American Horticultural Council, Inc. Among the cities which own and operate such facilities are Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Fort Worth, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, New York, Philadelphia, and Richmond. Others are operated by the states of Florida, Indiana, Nebraska, New York, and Pennsylvania. Still other arboretums or botanical gardens are operated by state colleges or universities, as in California, Idaho, Iowa, Michigan, Virginia, and Washington.

Some arboretums or botanical gardens are under the park department while others are privately endowed institutions. Only 13 arboretums or gardens were established prior to 1900. The American Association of Botanical Gardens and Arboretums (1632 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia), which was organized in 1940, compiled detailed information in 1947 about 90 arboretums and botanical gardens. The American Horticultural Council, incorporated in 1945 (Bailey Hortorium, Ithaca, New York), in 1954 published a directory of horticultural organizations, botanical gardens, and arboretums.

Theater. The legitimate or "living" theater has always played a basic role in cultural development, and the United States is perhaps the only major country in the world where such theaters are not regularly subsidized by the national government. The total number of such theaters available for professional productions dropped steadily from 731 in 1921 to 279 in 1953, a decline of 62 per cent, according to a survey made for The American National Theater and Academy.

The living theater as defined here does not include operas, concerts, ballets, vaudeville, and motion pictures. It does include every group which presents a play or musical either vocationally or avocationally. Theater groups range all the way from professional companies that offer large commercial productions to amateur groups in churches, clubs, or similar organizations that may stage only one show a year. The professional theater groups constitute less than one-half of one per cent of the total theater groups in the United States. Most theater buildings, however, house more than one kind of theatrical production, e.g., opera and ballet.

Professional groups stage productions at the 266 theaters, and in addition 159 stock companies are included in the professional group. This includes 20 winter or permanent stock companies in 1953 as compared with 413 such companies in operation in 1928. The remaining 139 are professional summer stock companies developed chiefly in the late 1930's and early 1940's.

The nonprofessional theater groups in the United States include 1,858 in colleges and universities, 26,800 in high schools, 1,437 community groups which engage in the art as an avocation, and 121 summer stock companies. Finally, it is estimated by the National Theater Arts Council that there are 111,300 miscellaneous nonprofessional amateur groups.

None of the legitimate theaters in the United States are owned or operater by national, state, or local governments. Only a few professional groups are subsidized by governments. The state of Virginia makes an annual grant to the Barter Theater in Abingdon, Virginia, and the city of New York subsidizes the New York City Center and Philadelphia the new Playhouse located in a city park. With respect to the nonprofessional theater groups, however, most of the high school and many of the college and university groups are sponsored by educational institutions which are supported by public funds. More than 400 colleges and universities, according to the American National Theater and Academy, also offer courses in drama. Likewise, many of the community theater groups are sponsored by municipal recreation departments.

The nonprofessional community theater groups have increased in recent years. A number of cities made contributions in 1954 toward community theater groups, including Madison, Wisconsin; Ogden, Utah; Lincoln Park, Michigan; Palo Alto and Monterey Park, California; Sumter, South Carolina; Two Rivers, Wisconsin; and Ypsilanti, Michigan. Cities that made contributions toward children's theaters or civic theaters included Austin and Houston, Texas; Portland, Maine; Greensboro and Raleigh, North Carolina; San Diego, San Jose, Palo Alto, Anaheim, San Carlos, and Santa Paula, California; and Sumter, South Carolina.

The gross income of the professional theaters from ticket sales reached the postwar peak in 1947 and during the next five years declined 15 per cent, according to a study made by Professor O. Glenn Saxon of Yale University for the National Theater Arts Council. The federal government has levied an admissions tax on theaters beginning at 10 per cent from World War I until 1944 when it was increased to 20 per cent. This tax is still in effect except that the Revenue Act of 1951 exempted many forms of entertainment, such as opera productions and symphony concerts, from the tax. In addition, some community theaters have claimed exemption from the admission tax since 1951 where closed membership fees of less than $10 annually are charged or where the community theaters qualify as educational groups.

Painting and Sculpture. The cities and the amounts appropriated in 1954 are: Fort Wayne, Indiana, $12,000; Pasadena, California, $15,000; Two Rivers, Wisconsin, $3,000; and eight other cities which contributed less than $1,000. Madison, Wisconsin, in addition to contributing toward a symphony orchestra, band concert, and little theater, provided $32,700 for adult art including ceramics, art metal, weaving, painting, and general crafts. Kansas City, Missouri, spent $18,500 for arts and crafts work in 1954.

Some city art commissions, as in Cleveland and San Francisco, for example, sponsor annual art festivals or exhibits. In Washington the Commission of Fine Arts appointed by the President advises on the location of statues, fountains, and monuments in the public squares, streets, and parks of the District of Columbia and also advises generally upon questions of art when required to do so by the President or by any committee of either house of Congress.

Zoos and Aquariums. There are approximately 136 zoos in United States cities, according to the American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums. Most zoos are publicly owned, and 80 per cent are operated by municipal park departments or boards. At least 30 cities have aquariums which also are operated by park departments, as in Boston, Chicago, Dallas, New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Tacoma.

In Cleveland the Museum of Natural History, which is operated by a private association, operates a city-owned zoo to which the city contributed $190,000 in 1954 for operation. In Washington, D.C., the District of Columbia contributed $625,000 in 1954 for the operation of the National Zoological Park maintained by the Smithsonian Institution. The Shedd Aquarium in Chicago received $200,500 in 1955 from the Chicago Park District toward its operating budget, while in Dallas the aquarium is operated by the park board at an annual cost of $30,000.

Architecture. Architecture has a very definite cultural influence because it is constantly in view and available to everyone. Many European cities exercise strict control over the architecture of private buildings; facades cannot be changed in many cities without permission of the government. Architectural control of privately owned buildings in the United States is exercised in the main through building codes and zoning regulations which are concerned chiefly with human safety and protection of property values rather than influence on architectural design.

The courts generally have held invalid zoning ordinances based on aesthetic considerations. But in March, 1955, the state supreme court in Wisconsin upheld an ordinance of the small city of Fox Point which specifically gives the local building board power to pass on the aesthetic values of proposed dwellings and other buildings. The board can refuse to issue a building permit if it believes that the exterior architectural appeal and functional plan of the proposed structure is sufficiently at variance with other structures to cause a depreciation of property values.

Thus a small beginning has been made toward actual municipal supervision of the design of private architecture. The first municipal architectural board of review was established by ordinance in 1925 in Santa Barbara, California, following an earthquake which destroyed two-thirds of the buildings on the principal business street. Within eight months after it was created the review board passed on some 2,000 building permits and succeeded in getting practically every owner to build in the old California style. Then the ordinance was repealed.

During the 30 years since 1925 a few cities have created architectural control boards to pass upon applications for building permits in residential districts, as in Garden City and Scarsdale, New York, and Wauwatosa and Whitefish Bay, Wisconsin; on the design, height, and location of buildings within 200 feet of a certain parkway, as in Philadelphia; on the exterior design of buildings within a specified area, as in San Diego; and on the appearance of any building erected or altered in any district established by a zoning ordinance, as in seven counties in California and also in Bakersfield and Santa Cruz, California.

Some states and cities have set up commissions to approve architectural designs for public buildings. The Fine Arts Commission in Washington, D.C., for example, has jurisdiction over the design of all buildings erected in the Mall area of that city. At least seven states have created art commissions (Louisiana, Massachusetts, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Wisconsin, and Maine), and their duties usually include advising on the design of public buildings. Among the larger cities with art commissions are Baltimore, Boston, Cleveland, Columbus, Denver, Kansas City (Missouri), Los Angeles, New Haven, New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco, and St. Louis. Most of the commissions are appointed by the mayor. Duties include passing on all public buildings and the design and location of monuments and other works of art placed on city property.

Typical of the city art commission is the one in Cleveland which is composed of 10 members appointed by the mayor and six ex officio members, chiefly chairmen of the library, park, planning, and other boards. The commission not only passes on any work of art placed on any city property but also advises with respect to design of buildings, bridges, viaducts, elevated ways, approaches, gates, fences, lamps, and other structures erected on land belonging to the city and to the county.

Conclusion. Unlike the practice in European countries, American cities do not provide extensive support for opera, painters, and poets, but the mass media—radio, movies, television, magazines, newspapers—are more widely available than in Europe and have helped to bring some culture to the people. Another field of cultural activity which has not been mentioned in this article is that of adult education. In 1924 the term adult education was practically unknown in the United States. But a study in 1954 revealed that 25 states were providing staff services from the state department of education to local schools and 20 states were providing financial aid totaling almost $12 million.

Local governments in the United States, moreover, are providing increased support for various cultural activities, not only in the fields of education, libraries, and recreation, but also with respect to museums, music, and other activities. The need for more leadership by municipal officials was clearly outlined by Clarence H. Elliott in his presidential address "Municipal Responsibility for Cultural Activities" which he presented at the 39th Annual Conference of the International City Managers' Association in Los Angeles in September, 1953.

Finally, mention should be made of the cultural value of the church in every community. In some communities churches are the chief cultural centers because of their regular programs of activities and also because they sponsor musical activities, supplement the public school system with religious schools, and provide facilities for community gatherings.

Council-Manager Government

Sixty-seven cities and towns were added in 1954 to the number of local governments operating under the council manager plan. Of these, 37 adopted the plan by home rule charter or under optional state laws, 18 by ordinance, and 12 adopted the plan in previous years. Three cities abandoned the plan in 1953 and eight other places were removed from the directory, thus making a net gain of 56 for the year. This compares with a net gain of 80 cities in 1953 and 63 in 1952. The total number of places with the council-manager plan at the end of 1954 was 1,275 (see Directory). This includes some cities where the plan does not become effective until some time during 1955 or later.

The 37 places that adopted the plan in 1954 by charter or by special act of the state legislature are: Gulfport, Florida (8,000); Elberton, Georgia (6,772); Elgin (44,223), Joliet (51,601), and Highland Park (20,480), Illinois; Orrington town (1,895) and Rockport (1,656), Maine; Randolph, Massachusetts (9,992); Mount Clemens (17,027) and Walled Lake (2,600), Michigan; Edina (9,744) and St. Louis Park (35,289), Minnesota; Ferguson (11,573), Joplin (38,711), and Webster Groves (23,390), Missouri; Missoula, Montana (22,485); Hampton, New Hampshire (2,817); Cedar Grove township, New Jersey (8,002); Monticello, New York (4,223); Altus (9,982), Broken Arrow (3,262), Claremore (5,494), and Okmulgee (18,317), Oklahoma; Medford, Oregon (19,050); East Providence (35,871), and North Kingstown (14,810), Rhode Island; Adair, Tennessee (100); Breckenridge (6,610), Brownfield (6,161), Commerce (5,889), El Campo (6,237), Monahans (6,311), Orange (21,174), and Tulia (3,222), Texas; Kennewick (12,600) and Mountlake Terrace (7,000), Washington; and Roseville, California (8,723).

The 18 municipalities that adopted council-manager ordinances during 1954 are: Prattville, Alabama (4,385); Casa Grande (4,181) and Tempe (7,684), Arizona; Laguna Beach (7,000), San Clemente (2,008), Sanger (7,333), and Tracy (9,515), California; Newark, Delaware (6,731); Belle Glade, Florida (7,219); Santa Fe, New Mexico (27,998); Kettering, Ohio (38,000); and Camp Hill borough (5,934), McCandless township (6,488), Mifflinburg (2,259), Narberth borough (5,407), Shillington (5,059), and Wellsboro (4,215), Pennsylvania.

Voters in 30 cities during 1954 rejected proposals to adopt council-manager government: Burlingame (19,886), Fortuna (1,762), Marysville (7,826), and Montebello (21,735), California; Clarksville (1,106) and Thomson (3,489), Georgia; Weiser, Idaho (3,961); Union, Maine (1,085); Concord (8,623) and Scituate (5,993), Massachusetts; Kirksville, Missouri (11,110); Exeter, New Hampshire (5,652); Belleville (32,019), North Plainfield (12,766), and West Orange (28,605), New Jersey; North Wilkesboro, North Carolina (4,379); Kent (12,418) and Marion (33,817), Ohio; Tulsa (182,740) and Watonga (3,249), Oklahoma; Clackamas County, Oregon (86,716); Aberdeen (21,051) and Sioux Falls (52,696), South Dakota; El Paso (130,485) and Mineral Wells (7,801), Texas; Bennington town (12,411) and St. Albans

(8,552), Vermont; Walla Walla, Washington (24,102); and Evansville (2,531) and Hartford (4,549), Wisconsin.

Of the 67 referendums held in 1954, 37, or 55 per cent, resulted in adoption of the council-manager government by vote of the people or receipt of a charter by action of the state legislature. This compares with a 59 per cent favorable action in 1953 and 55 per cent in 1952.

Other Changes in Directory. Twelve cities that had adopted council-manager government in previous years were added to the directory in 1954. Five of these places had adopted the plan by charter, enabling act, or special state law: Apalachicola (3,222) and Polk City (195), Florida; Bethel, Maine (2,367); Clare, Michigan (2,440); and North Las Vegas, Nevada (3,875). Seven of the 12 cities adopted the plan by ordinance: Miami, Arizona (4,329); Beverly Hills (29,032) and Vacaville (3,169), California; Arlington Heights, Illinois (8,768); Pleasantville, New York (4,861); Ponca City, Oklahoma (20,180); and Beaver, Pennsylvania (6,360).

Eight cities were removed from the directory in 1954. In five of these cities the council either rescinded the ordinance creating the position of manager or failed to appoint a manager during the year: Dixon, California; Charles City, Iowa; Osborne and Zelienope, Pennsylvania; and Megantic, Quebec. Two other cities had been listed in error as council-manager places—Celina, Ohio, and Poultney village, Vermont. Also in Vermont the town and village of Springfield consolidated.

Cities Voting on Abandonment. Twenty-four cities held referendums during 1954 on the continuation of the council-manager plan and the voters in three cities decided to abandon the plan. These three cities are: Marshall, Missouri (8,850); Cobleskill, New York (3,208); and Bennington village, Vermont (8,002). The 21 municipalities that voted to retain the council-manager plan are: LaJunta, Colorado (7,712); Milford, Connecticut (26,870); West Palm Beach, Florida (43,162); Larned, Kansas (4,447); Ashland, Kentucky (31,131); Danvers, Massachusetts (15,720); Mankato (18,809) and North St. Paul (4,248), Minnesota; DeSoto (5,357), Lebanon (6,808) and Slater (2,836), Missouri; Chadron (4,687), Grand Island (22,682) and Scottsbluff (12,858), Nebraska; Ashland (1,599) and Newport (5,131), New Hampshire; Elk City, Oklahoma (7,962); Hot Springs, South Dakota (5,030); Waco, Texas (84,706); and Marinette (14,178) and Watertown (12,417), Wisconsin. A total of 50 other cities and counties[1] abandoned the council-manager plan in previous years, excluding seven places where the plan has been readopted. Ipswich, Massachusetts (6,895), by a 79-vote margin discarded the town manager plan early in 1954 but during the year the legislature re-enacted the law with a few minor changes. The new law (charter) was adopted in November by a vote of 2,136 to 856.

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[1] The 50 other places which have abandoned the council-manager plan by vote of the people since 1908 are: Hot Springs, Arkansas; Fort Myers, St. Cloud, and Tampa, Florida; Mason City, Iowa; Brooks and Orient, Maine; Fall River, Orange, and Waltham, Massachusetts; Albion, Michigan; Hannibal, Missouri; Bethlehem, Conway, Derry, Dover, Franklin, Keene, and Littleton, New Hampshire; Cape May and Trenton, New Jersey; Kings Mountain, North Carolina; Binghamton, New York; Fargo, North Dakota; Akron, Ashtabula, Cleveland, and Lima, Ohio; Collinsville, Durant, Lawton, and Sulphur, Oklahoma; Cottage Grove, Oregon; Aberdeen and Huron, South Dakota; Denton and Houston, Texas; Bennington town, Brandon, Cavendish, Hardwick village, Ludlow town and village, Montpelier, and St. Albans, Vermont; Madison, Rhinelander, and Stevens Point, Wisconsin; Brandon, Manitoba, and St. Jerome, Quebec, Canada. Seven places which abandoned the plan some years ago have since readopted it: San Mateo County and Santa Barbara, California; Ashland, Kentucky; Madison, South Dakota; Brattleboro, Vermont; and Gainesville and Waco, Texas.

Legislation. Two states passed laws in 1954 relating to the council-manager plan. Massachusetts enabled council-manager cities operating under Plan E to adopt proportional representation by local referendum. New Jersey amended its optional charter law to enable cities up to 150,000 population, instead of 12,000 previously, to have partisan elections for councilmen (Chapter 177). The Massachusetts General Assembly rejected a bill that would have required city managers to submit all appointments to the city council for approval.

Other Developments. Several cities in 1954 provided for the appointment by the mayor of administrators with duties too circumscribed to qualify these places as having the council-manager plan. Included were several cities in California and New Jersey which provided for the appointment of a business or city administrator; Willmar, Minnesota, for an administrative assistant to the mayor; and Newport and Moses Lake, Washington, and Audubon, Iowa, for the appointment of city supervisors. These municipalities are not included in the council-manager directory. Several cities which have operated under the council-manager plan by ordinance for a number of years adopted home rule charters. In Colorado a statute authorizing the commission plan for nonhome rule cities was repealed. California and Wisconsin now have only one commission-governed city each, Fresno and Fond du Lac, respectively.

Growth of the Plan. A total of 1,275 places had adopted the council-manager plan as of January 1, 1955, and are included in the directory of council-manager cities and counties.[2] Of this number, 1,230 are in the United States, six in Alaska, one in Puerto Rico, and 38 in Canada.

More than one half, or 644, of these 1,275 communities adopted the manager plan during the nine-year period 1946 to 1954 inclusive, representing an average annual gain of 71 cities.

Maine leads with 121 places under the council-manager plan, followed

[2] The council-manager plan was originally devised and promoted by the National Short Ballot Organization, of which Woodrow Wilson was president and Richard S. Childs was secretary, as a part of its effort to make government more responsible by reducing the number of elective offices. This organization had been promoting the commission plan, but when Mr. Childs read of the success of a "general manager" in Staunton, Virginia, in 1908-11 under a mayor and bicameral council, he argued that the concentration of administrative authority in such an appointive official under a single commission would remedy the weaknesses of the commission plan. The Short Ballot Organization drafted a charter for Lockport, New York, in 1911, but the first city to adopt its "commission-manager" or council-manager plan by vote of the people was Sumter, South Carolina, in 1912, and the first large city to do so was Dayton, Ohio, which put the plan into effect in 1914. In the meantime the National Municipal League, which since 1900 had recommended the strong mayor plan, at its 1913 conference received from its committee on commission government a report favorable to the council-manager plan. This committee, composed of Charles A. Beard, Ernest S. Bradford, Richard S. Childs, William Bennett Munro, and Clinton Rogers Woodruff, was influenced largely by the Lockport plan and by Mr. Childs. Accordingly, the League's model city charter was revised in 1915 to incorporate the council-manager plan, and ever since then the League has promoted the adoption of this form of local government.

by California with 120, Texas with 105, Michigan with 96, Florida with 71, and Virginia with 65. The population of all places operating under the council-manager plan now totals more than 27,000,000.

The first council-manager charter was adopted by popular vote 43 years ago. Now 41.6 per cent of all cities in the United States over 25,000 have council-manager government, and 37.1 per cent of the cities between 10,000 and 25,000 have this form of government (see Table 1). There are more council-manager than mayor-council or commission-governed cities in three population groups—25,000 to 50,000, 50,000 to 100,000 and 250,000 to 500,000.

The 15 counties that have the county manager plan are Sacramento, San Mateo, and Santa Clara Counties, California; Fulton County, Georgia; Anne Arundel and Montgomery Counties, Maryland; Petroleum County, Montana; Monroe County, New York; Durham and Guilford Counties, North Carolina; McMinn County, Tennessee; and Albemarle, Arlington, Fairfax, and Henrico Counties, Virginia.

Studies and Reports. Publications issued during 1954 on the council-manager plan were "The Origin of the City Manager Plan in Staunton, Virginia," by the city of Staunton; and "Interested in City Manager Government?," by the Illinois State Chamber of Commerce. The National Municipal League issued revised editions of its pamphlets on "Story of the Council-Manager Plan," "Facts About the Council-Manager Plan," "Best Practice Under the Manager Plan," "Digest of County Manager Charters and Laws," and "Manager Plan Abandonments."

TABLE 1

PERCENTAGE OF COUNCIL-MANAGER CITIES TO TOTAL CITIES IN UNITED STATES*

Population Group	Total No. of Cities in Group	Cities with Council-Manager Plan†	
		No.	Per Cent
1,000 to 2,500	3,408	100	4.4
2,500 to 5,000	1,557	195	12.5
5,000 to 10,000	1,093	283	25.9
10,000 to 25,000	752	279	37.1
25,000 to 50,000	249	110	44.1
50,000 to 100,000	126	56	44.4
100,000 to 500,000	88	33	37.5
Over 500,000	18	1	5.6

*This table includes only places over 1,000 population in the continental United States that are classified as incorporated urban places by the United States Bureau of the Census in U. S. *Census of Population, 1950, Vol. I Summary.*

†A total of 218 local governments with the council-manager plan are omitted from this column because (1) they have less than 1,000 population, (2) they are not classified by the Bureau of the Census as incorporated urban places, or (3) they are outside the continental United States. These 218 places include 23 places of less than 1,000 population; 15 counties; 135 towns and townships in the New England States, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania; six cities in Alaska; one city in Puerto Rico; and 38 cities in Canada. The grand total of council-manager municipalities on January 1, 1955, was 1,275.

Sources of Information: General

Sources of Statistics: General

U. S. Bureau of the Census. County and City Data Book, 1952. (A Statistical Abstract Supplement.) Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. 1953. 608pp. $4.25. A compact presentation of 128 items of statistical data for each county and standard metropolitan area in the United States and 133 items of statistical data for each of about 484 cities having 25,000 inhabitants or more in 1950. Includes sources of data and explanations.

--Historical Statistics of the United States, 1789-1945, a Supplement to the Statistical Abstract of the United States. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 1949. 363pp. $2.50. Chapter P. Government. Gives statistics on state and local finances, some series back to 1890 and others from 1900. More recent figures appear in the annual issue of the Statistical Abstract beginning with the issue of 1949.

--Governmental Units Overlying City Areas. 1947. 55pp. Contains information on the number of local government units overlying the 397 cities over 25,000 (in 1940), by state, by city population-size group, and by region; distribution of the 397 cities according to selected intergovernmental characteristics; distribution according to responsibility for selected functions, by function and city population-size group; governments other than city corporations responsible for selected local functions within the 397 cities, by city.

--Checklist of Basic Municipal Documents (State and Local Government Special Studies Number 27). Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 1948. 92pp. 35 cents. Lists alphabetically by city over 2,000 currently-issued official serial publications and selected basic documents — including charters, codes, manuals, and comprehensive city plans — of the 92 cities having 1940 population over 100,000; also contains a subject index to city source materials listed.

--The Growth of Metropolitan Districts in the United States: 1900-1940. By Warren S. Thompson. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 1948. 61pp. 30 cents.

--Key to Published and Tabulated Data for Small Areas. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 1951. 50pp. An index to data in the 1950 census of population and housing for small areas (blocks, wards, and minor civil divisions but also including urban places and standard metropolitan districts).

--Governments in the United States in 1952 (State and Local Government Special Studies Number 31). Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 1953. 49pp. 30 cents. Contains tabulations showing numbers, by kind and size, of all governments in the U. S.—including counties, cities, townships, school districts, and special districts—by state.

--Special District Governments in the United States (State and Local Government Special Studies Number 33). U. S. Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D.C. 1954. 8pp. 10 cents. Text and tables showing the revenue, expenditure, and debt of the various kinds of special districts in the U. S., by state.

--Local Government Structure in the United States (State and Local Government Special Studies Number 34). Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 1954. 91pp. 50 cents. Provides a summary textual description of the various types of local governments authorized to exist in each of the States and in Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

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PSYCHOLOGICAL FIRST AID IN COMMUNITY DISASTERS. Committee on Civil Defense, American Psychiatric Association, 1785 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. 1954. 32pp. 35 cents.

REDUCTION OF VULNERABILITY IN THE MILWAUKEE AREA. By Oscar Sutermeister. Civil Defense Administration, 8814 West Lisbon Avenue, Milwaukee 16. 1954. 73pp.

A REPORT ON THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE OF MAYORS ON NATIONAL SECURITY, DECEMBER 14-15, 1953, WASHINGTON, D.C. Federal Civil Defense Administration, Washington, D.C. 1954. 73pp.

SAVE OUR CITIES; SURVIVAL IN THE ATOMIC AGE DEPENDS ON INTENSIFIED PLANNING NOW. National Municipal League, 47 East 68 Street, New York 21. 1954. 31pp. 35 cents.

STATUS OF CIVIL DEFENSE IN AMERICA'S LARGEST CITIES; REPORT COVERING U.S. CITIES ABOVE 400,000 POPULATION. American Municipal Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1954. Variously paged. $1.

UNITED STATES CIVIL DEFENSE; REGISTRATION AND INFORMATION SERVICES. Federal Civil Defense Administration. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 1954. 52pp. 25 cents.

Selected Periodicals: General

ADULT EDUCATION. (Quarterly.) Adult Education Association of the U. S. A., 743 North Wabash Avenue, Chicago 11. $5.

ADULT LEADERSHIP. (10 issues yearly.) Adult Education Association of the U. S. A., 743 North Wabash Avenue, Chicago 11. $5.

ADVANCED MANAGEMENT. Society for the Advancement of Management, 74 Fifth Avenue, New York 11. $8.

AMERICAN CITY. American City Magazine Corporation, 470 Fourth Avenue, New York 16. $4.

AMERICAN MUNICIPAL NEWS. American Municipal Association, 1625 H Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Joint subscription with Washington Municipal News, $10.

THE AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE REVIEW. (Quarterly.) The American Political Science Association, 1785 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. $10.

ASPA NEWSLETTER. (Monthly except July and August.) American Society for Public Administration, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.

CALIFORNIA PUBLIC SURVEY. Bureau of Public Administration, University of California, Berkeley.

THE COUNTY OFFICER. National Association of County Officials, 1616 Eye Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. $3.

GRA REPORTER. (Quarterly.) Governmental Research Association, 684 Park Avenue, New York 21. Included in membership.

GOVERNMENTAL NEWS. (Bi-monthly.) 952 North 12 Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. $2.

I.U.L.A. BULLETIN. (Quarterly.) International Union of Local Authorities, 5 Paleisstraat. The Hague, Netherlands. $5.

I.U.L.A. INFORMATION. (Irregular.) International Union of Local Authorities, 5 Paleisstraat, The Hague, Netherlands.

MANAGEMENT METHODS. Management Magazines, Inc., 141 East 44 Street, New York 17. $5.

THE MANAGEMENT REVIEW. American Management Association, 330 West 42 Street, New York 36. $7.50 for members, $12.50 for nonmembers.

NEWSLETTER FROM INTER-AMERICAN MUNICIPAL ORGANIZATION. (Quarterly.) The Organization, Obispo 351, Depto. 604, La Habana, Cuba.

NIMC NEWS LETTER. National Institute of Municipal Clerks, Inc., 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.

NATIONAL MUNICIPAL REVIEW. (Monthly except August.) National Municipal League, 47 East 68 Street, New York 21. $5.

OFFICE EXECUTIVE. National Office Management Association, 132 West Chelten Avenue, Philadelphia 44. $5.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION. (Quarterly.) Royal Institute of Public Administration, 76a New Cavendish Street, London, W.1. $5.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION REVIEW. (Quarterly.) American Society for Public Administration, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. $8.

PUBLIC MANAGEMENT. International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago, Illinois. $4.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS ON GOVERNMENTAL PROBLEMS. (Weekly.) Joint Reference Library, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. $7.50.

STATE GOVERNMENT. Council of State Governments, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. $5.

THE COUNTY OFFICER. National Association of County Officials, 1616 Eye Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. $4.

UNITED STATES MUNICIPAL NEWS. (Semimonthly.) United States Conference of Mayors, 730 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. $2.

WASHINGTON MUNICIPAL NEWS. American Municipal Association, 1625 H Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. $10.

STATE LEAGUE JOURNALS

ALABAMA MUNICIPAL JOURNAL. Alabama League of Municipalities, 24 South Hull Street, Montgomery. $5.

ARKANSAS MUNICIPALITIES. Arkansas Municipal League, 416 Maple Street, North Little Rock. $2.

THE AUTHORITY. (Quarterly.) Pennsylvania Municipal Authorities Association, 103 Sparks Building, State College. $3.

BOROUGH BULLETIN. (Monthly, except August.) Pennsylvania State Association of Boroughs, Hanover, Pennsylvania. $2.50.

COLORADO MUNICIPALITIES. Colorado Municipal League, 327 Norlin Library, Boulder, Colorado. $3.

FLORIDA MUNICIPAL RECORD. Florida League of Municipalities, 407 Exchange Bldg., Jacksonville 2. $2.

GEORGIA LOCAL GOVERNMENT JOURNAL. Georgia Municipal Association, 206 Academic Building, Athens. $2.50.

HORIZONS FOR MODERN PENNSYLVANIA LOCAL GOVERNMENT. (Monthly except August.) Associated Institutes of Government of Pennsylvania Universities, 39th and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia 4.

ILLINOIS MUNICIPAL REVIEW. Illinois Municipal League, 537 South Fourth Street, Springfield. $2.50.

INTERMOUNTAIN CITY. Center Building, Weiser, Idaho. (Official journal for Idaho, Montana, Utah, and Wyoming Leagues.) $3 in intermountain area; $4 elsewhere.

KANSAS GOVERNMENT JOURNAL. League of Kansas Municipalities, Capitol Federal Building, Topeka. $6.

THE KENTUCKY BULLETIN. Kentucky Municipal League, University of Kentucky, Lexington.

LEAGUE OF IOWA MUNICIPALITIES MONTHLY MAGAZINE. 409 Tama Building, Burlington. $3.

LEAGUE OF NORTH DAKOTA MUNICIPALITIES BULLETIN. Roberta C. Burr, Executive Secretary, 504½ Main, Bismarck. $2 to members; $3.50 to nonmembers.

LEAGUE OF OREGON CITIES NEWS LETTER. (Irregular.) Commonwealth Hall, University of Oregon, Eugene.

LOUISIANA MUNICIPAL REVIEW. 420 DeSoto Street, Alexandria, Louisiana. $6.

MAINE TOWNSMAN. Maine Municipal Association, 97 Water Street, Hallowell, Maine. $3.

MARYLAND MUNICIPAL NEWS. Maryland Municipal League, P.O. Box 276, College Park.

MICHIGAN MUNICIPAL REVIEW. Michigan Municipal League, 205 South State Street, Ann Arbor. $2.50.

MINNESOTA MUNICIPALITIES. League of Minnesota Municipalities, 15 University Library, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis 14. $2.50.

MISSOURI MUNICIPAL REVIEW. Missouri Municipal League, 214 Guitar Building, Columbia. $2.

MUNICIPALITY. League of Wisconsin Municipalities, 30 East Johnson Street, Madison 3. $2.50.

NEBRASKA MUNICIPAL REVIEW. League of Nebraska Municipalities, 303 Continental Building, Lincoln 8. $2.

NEW JERSEY MUNICIPALITIES. (Monthly, October to June.) New Jersey State League of Municipalities, 603 Trenton Trust Building, Trenton. $2.25.

NEW YORK STATE MUNICIPAL BULLETIN. New York State Conference of Mayors, 6 Elk Street, Albany 7.

OHIO CITIES AND VILLAGES. Ohio Municipal League, 85 South Grant Avenue, Columbus 15, Ohio. $2.50.

OKLAHOMA MUNICIPAL REVIEW. Oklahoma Municipal League, Sapulpa. $2.

PENNSYLVANIA LEAGUE OF CITIES. (Quarterly.) Pennsylvania League of Cities, Room 302, City Hall, Harrisburg. $2.50.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SURVEY. (Bimonthly.) Bureau of Public Administration, University of Mississippi, University.

SOUTH DAKOTA MUNICIPALITIES. League of South Dakota Municipalities, University of South Dakota, Vermillion. 50 cents.

SOUTHERN CITY. North Carolina League of Municipalities, Raleigh Bldg., Raleigh.

TENNESSEE TOWN AND CITY. Tennessee Municipal League, 228 Capitol Boulevard, Nashville 3, Tennessee. $3.

TEXAS MUNICIPALITIES. League of Texas Municipalities, 108 East 19 Street, Austin. $2.50.

VIRGINIA MUNICIPAL REVIEW. League of Virginia Municipalities, Travelers Building, Richmond. $2.

INFORMATION BULLETINS. (Irregular.) Association of Washington Cities, 250 Smith Hall, University of Washington, Seattle 5.

WEST VIRGINIA MUNICIPALITY. League of West Virginia Municipalities, P.O. Box 3141, Charleston. $2.

WESTERN CITY. League of California Cities, 440 Statler Center, Los Angeles 17. (Also official journal for Oregon, Arizona, Alaska, Nevada, and Washington Leagues.) $2.

Planning and Zoning

Developments in 1954

By Dennis O'Harrow

Executive Director, American Society of Planning Officials, Chicago

THE pressure of urban problems continued to increase in 1954 as it had since the end of World War II. The production and sale of automobiles during the year reached a new high of over 5 million vehicles as did total registration of 58 million vehicles—more than one vehicle for each three persons in the total population. Experts predicted 64 million vehicles by 1960.

New dwelling units started in 1954 were second in number only to the record year of 1950. Residential construction was still predominantly in suburban areas so that the problems of metropolitanism were uppermost. Although annexations continued at a fast pace, most students believed it would be necessary to look to other solutions to the problems of metropolitan areas. Indicative of this approach was the interesting proposal for metropolitan government for greater Miami released early in 1955.

The phenomenal metropolitan growth aggravated the already serious situation of community facilities in suburban areas. Shortages of schools and teachers were severe; most school districts have exhausted their bonding power and are unable to construct additional facilities. In a few instances, merchant builders were making voluntary contributions for school buildings, but such actions were rare. Shortages of other community facilities, especially sewerage and water supply, were severe also.

Serious problems were developing in mass transportation. In nearly every city service was being cut, lines discontinued, and fares increased. Most private transit companies showed losses. Some attempted to sell out to the city government. Several went out of business. Although schemes of all kinds were proposed, including public relations programs, zone fares, park-and-ride, express transit, and so on, there was little evidence that any of the remedies were of much benefit.

Federal Developments. Probably the most significant developments in city planning during 1954 occurred in federal policies and legislation. The United States Congress in 1954 enacted a complete revision of the Housing Act of 1949. The revised act included a new section authorizing federal grants-in-aid for local planning. This section read in part:

"To facilitate urban planning for smaller communities lacking adequate planning resources, the administrator is authorized to make planning grants to state planning agencies for the provision of planning assistance (including surveys, land use studies, urban renewal plans, technical services and other planning work, but excluding plans for specific public works) to cities and other municipalities having a population of less than 25,000. . .(and). . .to make planning grants for similar work in metropolitan and regional areas to official state, metropolitan, or regional planning agencies. . .Any grant made under this section shall not exceed 50 per centum of the estimated cost of the work. . ."

The Congress appropriated $1,000,000 for the first year of operation under this section, although the 1954 Housing Act had authorized an appropriation of $5,000,000. The first grant of $16,000 was given to the Rhode Island Development Council to be matched by an equal appropriation from the state and to be used to study planning and land use controls for mitigating the danger and cost of hurricane damage.

A survey made early in 1954 indicated that 33 states and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico had legislation permitting states to use the planning assistance grants through state planning agencies. Only 13 states and Puerto Rico, however, had organizations at that time which would permit them to take advantage of the federal grants: Alabama, Connecticut, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Virginia, and Wisconsin.

The second very significant development also stemmed from the 1954 revision of the federal housing act which in providing federal grants for urban redevelopment or renewal stated that:

"No contract shall be entered into for any loan or capital grant under this title . . . unless (1) there is presented to the Administrator by the locality a workable program (which shall include an official plan of action as it exists from time to time, for effectively dealing with slums and blight within the community and for the establishment and preservation of a well-planned community with well-organized residential neighborhoods of decent homes and suitable living environment for adequate family life). . ."

The "workable program" which had to be approved before additional grants-in-aid for redevelopment or renewal could be made by the federal government included as a major prerequisite a comprehensive plan for the community as a whole. The plan had to include as a minimum: a land use plan, a thoroughfare plan, a zoning ordinance, subdivision regulations, and a development program.

Clarksville, Tennessee, was the first city in the United States to receive approval of its workable program, and Chicago was the first large city to receive such approval. A few other cities received approval of their workable programs towards the end of 1954.

Court Decisions. Urban redevelopment legislation was held constitutional in 1954 by the appellate courts in California, Connecticut, Illinois, Maine, Missouri, New Hampshire, and Virginia. Urban redevelopment for industrial purposes was upheld by the Massachusetts supreme court, and urban redevelopment of vacant lands was upheld by the Illinois supreme court. Acts authorizing neighborhood conservation and neighborhood redevelopment corporations were also upheld by the Illinois supreme court.

In upholding the urban redevelopment legislation for the District of Columbia, the United States Supreme Court handed down a very strong opinion, written by Justice Douglas, which said in part, "The concept of the public welfare is broad and inclusive. . .The values it represents are spiritual as well as physical, aesthetic as well as monetary. It is within the power of the legislature to determine that the community should be beautiful as well as healthy, spacious as well as clean, well-balanced as well as carefully patrolled. . ."

Other important decisions by appellate courts during the year included one by the California court of appeals which upheld elimination of a nonconforming use. The New Jersey state supreme court held that it was improper for one community to amend its zoning ordinance in such a manner as to injure an adjacent community. The Massachusetts courts held that it was proper to hold an owner to one building on two adjacent lots when the lots were recorded but were less than the zoning ordinance minimum requirement for a single family. A zoning ordinance which used a sliding scale of minimum housing sizes in different districts was declared unconstitutional.

Other Planning Developments. The final approval by the United States Congress of American participation in the St. Lawrence Seaway project stirred up a great deal of interest among cities along the Great Lakes. Relocation and replanning problems were generally confined to the Canadian side of the project, but many cities in the United States were examining their port facilities with the idea of improving and enlarging them to handle ocean-going vessels.

Throughout the United States city planning activities were increasing rapidly. Many new zoning ordinances were adopted in the smaller cities, quite a few for the first time. Many of the larger cities completely revising older zoning ordinances, but few complete revisions were adopted by these cities during 1954.

Master plans were prepared for and issued by, among other cities, Fairbanks, Alaska; Frankfort, Indiana; St. Albans, West Virginia; Hayward, California; East Grand Rapids, Michigan; Hopkins, Minnesota; Bound Brook, New Jersey; Rock Falls and Sterling, Illinois; and Winslow, Arizona. Two important studies on the impact of rapid industrialization on communities were prepared by two universities. The University of North Carolina studied the impact of the Savannah River Project of the Atomic Energy Commission on the Aiken-Barnwell, South Carolina and Augusta, Georgia region. The University of Pennsylvania issued a study of the effects of the new United States Steel Fairless works on lower Bucks County, Pennsylvania, including the formation of the new towns of Fairless Hills and Levittown.

Six nationally prominent planners died during 1954. Two of these men were pioneers in planning in the United States: Edward H. Bennett, who had worked with Daniel Burnham in the preparation of the famous 1909 plan of Chicago, and Frank Backus Williams, who had helped prepare the 1916 zoning resolution for New York City. The other prominent planners who died were Arthur Comey, planning consultant in New England and formerly instructor at Harvard University; L. Glenn Hall, planning director for Oakland, California; Bryn J. Hovde, director of the Pittsburgh Housing Authority, former president of the New School for Social Research, and one of the nation's leading philosophers in planning and housing; and Tracy LeMay, for many years director of the Toronto, Canada, planning staff.

Professional Organization. The American Society of Planning Officials (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37) serves as the general clearing house of information, studies, and activities in support of planning. During 1954 the Society prepared a number of special research reports for subscribers to the Society's Planning Advisory Service with information concerning forms for performance bonds; site design, parking, and zoning for shopping centers; rehabilitation and conservation; personnel and administrative practices governing professional staff of planning agencies; turbine powered aircraft; projections into yards, porches, and carports; and zoning for substandard lots and industrial research laboratories. Other studies covered measures of variance activity, swimming pools and clubs, filling stations, and organization charting.

City Planning Data

CITY planning data on organization, number of employees, expenditures, and zoning are shown in Table XIV for 835 cities over 10,000 population as reported by city officials early in 1955. Cities between 5,000 and 10,000 population also received the planning questionnaire, and, although not included in Table XIV, they are discussed at the end of this summary. Table XIV includes only cities with comprehensive zoning ordinances. Seven cities over 100,000 population that have no zoning ordinance but do have an official planning agency are therefore omitted from Table XIV: Cambridge, Massachusetts; Houston, Texas; Knoxville, Tennessee; Portland, Oregon; Reading, Pennsylvania; Savannah, Georgia; and Worcester, Massachusetts. Ninety-one other cities under 100,000 population have a planning agency but no zoning ordinance.

Organization for Planning. A total of 716 of the 835 reporting cities over 10,000 population have an official planning agency.

Of these 716 cities, 215 reported having a full-time planning director. The 215 full-time planning directors are selected by the city planning commission in 80 cities, by the city manager in 78 cities, by the mayor in 26 cities, by the city council in 21 cities, and 10 cities did not report.

In addition to the 215 cities with full-time planning directors, 242 cities reported that other city officials serve as planning director in addition to other duties. The city engineer serves as planning director in 72 of these 242 cities, the city manager in 55 cities, the chairman of the planning commission in 25 cities, the mayor in 13 cities, the building inspector in 28 cities, and the public works director in 16 cities. In 33 cities other officials served as planning director.

The official planning agency in 238 cities over 10,000 had at least one full-time employee during 1954, and in 404 cities expenditures for planning in the 1954 fiscal year were $1,000 or more. Of the 186 cities over 50,000 with official planning agencies, 149 employ one or more full-time employees, and 156 cities had 1954 planning expenditures in excess of $1,000. By contrast, only 46 of the 369 reporting cities between 10,000 and 25,000 with official planning agencies had one or more full-time employees, and 154 spent $1,000 or more on planning during 1954.

Consulting Services. A total of 208 cities over 10,000 population had expenditures for planning consulting services during 1954. Cities between 10,000 and 25,000 had fewer full-time employees and fewer expenditures of $1,000 or more in proportion to cities over 50,000. A total of 109 of the 455 reporting cities between 10,000 and 25,000 made expenditures for consulting services as compared with 57 of the 193 reporting cities over 50,000. While only 10 per cent of the cities between 10,000 and 25,000 had one or more full-time employees, 24 per cent reported expenditures for consulting services. In cities over 50,000 population, 80 per cent of the cities had one or more full-time employees, and only 30 per cent made expenditures for consulting services (see Table 1).

TABLE 1

CITY PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1955

Population Group	No. of Cities Reporting	Cities Having Official Agencies	Agencies Having Full-time Director	Agencies Having Full-time Employees	Reporting Expenditures Over $1,000	Reporting Expenditures for Consult. Service
Over 500,000	14	14	14	13	14	6
250,000 to 500,000	21	21	21	20	20	10
100,000 to 250,000	56	56	45	44	48	16
50,000 to 100,000	102	95	59	62	74	25
25,000 to 50,000	187	161	47	53	94	42
10,000 to 25,000	455	369	29	46	154	109
All cities over 10,000	835	716	215	238	404	208

Zoning. Since Table XIV contains only cities with comprehensive zoning ordinances, all the 835 reporting cities have such an ordinance although only 716 have official planning agencies. Thus 119 of the cities in Table XIV have no planning agency but do have a zoning ordinance.

Table 2 summarizes the data on the year of adoption or complete revision of zoning ordinances for 774 of the 835 reporting cities (61 cities failed to report). Over 60 per cent of the reporting cities have adopted or revised their ordinances since 1946 and 34 per cent have done so since 1951. About seven per cent of the cities were in the process of revising their zoning laws early in 1955.

City officials were asked to report the smallest size lot (in square feet) and the minimum front footage allowed under the zoning ordinance for a single-family residence. A total of 656 cities reported on their minimum requirements of lot size and frontage. The median lot size for all population groups, except the 10,000 to 25,000 group, is 5,000 square feet. The 10,000 to 25,000 median is only slightly higher—5,600 square feet. The median of minimum frontage is 50 feet except for cities over 500,000 where it is 41 feet. The same figures—5,000 square feet and 50 front feet —also are the mode for each population group. Forty-two of the 656 cities reported that their zoning ordinance contains no lot size requirement, and 53 of the 656 cities have no frontage regulations.

The highest requirements are specified by the town of Lexington, Massachusetts, with minimums of 15,000 square feet and 125 front feet. Other communities reporting minimum requirements of 10,000 or more square feet and 75 or more front feet are the cities of Bristol, Connecticut; and Bristol, Virginia, and the towns of Enfield and Windsor, Connecticut; Sanford, Maine; and Danvers, Easthampton, Needham, Reading, and Stoughton, Massachusetts. At the other extreme, San Francisco and several other cities have minimum requirements as low as 2,500 square feet and 25 front feet.

TABLE 2

YEAR OF ZONING ORDINANCE ADOPTIONS

Population Group	No. of Cities Reporting	1939 and Earlier	1940-1945	1946-1950	1951-1954	Being Revised in 1955
Over 500,000	13	3	1	3	3	3
250,000 to 500,000	20	7	1	2	7	3
100,000 to 250,000	54	17	6	10	17	4
50,000 to 100,000	97	15	9	34	28	11
25,000 to 50,000	174	23	21	65	58	7
10,000 to 25,000	416	47	48	123	171	27
All cities over 10,000	774	112	86	237	284	55

Table 3 summarizes data on (1) prohibition of new residential construction in industrial areas, (2) requirements of certificate of occupancy for new construction to assure conformance to the zoning ordinance, (3) regulation of nonconforming uses of land and buildings, and (4) elimination of nonconforming uses. Since not all cities in the table reported on all four items, the totals of the yes plus no answers for each of the four columns do not agree. In the column on prohibition of residential construction in industrial areas it should be noted that a majority of cities above 250,000 and between 50,000 and 100,000 prohibit such construction. All other cities in this column reported a high percentage of no answers. The total of 510 no answers for all cities over 10,000 made up 64 per cent of cities reporting for this item.

Requirement of certificate of occupancy was answered yes by 73 per cent of the reporting cities, regulation of nonconforming uses had 86 per cent yes replies, while elimination of nonconforming uses revealed only a 31 per cent positive result (see Table 3).

The 245 cities that answered yes to the question on whether or not their zoning ordinance contained provision for eventual elimination of nonconforming uses were asked also what types of nonconforming uses and what particular zoning districts were involved. The three nonconforming uses are (1) open land use (junk yards, auto wrecking yards, etc.), (2) billboards, and (3) buildings and other structures, and the three zoning districts are residential, commercial, and industrial.

Open land uses must be eliminated in residential districts in 151 cities, in commercial districts in 108 cities, and in industrial districts in 43 cities. For billboards the results read elimination in residential districts in 144 cities; in commercial districts in 54 cities, and in industrial districts in 25 cities. Buildings and other structures must be eliminated eventually in residential areas in 144 cities, in commercial areas in 73 cities, and in industrial areas in 40 cities.

In summary: open land was mentioned the most in all three districts as the nonconforming use to be eliminated, followed by buildings and other structures, and billboards. The area in which the most nonconforming uses (58 per cent) were to be eliminated was the residential district, followed by commercial and then industrial.

TABLE 3

ZONING ORDINANCE DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000

Population Group	Prohibit Resid. Const. in Indust. Areas		Occupancy Cert. Required		Nonconforming Uses			
					Regulate		Eliminate	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Over 500,000	12	1	12	2	14	0	5	8
250,000 to 500,000	12	9	12	9	16	5	8	13
100,000 to 250,000	23	23	42	14	52	4	16	39
50,000 to 100,000	50	46	75	23	91	7	38	58
25,000 to 50,000	65	115	142	40	163	22	57	122
10,000 to 25,000	126	307	314	131	370	76	111	302
All cities over 10,000	288	510	597	219	706	114	245	542

Cities of 5,000 to 10,000. A total of 411 cities in the 5,000 to 10,000 population group reported to the Year Book on planning agency and zoning and subdivision controls. Of these about 75 per cent (307 cities) have an official planning agency. Of the 307 cities with a planning agency only 80, or 26 per cent, reported spending over $1,000 in 1954 for planning. Forty per cent of these cities spent nothing on planning.

Over 85 per cent (351 cities) of the 411 reporting cities, have a comprehensive zoning ordinance. A total of 318 of these 356 cities reported the year of adoption or last major revision of the zoning ordinance with 27 cities adopting before 1940, 16 cities from 1940 to 1945, 97 from 1946 to 1950, and 158 from 1951 to 1954. The zoning ordinance is currently being revised in the remaining 20 cities.

A total of 220 cities have land subdivision regulations controlling layout of streets, lots, and blocks in residential areas. Of 193 cities reporting, three cities adopted their subdivision regulations before 1940, six from 1940 to 1945, 44 from 1946 to 1950, and 126 from 1951 to 1954. The subdivision regulations are currently being revised in 14 cities.

TABLE XIV

PLANNING AND ZONING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1955

This table includes data for 835 cities over 10,000 population as reported early in 1955 by city officials. The first column shows whether there is an official planning agency ("Y" for yes, "N" for no). In the next column, "P" shows that the city has a full-time planning director, and the small letter to the right (see code) shows the official or agency appointing the full-time planning director; where the city does not have a full-time director, other letters are used (see code) for the city official who serves as planning director in addition to other duties. Under "Number of Full-time, Part-time Employees," the figure before the dash shows the number of full-time employees and the figure after the dash shows the number of part-time employees. Under "Expenditures 1954," the figure before the dash is total expenditures of the planning agency for 1954 or the fiscal year ending in 1954; the figure after the dash shows expenditures for outside consulting services. The next column shows whether the city has a comprehensive zoning ordinance covering use, height, bulk, and area and the year the zoning ordinance was adopted or last completely revised ("R" indicates ordinance now in process of revision or adoption). Under "Minimum Lot Size, Front Footage," the figure before the dash shows, in square feet, the smallest size lot allowed for a single-family dwelling under the zoning ordinance; the figure following the dash is the minimum front footage allowed for a lot for a single-family dwelling ("N" indicates no minimum requirements). In the next column before the dash, "Y" indicates that the zoning ordinance prohibits new construction of houses and other residential structures in heavy industrial districts, while "N" indicates that no such restriction is in the zoning ordinance; after the dash, "Y" for yes and "N" for no shows whether the city requires a certificate of occupancy for new construction of houses or other buildings to assure conformance to the zoning ordinance. The last column shows before the dash ("Y" for yes, "N" for no) whether the zoning ordinance regulates nonconforming uses of land and buildings; after the dash is shown ("Y" for yes, "N" for no) whether the zoning ordinance requires eventual elimination of nonconforming uses of land and buildings. Asterisks (*) refer to footnotes at end of table; leaders (. . .) indicate data not reported.

WHO SERVES AS PLANNING DIRECTOR

A—City Manager
B—Building Official
E—City Engineer
H—Chairman of Planning Board
M—Mayor
P—Full-time Planning Director
W—Dir. Public Works (City)
X—Other City Official

WHO APPOINTS FULL-TIME PLANNING DIRECTOR

a—City Manager
c—City Council
m—Mayor
p—Planning Commission

City	Official Planning Agency	Who Serves as Planning Director	Number Full-time, Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1954 (in thousands)	Comp. Zoning Ord., Year Revised	Min. Lot Size, Front Footage	Resid. Const., Cert. of Occupancy	Nonconforming Uses-Regulate, Eliminate
Over 1,000,000								
Detroit, Mich.	Y	Pp	50-4	$286.5-1.0	Y-40	5,000-42	Y-Y	Y-N
Los Angeles, Calif.	Y	Pp	78-8	392.8-0.0	Y-46	5,000-50	Y-Y	Y-Y
New York, N. Y.	Y	Pm	118-..	411.6-0.0	Y-16	. . . .-. .	..-Y	Y-N

TABLE XIV—PLANNING AND ZONING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Official Planning Agency	Who Serves as Planning Director	Number Full-time, Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1954 (in thousands)	Comp. Zoning Ord., Year Revised	Min. Lot Size, Front Footage	Resid. Const., Cert. of Occupancy	Noncon-forming Uses-Regulate, Eliminate
Over 1,000,000—continued								
Philadelphia, Pa.	Y	Pp	55-0	$395.4-115.2	Y-..	N-N	Y-N	Y-N
500,000 to 1,000,000								
Baltimore, Md.	Y	Pp	25-7	121.1-0.0	Y-53	N-N	Y-Y	Y-Y
Boston, Mass.	Y	Pp	16-5	122.2-12.0	Y-R	6,000-60	Y-Y	Y-Y*
Buffalo, N. Y.	Y	Pp	9-0	39.4-0.0	Y-53	5,000-50	N-Y	Y-Y
Cincinnati, Ohio	Y	Pp	18-6	94.0-0.0	Y-33	N-N	Y-Y	Y-N
Cleveland, Ohio	Y	Pp	38-0	241.9-....	Y-50	....-40	Y-Y	Y-N
Milwaukee, Wis.	Y	Pp	22-0	141.1-0.0	Y-20	4,800-40	Y-Y	Y-N
New Orleans, La.	Y	Pm	19-0	97.3-17.3	Y-53	5,000-40	Y-Y	Y-N
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Y	Pp	42-0	210.7-203.2	Y-R	4,000-40	Y-Y	Y-N
St. Louis, Mo.	Y	Pp	18-1	132.2-38.7	Y-50	4,000-N	Y-Y	Y-Y
San Francisco, Calif.	Y	Pp	..-..	171.9-0.0	Y-R	2,500-25	Y-N	Y-N
250,000 to 500,000								
Akron, Ohio	Y	P..	7-0	35.1-0.0	Y-..	4,000-N	N-Y	N-Y
Atlanta, Ga.	Y	Pm	14-0	123.5-27.5	Y-54	5,000-50	Y-Y	Y-Y
Birmingham, Ala.	Y	Pc	4-4	18.8-1.3	Y-50	3,000-N	N-Y	Y-Y
Columbus, Ohio	Y	Pp	7-0	90.9-48.5	Y-54	5,000-50	Y-N	Y-N
Dallas, Tex.	Y	Pa	20-2	132.6-0.0	Y-47	6,000-50	Y-Y	Y-Y
Denver, Colo.	Y	Pm	14-0	127.5-0.7	Y-55	6,000-50	Y-Y	Y-Y
Fort Worth, Tex.	Y	Pa	4-0	22.9-1.8	Y-53	6,000-50	Y-Y	Y-Y
Indianapolis, Ind.	Y	Pm	11-0	47.1-0.0	Y-22	4,800-40	Y-N	N-N
Kansas City, Mo.	Y	Pa	28-0	153.7-3.7	Y-51	6,000-50	Y-N	Y-Y
Long Beach, Calif.	Y	Pa	..-..	72.6-0.0	Y-25	5,000-50	Y-Y	Y-N
Louisville, Ky.	Y*	Pp	22-1	104.3-5.8	Y-R	5,000-40	N-N	N-N
Memphis, Tenn.	Y	Pc	8-0	41.5-0.0	Y-R	6,000-30	N-N	N-N
Newark, N. J.	Y	Pm	2-0	27.1-15.0	Y-54	4,000-26	Y-Y	Y-N
Oakland, Calif.	Y	Pa	10-0	62.1-0.0	Y-35	5,000-N	N-N	N-Y
Omaha, Neb.	Y	P..	6-1	35.7-0.0	Y-45	4,000-35	N-Y	Y-N
Rochester, N. Y.	Y	Pa	8-1	48.5-2.2	Y-30	N-N	N-Y	Y-N
St. Paul, Minn.	Y	Pm	6-2	....-....	Y-23	4,000-40	N-N	Y-N
San Antonio, Tex.	Y	Pa	65-0	227.0-0.0	Y-R	5,000-50	N-Y	Y-N
San Diego, Calif.	Y	Pp	28-0	134.0-4.3	Y-54	5,000-50	Y-N	Y-N
Seattle, Wash.	Y	Pp	20-2	106.4-0.0	Y-23	5,000-20	Y-N	Y-N
Toledo, Ohio	Y*	Pp	16-1	93.6-....*	Y-23	6,000-50	Y-Y	Y-N
100,000 to 250,000								
Allentown, Pa.	Y	X	4-2	....-....	Y-52	N-N	Y-Y	Y-N
Austin, Tex.	Y	Pa	12-2	35.0-0.0	Y-31	5,750-50	N-Y	Y-Y
Baton Rouge, La.	Y	Pp	5-0	23.9-0.0	Y-50	4,000-50	Y-Y	Y-Y
Berkeley, Calif.	Y	Pa	7-1	41.9-0.0	Y-49	5,000-N	N-Y	Y-N
Bridgeport, Conn.	Y	P..	6-..	17.0-0.0	Y-49	7,500-75	N-Y	Y-N
Canton, Ohio	Y	...	0-5	....-....	Y-49	3,000-..	Y-Y	Y-..
Charlotte, N. C.	Y	Pc	..-2	4.7-0.0	Y-51	5,000-N	N-Y	Y-Y
Chattanooga, Tenn.	Y*	Pp	..-0	....-....	Y-49	9,000-50	N-N	Y-N
Corpus Christi, Tex.	Y	Pa	7-0	3.3-0.0	Y-48	5,000-50	Y-Y	Y-Y
Dayton, Ohio	Y	Pc	8-2	85.8-31.0	Y-49	5,000-50	N-N	Y-N
Des Moines, Iowa	Y	Pp	5-..	21.6-0.0	Y-53	6,000-50	Y-Y	Y-Y
Duluth, Minn.	Y	Pp	3-0	14.5-0.0	Y-25	3,500-33	N-Y	Y-N
Elizabeth, N. J.	Y	...	0-0	19.7-18.0	Y-31	....-N	Y-Y	Y-N
El Paso, Tex.	Y	Pc	5-..	21.0-0.0	Y-..	2,400-38	Y-Y	Y-N
Erie, Pa.	Y	Pm	2-..	9.7-0.0	Y-38	2,400-N	Y-Y	Y-N
Evansville, Ind.	Y	...	5-0	....-....	Y-51	....-50	Y-Y	Y-N
Fall River, Mass.	Y	Pm	3-..	....-....	Y-52	4,000-N	N-Y	Y-N

TABLE XIV—PLANNING AND ZONING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Official Planning Agency	Who Serves as Planning Director	Number Full-time, Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1954 (in thousands)	Comp. Zoning Ord., Year Revised	Min. Lot Size, Front Footage	Resid. Const., Cert. of Occupancy	Nonconforming Uses-Regulate, Eliminate
100,000 to 250,000—continued								
Flint, Mich.	Y	P..	3-0	$ 18.6-0.0	Y-27	4,500-40	N-N	N-N
Fort Wayne, Ind.	Y	Pp	3-0	32.0-....	Y-R	6,000-40	N-Y	Y-Y
Gary, Ind.	Y	E	..-1	20.6-10.0	Y-33	3,000-25	N-N	Y-N
Grand Rapids, Mich.	Y	Pp	4-0	22.0-0.0	Y-51	5,000-50	Y-N	Y-N
Hartford, Conn.	Y	X	0-1	2.5-2.0	Y-45	6,000-50	N-Y	Y-N
Jacksonville, Fla.	Y	X	..-..	1.7-0.0	Y-54	6,000-60	N-Y	Y-Y
Kansas City, Kan.	Y	Pc	3-2	15.5-5.5	Y-41	3,000-50	N-Y	Y-N
Little Rock, Ark.	Y	Pm	2-0	10.8-0.0	Y-37	5,000-25	N-N	Y-N
Miami, Fla.	Y	Pp	14-2	140.0-5.0	Y-37	6,000-60	Y-Y	Y-Y
Mobile, Ala.	Y	Pp	0-1	7.4-....	Y-51	3,000-25	Y-Y	Y-Y
Montgomery, Ala.	Y	Pc	3-0	10.9-1.5	Y-48	6,000-50	N-Y	Y-N
Nashville, Tenn.	Y*	Pp	12-4	59.4-0.0	Y-33	3,000-N	N-Y	Y-N
New Bedford, Mass.	Y	...	0-6	0.1-0.0	Y-25	N-N	N-N	Y-N
New Haven, Conn.	Y	Pp	4-1	58.2-34.0	Y-26	N-N	N-N	Y-N
Norfolk, Va.	Y	Pa	7-0	43.5-0.5	Y-50	6,000-60	Y-Y	Y-Y
Oklahoma City, Okla.	Y	Pa	3-0	17.2-1.9	Y-52	6,000-50	Y-Y	N-N
Pasadena, Calif.	Y	Pa	7-0	36.4-0.0	Y-54	7,200-55	Y-Y	Y-N
Paterson, N. J.	Y	Pp	3-1	17.4-4.5	Y-36	5,000-50	N-Y	Y-N
Peoria, Ill.	Y	...	0-1	0.9-0.0	Y-54	5,000-40*	Y-Y	Y-Y
Phoenix, Ariz.	Y	Pa	11-0	51.8-0.0	Y-R	6,000-60	N-N	Y-N
Providence, R. I.	Y	Pp	10-0	52.9-0.0	Y-51	6,000-60	Y-N	Y-N
Richmond, Va.	Y	Pp	8-1	42.8-0.0	Y-43	5,000-N	Y-Y	Y-Y
Sacramento, Calif.	Y	Pa	6-0	29.4-0.0	Y-43	4,800-48	N-Y	Y-Y
Salt Lake City, Utah	Y	Pp	5-0	19.7-0.0	Y-44	5,000-50	N-N	N-N
Scranton, Pa.	Y	...	..-..	0.4-0.0	Y-..	N-N	N-N	Y-N
Shreveport, La.	Y	Pm	5-0	13.7-....	Y-48	6,000-50	N-N	Y-Y
Somerville, Mass.	Y	Pp	4-..	20.7-0.0	Y-R	N-30	N-Y	Y-N
South Bend, Ind.	Y	Pp	4-1	21.1-0.0	Y-23	4,800-50	Y-Y	Y-N
Spokane, Wash.	Y	Pp	6-3	28.0-....	Y-R	4,500-50	N-Y	Y-N
Springfield, Mass.	Y	Pp	4-4	25.7-....	Y-36	....-..	N-Y	N-N
Syracuse, N. Y.	Y	Pp	9-2	57.5-7.2	Y-22	N-N	N-Y	Y-N
Tacoma, Wash.	Y	Pa	8-2	56.2-4.0	Y-53	5,000-50	Y-Y	Y-N
Trenton, N. J.	Y	E	..-..	2.0-0.2	Y-41	....-..	N-Y	Y-Y
Tulsa, Okla.	Y*	Pp	18-..	66.0-4.0	Y-24	7,000-..	Y-Y	Y-N
Utica, N. Y.	Y	Pm	3-2	15.6-0.0	Y-51	5,000-..	N-Y	Y-N
Waterbury, Conn.	Y	Pp	3-..	15.3-0.8	Y-54	6,000-60	Y-Y	Y-N
Wichita, Kan.	Y*	Pa	10-0	46.4-0.0	Y-54	6,000-..	N-Y	Y-Y
Yonkers, N. Y.	Y	Pa	6-..	28.1-0.0	Y-53	5,000-50	Y-Y	Y-N
Youngstown, Ohio	Y	Pm	6-0	24.2-0.0	Y-29	5,000-N	N-N	Y-N
50,000 to 100,000								
Alameda, Calif.	Y	Pa	1-1	13.5-10.8	Y-40	4,000-40	Y-Y	Y-N
Albuquerque, N. M.	Y	Pa	..-..	13.7-0.0	Y-53	6,000-60	Y-Y	Y-Y
Alexandria, Va.	Y	Pa	4-0	10.8-0.0	Y-54	5,000-50	Y-Y	Y-Y
Alhambra, Calif.	Y	B	1-1	3.7-0.0	Y-52	....-50	Y-Y	Y-Y
Altoona, Pa.	Y	Pm	4-0	12.7-0.0	Y-49	6,000-50	Y-Y	Y-N
Amarillo, Tex.	Y	Pc	1-4	6.0-0.0	Y-52	5,000-50	Y-N	Y-Y
Asheville, N. C.	Y	B	0-0	....-....	Y-48	5,000-50	N-Y	Y-N
Augusta, Ga.	Y*	Pp	4-2	28.5-0.0	Y-52	6,000-60	N-Y	Y-Y
Aurora, Ill.	Y	...	..-..	5.7-5.7	Y-29	....-..	N-N	Y-N
Bay City, Mich.	Y	Pp	2-0	9.2-0.0	Y-54	6,000-50	Y-Y	Y-N
Brockton, Mass.	Y	X	0-0	2.5-0.0	Y-49	....-N	N-Y	N-N
Burbank, Calif.	Y	Pa	3-0	2.9-1.2	Y-52	6,000-50	Y-Y	Y-N
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	Y	Pp	1-2	22.0-15.0	Y-R	5,000-50	Y-Y	Y-Y
Charleston, S. C.	Y	E	0-0	....-....	Y-29	1,500-15	N-Y	Y-N

TABLE XIV—PLANNING AND ZONING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Official Planning Agency	Who Serves as Planning Director	Number Full-time, Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1954 (in thousands)	Comp. Zoning Ord., Year Revised	Min. Lot Size, Front Footage	Resid. Const., Cert. of Occupancy	Nonconforming Uses-Regulate, Eliminate
50,000 to 100,000—continued								
Charleston, W. Va.	Y	. . .	1-2	$ 9.6-5.6	Y-38	4,000-40	Y-Y	Y-N
Chester, Pa.	Y	. . .	0-5	7.5-0.0	Y-48	3,500-35	N-Y	Y-N
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	Y	. . .	. .-. .	. . . .-. . . .	Y-48	7,500-50	N-Y	Y-N
Clifton, N. J.	Y	. . .	. .-. .	6.8-0.9	Y-50	5,000-50	Y-Y	Y-N
Columbia, S. C.	Y	Pa	4-0	18.0-0.0	Y-49	. . . .-. .	N-N	Y-N
Cranston, R. I.	Y	P. .	1-0	4.1-0.0	Y-47	4,000-50	N-N	Y-N
Davenport, Iowa	Y	Pp	2-1	20.6-2.0	Y-48	5,000-50	Y-Y	Y-Y
Dearborn, Mich.	Y	Pp	3-0	17.9-0.0	Y-54	3,500-35	Y-Y	Y-Y
Durham, N. C.	Y	Pa	4-1	69.5-. . . .	Y-..	6,000-60	N-Y	Y-Y
East Chicago, Ind.	Y	. . .	1-0	4.1-0.5	Y-47	4,500-N	Y-Y	Y-Y
East Orange, N. J.	Y	. . .	. .-. .	0.1-0.0	Y-R	5,000-40	Y-Y	Y-N
Evanston, Ill.	Y	Pa	2-0	. . . .-. . . .	Y-40	5,000-40	N-Y	Y-N
Fresno, Calif.	Y	Pc	8-..	40.8-0.0	Y-R	6,000-50	Y-Y	Y-N
Gadsden, Ala.	Y	Pc	. .-. .	. . . .-. . . .	Y-..	. . . .-. .	..-..	..-..
Galveston, Tex.	N	. . .	. .-. .	. . . .-. . . .	Y-R	N-N	N-Y	Y-N
Glendale, Calif.	Y	Pa	11-1	53.1-0.8	Y-22	7,500-50	N-N	N-N
Green Bay, Wis.	Y	Pp	2-1	14.2-0.0	Y-27	5,000-60	Y-N	Y-N
Greensboro, N. C.	Y	Pa	5-1	30.8-7.5	Y-54	6,000-50	Y-Y	Y-Y
Greenville, S. C.	Y	Pa	1-..	13.4-0.7	Y-51	6,000-60	Y-N	Y-Y
Hamilton, Ohio	Y	X	0-1	0.8-. . . .	Y-50	5,000-N	Y-Y	Y-N
Hampton, Va.	Y	P. .	. .-. .	. . . .-. . . .	Y-..	6,000-60	N-Y	Y-Y
Harrisburg, Pa.	Y	E	0-1	1.0-0.0	Y-50	. . . .-. .	Y-Y	Y-N
Hoboken, N. J.	Y	. . .	1-0	6.6-2.6	Y-..	N-..	N-Y	Y-N
Holyoke, Mass.	Y	. . .	0-1	1.7-0.9	Y-48	. . . .-. .	..-..	..-..
Irvington, N. J.	Y	. . .	0-0	. . . .-. . . .	Y-47	. . . .-. .	..-Y	Y-N
Jackson, Mich.	Y	. . .	1-1	8.3-0.1	Y-22	3,200-40	N-N	Y-Y
Jackson, Miss.	N	. . .	. .-. .	. . . .-. . . .	Y-50	7,500-50	N-Y	Y-Y
Johnstown, Pa.	Y	. . .	0-0	. . . .-. . . .	Y-26	3,200-N	Y-Y	Y-N
Joliet, Ill.	Y	. . .	. .-. .	. . . .-. . . .	Y-39	7,500-25	N-N	N-N
Kalamazoo, Mich.	Y	Pa	3-0	12.3-0.0	Y-54	7,500-60	Y-Y	Y-Y
Kenosha, Wis.	Y	Pa	1-0	7.2-0.0	Y-54	. . . .-N	Y-Y	Y-Y
Lancaster, Pa.	Y	. . .	2-0	2.5-0.0	Y-48	4,000-N	N-Y	Y-Y
Lansing, Mich.	Y	Pp	6-0	27.3-0.0	Y-42	4,000-. .	Y-Y	Y-Y
Lawrence, Mass.	Y	Pp	1-0	6.8-0.3	Y-43	5,800-50	N-Y	Y-N
Lexington, Ky.	Y*	Pp	3-2	16.0-0.0	Y-52	5,000-50	Y-Y	N-N
Lima, Ohio	Y	. . .	0-1	1.3-0.0	Y-54	4,800-50	N-N	Y-N
Lincoln, Neb.	Y	Pm	2-0	. . . .-. . . .	Y-53	6,000-50	Y-Y	Y-Y
Lorain, Ohio	Y	X	0-0	0.0-0.0	Y-48	4,000-50	Y-N	Y-N
Lubbock, Tex.	Y	Pa	2-2	20.7-0.0	Y-R	5,000-50	Y-Y	Y-N
McKeesport, Pa.	Y	. . .	0-0	. . . .-. . . .	Y-53	. . . .-25	Y-Y	Y-Y
Madison, Wis.	Y	Pm	3-1	21.4-0.0	Y-54	6,000-50	Y-Y	Y-Y
Malden, Mass.	Y	M	0-0	0.4-0.0	Y-..	N-N	N-N	Y-N
Manchester, N. H.	Y	Pp	3-0	9.1-. . . .	Y-27	5,000-. .	N-N	Y-N
Medford, Mass.	Y	Pa	3-0	17.4-0.0	Y-25	5,000-50	Y-Y	Y-N
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	Y	. . .	. .-5	0.1-0.0	Y-49	N-N	N-Y	Y-N
New Britain, Conn.	Y	H	0-1	1.0-. . . .	Y-53	5,000-N	N-Y	Y-..
New Rochelle, N. Y.	Y	Pp	4-..	28.4-12.0	Y-R	7,500-75	N-Y	Y-N
Newton, Mass.	Y	W	. .-. .	6.2-6.0	Y-51	7,000-70	Y-N	Y-Y
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	Y	Pa	4-1	19.9-1.0	Y-51	5,000-45	Y-Y	Y-Y
Oak Park, Ill.	N	A	0-0	. . . .-. . . .	Y-47	4,000-N	..-Y	Y-Y
Ogden, Utah	Y	Pa	3-2	15.6-0.0	Y-51	5,000-50	N-Y	Y-N
Orlando, Fla.	Y	Pm	3-1	21.1-6.0	Y-49	5,000-N	N-Y	Y-N
Pittsfield, Mass.	Y	X	. .-1	4.6-3.2	Y-53	6,000-60	Y-Y	Y-N
Pontiac, Mich.	Y	Pa	1-0	7.0-0.0	Y-38	6,250-50	N-Y	N-N
Port Arthur, Tex.	N	. . .	. .-. .	. . . .-. . . .	Y-54	3,500-25	N-Y	Y-N

TABLE XIV—PLANNING AND ZONING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Official Planning Agency	Who Serves as Planning Director	Number Full-time, Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1954 (in thousands)	Comp. Zoning Ord., Year Revised	Min. Lot Size, Front Footage	Resid. Const., Cert. of Occupancy	Nonconforming Uses-Regulate, Eliminate
50,000 to 100,000—continued								
Portland, Me.	Y	Pp	5-0	$ 22.5-0.0	Y-46	6,000-60	Y-N	Y-N
Portsmouth, Va.	Y	Pp	1-1	5.0-0.0	Y-47	5,000-. .	Y-Y	Y-Y
Pueblo, Colo.	Y	X	. .-2	0.2-0.0	Y-31	5,000-N	N-Y	N-N
Quincy, Mass.	Y	Pa	3-2	12.6-0.0	Y-44	4,500-50	N-Y	Y-N
Racine, Wis.	Y	X	2-1	14.2-0.0	Y-47	4,800-40	Y-Y	Y-Y
Raleigh, N. C.	Y	Pa	4-2	17.7-0.0	Y-50	7,200-60	Y-Y	Y-N
Richmond, Calif.	Y	Pa	8-. .	46.2-0.0	Y-49	5,000-50	Y-Y	Y-Y
Roanoke, Va.	Y	X	. .-2	2.3-0.0	Y-32	7,000-60	N-N	Y-N
Rockford, Ill.	Y*	Pp	3-0	8.3-. . . .	Y-50	4,356-N	Y-Y	Y-N
Saginaw, Mich.	Y	Pa	5-. .	25.4-0.0	Y-R	N-N	N-Y	Y-N
St. Joseph, Mo.	Y	Pp	2-. .	8.8-0.0	Y-54	5,000-50	Y-Y	Y-Y
St. Petersburg, Fla.	Y	Pa	4-2	9.8-0.0	Y-45	7,500-60	Y-N	Y-Y
San Angelo, Tex.	Y	Pa	. .-. .	12.7-8.1	Y-54	5,000-50	Y-Y	Y-N
San Bernardino, Calif.	Y	Pm	4-. .	. . . .-. . . .	Y-53	7,200-60	Y-Y	Y-Y
San Jose, Calif.	Y	Pa	10-0	58.0-0.0	Y-43	5,000-25	Y-N	Y-N
Santa Monica, Calif.	Y	Pa	4-1	28.2-0.0	Y-48	5,000-50	N-N	Y-Y
Schenectady, N. Y.	Y	Pp	3-0	18.1-0.0	Y-R	N-50	N-Y	Y-N
Sioux City, Iowa	Y	Pp	4-0	11.4-0.0	Y-R	5,000-50	N-N	Y-N
Sioux Falls, S. D.	Y	. . .	. .-. .	. . . .-0.2	Y-50	5,500-50	Y-Y	Y-Y
South Gate, Calif.	Y	B	. .-6	5.6-0.0	Y-50	5,000-N	N-Y	Y-N
Springfield, Ill.	N	. . .	. .-. .	. . . .-. . . .	Y-24	3,000-N	N-N	. .-N
Springfield, Mo.	Y	Pa	1-1	11.9-0.0	Y-51	5,000-N	N-Y	Y-Y
Springfield, Ohio	Y	Pp	7-. .*	15.0-. . . .	Y-R	. . . .-N	N-N	Y-N
Stamford, Conn.	Y	Pp	4-0	19.1-0.0	Y-51	5,000-50	N-Y	Y-N
Stockton, Calif.	Y	Pa	6-3	38.1-12.6	Y-R	5,000-50	Y-Y	Y-Y
Terre Haute, Ind.	Y	. . .	. .-9	0.3-0.3	Y-50	. . . .-. .	. .-. .	. .-. .
Topeka, Kan.	Y	. . .	1-1	13.1-2.5	Y-47	3,500-N	N-Y	Y-N
Union City, N. J.	. .	. . .	. .-. .	. . . .-. . . .	Y-31	. . . .-. .	N-Y	Y-N
Waco, Tex.	N	. . .	. .-. .	. . . .-. . . .	Y-47	6,000-50	N-Y	Y-Y
Waterloo, Iowa	Y	Pp	1-. .	9.2-0.0	Y-48	. . . .-. .	. .-. .	. .-. .
Wheeling, W. Va.	Y	A	. .-3	. . . .-. . . .	Y-45	. . . .-30	N-Y	Y-Y
Winston-Salem, N. C.	Y*	Pp	5-1	22.9-2.0	Y-43	7,500-70	Y-N	Y-Y
York, Pa.	Y	Pp	. .-. .	. . . .-. . . .	Y-50	4,000-40	Y-Y	N-N
25,000 to 50,000								
Abilene, Tex.	Y	Pa	2-. .	6.3-0.0	Y-46	3,000-N	N-Y	Y-N
Amsterdam, N. Y.	Y	. . .	. .-. .	0.0-0.0	Y-26	N-N	N-Y	Y-N
Ann Arbor, Mich.	Y	Pp	2-2	12.1-0.3	Y-55	5,000-N	Y-Y	Y-N
Arlington t, Mass.	Y	. . .	0-0	3.2-0.0	Y-46	6,000-60	N-N	Y-N
Ashland, Ky.	Y	. . .	. .-. .	2.0-1.2	Y-54	6,000-60	N-Y	Y-Y
Auburn, N. Y.	Y	. . .	. .-. .	1.6-0.0	Y-52	6,000-60	N-Y	Y-N
Bakersfield, Calif.	Y	Pa	2-0	9.2-2.4	Y-54	7,200-15	Y-Y	Y-N
Bangor, Me.	Y	Pa	1-0	6.4-0.0	Y-54	6,000-60	Y-Y	Y-N
Battle Creek, Mich.	Y	Pc	1-0	6.9-0.0	Y-50	5,000-50	Y-Y	Y-Y
Bellingham, Wash.	Y	. . .	. .-. .	0.3-0.0	Y-47	5,000-50	Y-Y	Y-N
Bessemer, Ala.	Y	. . .	. .-. .	1.5-0.0	Y-54	. . . .-. .	. .-. .	. .-. .
Beverly, Mass.	N	. . .	. .-. .	. . . .-. . . .	Y-. .	7,500-50	N-N	Y-N
Beverly Hills, Calif.	N	. . .	0-0	. . . .-. . . .	Y-47	. . . .-. .	Y-Y	Y-N
Billings, Mont.	N	. . .	0-4	1.0-0.0	Y-53	3,000-30	N-Y	N-N
Biloxi, Miss.	Y	. . .	0-3	0.0-0.0	Y-47	3,000-25	N-N	Y-Y
Bloomington, Ill.	Y	A	. .-. .	2.0-2.0	Y-41	. . . .-. .	Y-Y	Y-N
Bloomington, Ind.	Y	. . .	. .-. .	1.0-0.0	Y-50	5,000-50	Y-Y	Y-N
Boise City, Idaho	Y	. . .	. .-. .	0.0-0.0	Y-52	. . . .-N	N-Y	Y-N
Bremerton, Wash.	Y	B	. .-. .	0.9-0.3	Y-48	4,800-20	. .-Y	Y-N
Bristol, Conn.	Y	. . .	. .-. .	1.7-0.0	Y-. .	11,250-75	N-Y	N-N

TABLE XIV—PLANNING AND ZONING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Official Planning Agency	Who Serves as Planning Director	Number Full-time, Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1954 (in thousands)	Comp. Zoning Ord., Year Revised	Min. Lot Size, Front Footage	Resid. Const., Cert. of Occupancy	Nonconforming Uses-Regulate, Eliminate
25,000 to 50,000—continued								
Champaign, Ill.	Y	...	0-5	$....-....	Y-50	6,000-60	Y-Y	Y-N
Charlottesville, Va.	Y	Pa	1-0	7.0-0.0	Y-48	6,000-60	N-Y	N-N
Cheyenne, Wyo.	N	E	..-..	....-....	Y-31	5,000-..	N-N	Y-N
Chicopee, Mass.	Y	...	2-0	6.9-....	Y-42	N-N	N-Y	Y-N
Clarksburg, W. Va.	Y	...	..-..	....-....	Y-52	4,000-40	Y-Y	Y-N
Clinton, Iowa	Y	E	0-4	3.6-0.0	Y-49	5,000-50	N-Y	N-N
Colo. Springs, Colo.	Y	Pa	2-0	0.0-0.0	Y-51	5,000-50	Y-Y	Y-Y
Columbia, Mo.	Y	A	0-0	0.0-0.0	Y-35	5,000-40	N-Y	Y-N
Compton, Calif.	Y	E	0-2	1.7-0.0	Y-48	5,000-50	Y-Y	Y-Y
Concord, N. H.	Y	Pa	2-0	9.2-0.0	Y-41	8,000-80	N-Y	Y-Y
Cumberland, Md.	Y	...	0-5	0.6-0.0	Y-40	N-..	N-Y	Y-N
Danville, Ill.	N	M	0-6	....-....	Y-41	....-66	N-Y	Y-N
Danville, Va.	Y	...	1-0	8.5-7.5	Y-R	6,000-60	N-Y	Y-N
Dubuque, Iowa	Y	B	0-2	3.0-3.0	Y-34	6,000-50	N-Y	Y-N
East Cleveland, Ohio	Y	E	0-1	....-....	Y-54	4,000-..	..-N	Y-N
Easton, Pa.	Y	...	..-..	3.0-3.0	Y-49	6,000-N	Y-Y	Y-N
E. Providence t, R. I.	N	...	..-..	....-....	Y-29	7,000-50	N-N	Y-N
Eau Claire, Wis.	N	X	0-0	1.4-0.0	Y-53	5,000-60	Y-Y	Y-N
Elgin, Ill.	Y	...	..-..	....-....	Y-50	6,000-20	N-Y	Y-Y
Elkhart, Ind.	Y	...	0-6	11.5-11.5	Y-34	....-N	N-Y	Y-..
Elmira, N. Y.	Y	...	0-1	0.3-0.0	Y-47	....-N	N-Y	Y-N
Elyria, Ohio	N	...	..-..	....-....	Y-54	4,000-N	N-Y	Y-Y
Enid, Okla.	Y	...	0-5	0.0-0.0	Y-54	3,000-..	N-Y	Y-Y
Euclid, Ohio	Y	...	..-..	0.0-0.5	Y-..	7,500-60	N-..	..-N
Eugene, Ore.	Y*	Pp	3-0	18.1-0.0	Y-48	6,000-..	Y-Y	Y-Y
Everett, Wash.	Y	...	..-..	5.8-5.7	Y-42	4,800-50	N-..	Y-N
Fargo, N. D.	Y	E	..-..	0.0-0.0	Y-54	6,000-60	N-N	N-N
Fayetteville, N. C.	Y	Pc	2-1	4.4-0.0	Y-51	5,000-50	N-Y	Y-N
Ferndale, Mich.	Y	...	..-..	....-....	Y-55	4,000-40	Y-Y	Y-N
Fitchburg, Mass.	Y	...	..-..	0.0-0.0	Y-..	....-60	Y-Y	Y-Y
Fond Du Lac, Wis.	Y	...	..-..	....-....	Y-40	6,000-50	N-Y	Y-Y
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	Y	...	0-0	1.1-0.0	Y-48	5,000-50	N-Y	Y-Y
Gainesville, Fla.	Y	B	0-1	3.6-0.0	Y-..	10,000-50	N-N	N-N
Galesburg, Ill.	Y	...	..-..	0.0-0.0	Y-..	6,500-..	N-Y	Y-Y
Gloucester, Mass.	Y	A	0-5	0.3-0.0	Y-50	5,000-50	N-N	Y-N
Grand Forks, N. D.	Y	...	..-..	0.0-0.0	Y-51	6,000-45	N-Y	Y-N
Great Falls, Mont.	Y	Pm	..-..	....-....	Y-51	7,500-50	Y-Y	Y-Y
Greenville, Miss.	Y	...	..-..	....-....	Y-50	4,000-40	N-Y	Y-N
Greenwich t, Conn.	Y	Pp	4-1	25.4-2.5	Y-47	7,500-60	N-Y	Y-N
Hackensack, N. J.	Y	...	0-2	5.7-3.5	Y-29	5,000-40	Y-Y	Y-N
Hagerstown, Md.	N	...	0-0	0.0-0.0	Y-51	....-..	Y-N	Y-N
Hamilton tp, N. J.	Y	...	..-..	....-....	Y-47	5,000-60	N-N	N-N
Hamtramck, Mich.	N	...	..-..	....-....	Y-47	3,000-30	N-Y	Y-N
Haverhill, Mass.	Y	...	..-..	6.0-5.0	Y-R	....-..	N-N	Y-..
Hempstead, N. Y.	Y	...	0-2	0.6-0.0	Y-54	4,000-40	N-Y	Y-N
Highland Park, Mich.	Y	Pm	1-1	9.3-0.0	Y-42	N-N	N-Y	Y-N
High Point, N. C.	Y	Pa	2-3	15.0-3.0	Y-47	9,000-60	N-Y	Y-N
Huntington Pk., Calif.	Y	X	0-9	0.0-0.0	Y-29	5,000-50	N-N	Y-N
Hutchinson, Kan.	Y	X	0-1	2.0-1.2	Y-50	6,000-..	Y-Y	Y-Y
Independence, Mo.	N	...	..-..	....-....	Y-..	....-..	..-N	N-N
Inglewood, Calif.	Y	Pa	2-1	8.9-0.0	Y-46	6,000-..	Y-N	Y-Y
Iowa City, Iowa	Y	...	..-..	0.6-0.0	Y-36	6,000-50	N-Y	Y-N
Ithaca, N. Y.	Y	...	..-..	0.0-0.0	Y-50	5,000-50	Y-Y	Y-N
Jackson, Tenn.	Y	M	..-..	1.3-0.0	Y-48	7,500-50	N-Y	Y-Y
Jefferson City, Mo.	Y	...	..-..	....-....	Y-53	4,000-..	Y-Y	Y-Y

TABLE XIV—PLANNING AND ZONING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Official Planning Agency	Who Serves as Planning Director	Number Full-time, Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1954 (in thousands)	Comp. Zoning Ord., Year Revised	Min. Lot Size, Front Footage	Resid. Const., Cert. of Occupancy	Nonconforming Uses-Regulate, Eliminate
25,000 to 50,000—continued								
Johnson City, Tenn.	Y*	. . .	0-3	$ 3.0-0.0	Y-43	6,000-50	Y-Y	N-N
Joplin, Mo.	Y	W	0-1	1.2-0.0	Y-54	7,500-50	Y-Y	Y-Y
Kankakee, Ill.	Y	H	0-15	2.8-1.8	Y-51	7,500-..	N-Y	Y-N
Kearny, N. J.	Y	. . .	0-0	4.0-3.0	Y-53	2,500-25	Y-Y	Y-N
Key West, Fla.	Y	B	. .-..	. . . .-. . . .	Y-..	. . . .-..	Y-Y	N-N
La Crosse, Wis.	Y	. . .	0-0	0.0-0.0	Y-54	5,000-N	N-Y	Y-Y
Lafayette, Ind.	Y	E	0-..	0.6-0.0	Y-49	6,000-50	N-Y	Y-Y
Lagrange, Ga.	N	. . .	. .-..	. . . .-. . . .	Y-50	. . . .-..	N-Y	Y-Y
Lakeland, Fla.	Y	. . .	0-0	0.9-0.0	Y-50	5,000-50	Y-Y	Y-N
Laurel, Miss.	N	. . .	. .-..	. . . .-. . . .	Y-..	. . . .-..	N-Y	Y-N
Lawton, Okla.	Y	. . .	. .-..	1.5-1.5	Y-47	. . . .-N	N-N	N-N
Lewiston, Me.	Y	. . .	. .-..	0.0-0.0	Y-53	. . . .-..	N-Y	Y-N
Lincoln Park, Mich.	Y	. . .	. .-..	. . . .-. . . .	Y-54	3,500-..	N-Y	Y-Y
Lynchburg, Va.	Y	X	0-2	3.3-0.0	Y-49	6,000-50	Y-Y	Y-N
Lynwood, Calif.	Y	. . .	0-2	2.4-0.0	Y-54	6,000-50	Y-Y	Y-Y
Manchester t, Conn.	Y	Pa	2-1	12.0-0.0	Y-50	7,200-60	Y-Y	Y-N
Manitowoc, Wis.	Y	Pc	1-1	7.0-0.0	Y-..	4,800-40	Y-Y	Y-N
Maplewood tp, N. J.	Y	E	0-2	0.4-0.0	Y-47	2,500-25	N-Y	N-N
Marion, Ind.	Y	Pp	1-1	5.5-0.0	Y-48	7,200-55	Y-Y	Y-..
Marion, Ohio	N	. . .	9-2	. . . .-. . . .	Y-40	. . . .-50	N-N	Y-Y
Mason City, Iowa	Y	. . .	. .-..	. . . .-. . . .	Y-53	5,000-25	N-Y	Y-Y
Maywood, Ill.	Y	A	0-2	. . . .-. . . .	Y-52	4,950-35	N-Y	Y-Y
Melrose, Mass.	Y	. . .	0-1	. . . .-. . . .	Y-24	6,000-60	N-Y	Y-Y
Meriden, Conn.	Y	. . .	. .-..	0.2-0.0	Y-50	5,000-45	N-N	Y-N
Miami Beach, Fla.	N	. . .	0-1	. . . .-. . . .	Y-53	6,000-N	N-Y	Y-N
Michigan City, Ind.	Y	. . .	. .-..	. . . .-. . . .	Y-..	. . . .-..	..-..	..-..
Middletown, Conn.	Y	Pp	1-1	12.4-2.4	Y-27	. . . .-75	N-Y	N-N
Middletown, Ohio	Y	E	0-1	7.6-2.0	Y-R	6,000-50	Y-Y	Y-Y
Milford t, Conn.	Y	Pp	1-..	28.9-19.7	Y-54	7,500-75	N-Y	Y-N
Mishawaka, Ind.	Y	B	0-1	0.5-0.0	Y-51	4,600-40	N-Y	Y-N
Moline, Ill.	Y	Pm	1-2	17.1-11.1	Y-38	4,800-40	N-Y	Y-N
Montclair, N. J.	Y	Pm	3-0	16.7-. . . .	Y-54	6,600-60	N-Y	Y-N
Morgantown, W. Va.	Y	B	0-1	3.1-0.0	Y-54	. . . .-..	N-Y	Y-Y
Mt. Lebanon tp, Pa.	Y	A	0-2	0.2-0.0	Y-40	6,500-50	N-Y	Y-N
Muskegon, Mich.	Y	Pa	5-2	21.4-0.0	Y-53	6,000-50	Y-N	Y-Y
Muskogee, Okla.	Y	B	0-1	0.0-0.0	Y-46	5,000-..	N-N	Y-N
New Castle, Pa.	Y	. . .	. .-..	0.2-0.0	Y-51	4,000-40	Y-Y	Y-N
New London, Conn.	Y	. . .	0-0	. . . .-. . . .	Y-28	5,000-50	N-Y	Y-N
Newport, Ky.	Y	E	0-11	. . . .-. . . .	Y-..	3,500-50	N-Y	Y-N
Newport, R. I.	Y	X	0-1	1.5-1.5	Y-39	4,000-50	..-N	N-N
Newport News, Va.	Y	W	1-2	6.9-0.0	Y-38	2,500-25	N-Y	Y-N
Norman, Okla.	Y	. . .	. .-..	. . . .-4.0	Y-54	6,000-38	Y-Y	Y-Y
Norristown, Pa.	N	. . .	. .-..	. . . .-. . . .	Y-52	6,000-40	N-N	Y-Y
Northampton, Mass.	Y	M	0-7	0.2-0.0	Y-49	6,000-60	N-Y	Y-N
North Bergen tp, N. J.	N	W	. .-..	. . . .-. . . .	Y-54	. . . .-..	N-Y	Y-N
Norwalk, Conn.	Y	Pp	3-0	. . . .-. . . .	Y-50	4,000-40	N-Y	Y-N
Nutley, N. J.	Y	. . .	0-0	3.9-3.5	Y-22	5,000-50	Y-Y	Y-N
Odessa, Tex.	Y	. . .	0-0	0.0-0.0	Y-50	6,000-50	N-N	Y-N
Oshkosh, Wis.	Y	E	. .-..	0.2-0.0	Y-54	6,000-60	Y-Y	Y-Y
Ottumwa, Iowa	Y	Pa	1-0	10.8-9.4	Y-34	6,000-..	N-Y	Y-Y
Owensboro, Ky.	Y	X	. .-..	0.0-0.0	Y-47	3,200-40	N-N	Y-N
Paducah, Ky.	Y*	Pp	1-0	6.0-0.0	Y-52	6,000-50	Y-Y	Y-Y
Palo Alto, Calif.	Y	Pa	3-0	18.8-0.0	Y-51	6,000-60	Y-Y	Y-Y
Parma, Ohio	Y	. . .	0-5	5.4-3.5	Y-R	9,000-60	N-Y	Y-N
Penn tp, Pa.	Y	. . .	0-5	1.8-0.6	Y-47	5,000-40	N-Y	Y-Y

TABLE XIV—PLANNING AND ZONING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Official Planning Agency	Who Serves as Planning Director	Number Full-time, Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1954 (in thousands)	Comp. Zoning Ord., Year Revised	Min. Lot Size, Front Footage	Resid. Const., Cert. of Occupancy	Nonconforming Uses-Regulate, Eliminate
25,000 to 50,000—continued								
Pensacola, Fla.	Y	Pp	1-1	$ 7.0-0.1	Y-47	5,000-30	N-N	Y-N
Petersburg, Va.	Y	E	..-..	0.2-0.0	Y-47	5,000-50	Y-Y	Y-Y
Plainfield, N. J.	Y	...	0-1	8.7-8.1	Y-45	5,000-50	N-Y	Y-N
Pocatello, Idaho	Y	...	..-..	....-....	Y-47	....-N	N-N	Y-Y
Pomona, Calif.	Y	Pc	3-0	16.5-0.2	Y-49	6,000-60	Y-Y	Y-Y
Port Huron, Mich.	Y	E	0-2	0.0-0.0	Y-50	4,050-25	Y-Y	Y-N
Portsmouth, Ohio	Y	...	..-..	....-....	Y-46	....-40	N-Y	Y-N
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	Y	Pp	2-0	9.4-0.0	Y-53	3,600-40	N-Y	Y-N
Provo, Utah	..	...	..-..	....-....	Y-49	5,000-50	Y-Y	N-N
Rapid City, S. D.	Y	Pa	1-1	6.0-0.0	Y-50	6,000-N	N-N	Y-Y
Redondo Beach, Calif.	Y	E	0-2	3.4-0.0	Y-48	5,000-N	Y-Y	Y-Y
Redwood City, Calif.	Y	...	0-2	5.3-1.8	Y-48	6,000-50	Y-Y	Y-N
Reno, Nev.	Y*	Pp	3-0	8.6-0.0*	Y-47	6,000-50	Y-Y	Y-Y
Revere, Mass.	Y	Pa	2-2	....-....	Y-25	4,500-35	N-Y	Y-Y
Riverside, Calif.	Y	Pa	4-1	27.6-11.0	Y-R	6,500-65	Y-Y	Y-Y
Rochester, Minn.	Y	...	..-..	3.0-2.3	Y-49	5,000-49	N-N	N-N
Rock Island, Ill.	Y	Pa	2-1	22.1-15.1	Y-40	5,000-50	Y-Y	Y-N
Rome, Ga.	N	...	0-0	0.0-0.0	Y-48	7,500-60	N-N	N-N
Rome, N. Y.	Y	E	..-..	0.3-0.0	Y-47	2,600-40	N-Y	Y-N
Roswell, N. M.	Y	B	1-0	4.9-0.0	Y-52	6,000-N	N-Y	Y-Y
Royal Oak, Mich.	Y	Pp	1-0	0.7-0.0	Y-31	5,000-50	N-Y	Y-N
St. Cloud, Minn.	Y	...	..-..	26.1-25.0	Y-R	6,000-50	Y-Y	Y-Y
Salem, Ore.	Y	...	..-..	1.0-0.0	Y-53	6,000-25	N-Y	Y-N
Salina, Kan.	Y	E	0-9	0.0-0.0	Y-51	6,000-60	N-N	Y-N
San Leandro, Calif.	Y	Pa	3-1	6.1-0.0	Y-49	5,000-50	N-N	N-N
San Mateo, Calif.	Y	Pa	6-5	27.1-0.0	Y-49	5,000-30	Y-Y	Y-N
Santa Ana, Calif.	Y	X	1-1	8.8-0.0	Y-39	6,000-50	N-Y	N-N
Santa Barbara, Calif.	Y	Pa	3-0	17.2-3.2	Y-R	5,000-50	N-N	Y-N
Santa Fe, N. M.	Y	E	2-0	1.0-0.0	Y-48	....-..	N-Y	Y-Y
Sharon, Pa.	..	...	..-..	....-....	Y-48	N-N	Y-Y	Y-N
Sheboygan, Wis.	Y	...	..-..	....-....	Y-28	....-50	N-N	N-N
Spartanburg, S. C.	Y	...	0-5	....-....	Y-54	6,000-50	Y-Y	..-..
Stratford t, Conn.	Y	Pp	1-1	12.3-6.7	Y-45	7,500-60	N-Y	Y-Y
Superior, Wis.	Y	E	0-2	2.5-0.0	Y-51	6,000-50	Y-Y	Y-N
Tallahassee, Fla.	Y	...	..-..	0.0-0.0	Y-51	4,500-..	Y-N	Y-N
Teaneck tp, N. J.	Y	A	0-2	2.1-0.0	Y-54	6,000-60	N-Y	Y-N
Temple, Tex.	Y	E	0-1	0.0-0.0	Y-54	5,000-50	N-Y	Y-N
Tucson, Ariz.	Y*	P. .	4-..	22.8-0.0*	Y-44	7,000-..	Y-Y	Y-N
Tyler, Tex.	Y	X	0-1	0.0-0.0	Y-45	6,000-50	N-N	N-N
Union tp, N. J.	N	...	..-..	....-....	Y-50	5,000-..	N-Y	Y-..
University City, Mo.	Y	W	0-0	0.2-0.0	Y-51	5,000-50	N-Y	Y-Y
Vallejo, Calif.	Y	B	1-1	5.6-0.7	Y-47	5,000-N	Y-Y	Y-N
Vancouver, Wash.	Y	Pa	5-0	32.0-....	Y-45	5,000-50	N-Y	Y-N
Vicksburg, Miss.	N	...	..-..	....-....	Y-46	5,000-N	Y-Y	Y-..
Warren, Ohio	Y	Pm	2-0	3.0-0.0	Y-54	6,000-..	Y-Y	Y-N
Warwick, R. I.	Y	Pp	2-0	9.4-0.0	Y-45	7,000-70	Y-N	Y-N
Warwick, Va.	Y	Pa	0-5	7.2-0.0	Y-51	7,200-60	Y-Y	Y-N
Watertown, N. Y.	N	...	..-..	....-....	Y-42	5,000-..	N-N	N-N
W. Hartford t, Conn.	Y	Pa	1-0	9.9-0.0	Y-45	6,000-50	N-Y	Y-N
W. Palm Beach, Fla.	Y	A	0-2	2.0-0.0	Y-54	6,000-50	N-Y	Y-Y
White Plains, N. Y.	Y	P. .	2-1	13.5-0.2	Y-49	5,000-50	Y-Y	Y-Y
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	N	...	..-..	....-....	Y-29	....-..	N-N	Y-N
Williamsport, Pa.	Y	X	0-5	0.0-0.0	Y-..	....-..	N-Y	Y-N
Wilmington, N. C.	Y	A	0-0	....-....	Y-46	3,000-50	N-N	Y-Y
Winona, Minn.	N	...	..-..	....-....	Y-41	....-..	..-..	Y-Y

TABLE XIV—PLANNING AND ZONING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Official Planning Agency	Who Serves as Planning Director	Number Full-time, Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1954 (in thousands)	Comp. Zoning Ord., Year Revised	Min. Lot Size, Front Footage	Resid. Const., Cert. of Occupancy	Nonconforming Uses-Regulate, Eliminate
25,000 to 50,000—continued								
Wyandotte, Mich.	Y	. . .	0-2	$ 3.5-3.0	Y-51	. . . .-. .	Y-Y	Y-Y
Yakima, Wash.	N	. . .	. .-. .	5.2-0.0	Y-37	N-N	N-N	Y-N
10,000 to 25,000								
Ada, Okla.	Y	A	0-1	1.9-1.7	Y-48	6,000-30	Y-N	Y-Y
Adrian, Mich.	Y	. . .	. .-. .	1.8-1.3	Y-53	. . . .-50	N-N	Y-Y
Albany, Ore.	Y	A	0-3	0.0-0.0	Y-. .	5,000-50	N-N	Y-Y
Albion, Mich.	Y	. . .	. .-. .	0.6-0.0	Y-48	5,500-N	N-Y	Y-N
Allen Park, Mich.	Y	. . .	. .-. .	0.7-0.0	Y-40	. . . .-35	Y-Y	Y-N
Alpena, Mich.	Y	A	. .-. .	0.1-0.0	Y-54	5,000-50	Y-Y	Y-Y
Ames, Iowa	Y	Pp	1-2	6.0-0.0	Y-49	5,000-50	N-Y	Y-N
Anaheim, Calif.	Y	Pc	1-1	15.0-0.0	Y-51	6,000-60	Y-Y	Y-Y
Annapolis, Md.	N	. . .	0-0	0.0-0.0	Y-52	5,445-50	Y-Y	Y-N
Ansonia, Conn.	N	. . .	. .-. .	. . . .-. . . .	Y-48	5,000-50	N-N	N-N
Antioch, Calif.	N	A	0-0	1.2-0.9	Y-50	5,000-50	Y-Y	Y-Y
Arcadia, Calif.	Y	B	0-1	6.6-2.4	Y-49	7,500-75	Y-N	Y-Y
Ardmore, Okla.	N	A	. .-. .	. . . .-. . . .	Y-50	3,000-40	N-Y	Y-. .
Arkansas City, Kan.	Y	E	0-8	. . . .-. . . .	Y-33	6,600-50	N-N	N-N
Asbury Park, N. J.	Y	A	0-1	0.5-0.0	Y-49	5,000-50	N-Y	Y-N
Ashtabula, Ohio	Y	E	. .-. .	. . . .-. . . .	Y-24	. . . .-40	N-. .	Y-N
Atchison, Kan.	Y	. . .	. .-. .	0.0-0.0	Y-41	6,000-. .	N-Y	Y-Y
Attleboro, Mass.	Y	H	2-7	5.8-0.0	Y-53	8,000-40	N-Y	Y-N
Auburn, Ala.	Y	. . .	0-1	1.0-0.4	Y-52	7,500-50	N-Y	N-N
Auburn, Me.	Y	. . .	0-5	0.5-0.0	Y-48	5,000-50	N-N	N-N
Aurora, Colo.	Y	Pa	1-0	5.1-1.1	Y-54	7,200-60	Y-Y	Y-Y
Austin, Minn.	N	. . .	. .-. .	. . . .-. . . .	Y-54	4,000-40	N-Y	Y-N
Azusa, Calif.	Y	. . .	. .-. .	. . . .-. . . .	Y-49	6,000-60	Y-Y	Y-N
Bartlesville, Okla.	Y	A	. .-. .	. . . .-. . . .	Y-51	7,000-N	N-Y	Y-N
Beacon, N. Y.	N	. . .	. .-. .	. . . .-. . . .	Y-49	5,000-. .	Y-Y	Y-Y
Beaver Dam, Wis.	Y	. . .	0-6	0.0-0.0	Y-51	N-N	N-Y	Y-Y
Beaver Falls, Pa.	Y	. . .	0-1	. . . .-. . . .	Y-54	4,000-. .	Y-N	Y-N
Beckley, W. Va.	Y	E	. .-. .	. . . .-. . . .	Y-47	. . . .-50	Y-Y	Y-N
Bell, Calif.	Y	. . .	0-1	0.3-0.0	Y-49	5,000-. .	N-Y	Y-N
Bellaire, Tex.	Y	E	0-3	0.5-0.0	Y-50	7,200-60	N-Y	Y-N
Bemidji, Minn.	N	A	. .-. .	0.0-0.0	Y-36	2,500-25	N-N	Y-N
Bend, Ore.	Y	. . .	1-. .	5.8-5.0	Y-47	4,800-. .	N-N	Y-N
Benton Harbor, Mich.	Y*	. . .	. .-. .	8.7-0.0	Y-26	4,500-40	Y-Y	Y-Y
Berea, Ohio	Y	M	. .-. .	1.9-1.4	Y-R	6,500-50	N-Y	Y-Y
Bergenfield, N. J.	Y	. . .	. .-. .	. . . .-. . . .	Y-40	5,000-50	N-Y	Y-N
Berkley, Mich.	Y	A	0-2	2.8-0.8	Y-48	N-40	Y-Y	Y-Y
Bexley, Ohio	Y	. . .	1-4	0.5-0.0	Y-. .	7,500-40	N-Y	N-N
Big Spring, Tex.	N	. . .	. .-. .	. . . .-. . . .	Y-47	6,000-50	N-Y	Y-Y
Birmingham, Mich.	Y	. . .	1-1	5.3-0.0	Y-37	4,500-. .	N-Y	Y-N
Bismarck, N. D.	Y	. . .	0-5	2.3-1.8	Y-53	7,000-60	Y-Y	Y-Y
Blue Island, Ill.	N	. . .	. .-. .	. . . .-. . . .	Y-. .	. . . .-. .	. .-Y	N-N
Bluefield, W. Va.	Y	. . .	0-0	0.0-0.0	Y-38	3,000-15	N-Y	N-N
Boone, Iowa	N	. . .	. .-. .	. . . .-. . . .	Y-37	N-N	N-N	Y-N
Bossier City, La.	Y	. . .	. .-. .	3.6-3.6	Y-40	. . . .-40	Y-Y	Y-. .
Boulder, Colo.	Y	X	0-2	2.7-0.0	Y-53	7,000-60	N-N	Y-N
Bozeman, Mont.	N	. . .	. .-. .	. . . .-. . . .	Y-54	. . . .-. .	N-N	N-N
Bradenton, Fla.	N	. . .	. .-. .	. . . .-. . . .	Y-54	5,000-50	N-Y	Y-Y
Brainerd, Minn.	N	. . .	0-0	0.0-0.0	Y-47	6,000-60	Y-N	Y-N
Brattleboro t, Vt.	Y	. . .	. .-. .	0.0-0.0	Y-52	4,000-N	N-N	Y-N
Brawley, Calif.	Y	A	. .-. .	0.0-0.0	Y-47	6,000-50	N-Y	Y-N
Bristol, Pa.	Y	. . .	. .-. .	0.0-0.0	Y-49	3,000-50	N-Y	Y-N

TABLE XIV—PLANNING AND ZONING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Official Planning Agency	Who Serves as Planning Director	Number Full-time, Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1954 (in thousands)	Comp. Zoning Ord., Year Revised	Min. Lot Size, Front Footage	Resid. Const., Cert. of Occupancy	Nonconforming Uses-Regulate, Eliminate
10,000 to 25,000—continued								
Bristol t, R. I.	Y	. . .	0-5	$. . . .-. . . .	Y-R	. . . .-15	N-Y	Y-N
Bristol, Tenn.	Y	. . .	. .-..	0.5-0.5	Y-43	7,500-50	N-Y	Y-Y
Bristol, Va.	Y	E	0-7	1.5-0.0	Y-52	15,000-100	Y-Y	Y-N
Brookfield, Ill.	Y	. . .	. .-..	. . . .-. . . .	Y-50	6,250-50	N-Y	Y-N
Brownwood, Tex.	N	. . .	. .-..	. . . .-. . . .	Y-..	3,000-50	N-Y	Y-Y
Brunswick, Ga.	Y	B	0-1	2.0-0.2	Y-29	2,400-27	N-N	N-N
Brunswick t, Me.	Y	E	. .-..	. . . .-. . . .	Y-..	7,500-75	Y-Y	Y-N
Burlingame, Calif.	Y	. . .	0-1	. . . .-. . . .	Y-54	5,000-50	Y-Y	Y-Y
Burlington, N. C.	N	. . .	. .-..	. . . .-. . . .	Y-46	6,000-50	Y-N	Y-N
Cadillac, Mich.	Y	. . .	0-2	5.0-5.0	Y-R	5,000-50	N-N	Y-Y
Carlisle, Pa.	Y	A	. .-..	. . . .-. . . .	Y-49	7,200-60	N-Y	Y-N
Carlsbad, N. M.	Y	. . .	. .-..	. . . .-. . . .	Y-53	6,000-50	Y-Y	Y-Y
Carnegie, Pa.	N	. . .	. .-..	. . . .-. . . .	Y-44	4,000-40	N-Y	Y-Y
Carthage, Mo.	Y	. . .	. .-..	0.0-0.0	Y-50	6,000-..	N-Y	Y-Y
Centralia, Ill.	N	. . .	. .-..	. . . .-. . . .	Y-53	5,000-40	N-N	Y-Y
Cheltenham tp, Pa.	N	. . .	. .-..	. . . .-. . . .	Y-41	6,250-50	N-N	Y-N
Chicago Hts., Ill.	Y	Pp	1-1	12.0-4.0	Y-53	4,200-35	Y-N	Y-Y
Chico, Calif.	Y	W	0-1	0.3-0.0	Y-51	5,000-50	Y-Y	Y-N
Chillicothe, Ohio	Y	. . .	. .-..	10.1-0.0	Y-53	. . . .-50	N-Y	Y-Y
Chula Vista, Calif.	Y	Pa	1-0	15.0-0.0	Y-49	7,000-50	N-N	N-N
Clairton, Pa.	Y	. . .	. .-5	3.9-0.5	Y-48	5,000-18	Y-Y	Y-Y
Claremont, N. H.	N	. . .	. .-..	. . . .-. . . .	Y-52	5,000-50	Y-N	Y-Y
Clayton, Mo.	Y	. . .	0-1	0.6-0.6	Y-47	5,000-35	N-Y	Y-Y
Clearwater, Fla.	Y	. . .	0-4	. . . .-. . . .	Y-53	5,000-50	Y-Y	Y-..
Cleburne, Tex.	N	A	0-0	0.0-0.0	Y-52	5,000-50	Y-Y	N-..
Coatesville, Pa.	Y	E	0-2	. . . .-. . . .	Y-..	3,600-..	Y-Y	N-N
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	Y	E	. .-7	0.5-0.5	Y-46	5,500-50	N-N	Y-N
Cohoes, N. Y.	N	. . .	. .-..	. . . .-. . . .	Y-..	5,000-50	N-Y	Y-Y
Collingswood, N. J.	N	M	. .-..	. . . .-. . . .	Y-49	. . . .-..	..-..	..-..
Colton, Calif.	Y	X	0-2	4.2-0.0	Y-47	7,200-60	Y-Y	Y-N
Columbia, Tenn.	Y	A	. .-..	0.3-0.3	Y-..	5,000-50	N-N	Y-..
Columbus, Ind.	Y	B	. .-..	0.1-0.0	Y-49	5,000-50	N-Y	Y-Y
Connellsville, Pa.	Y	. . .	0-5	9.4-. . . .	Y-54	N-N	N-N	Y-N
Connersville, Ind.	Y	E	. .-..	0.2-0.0	Y-51	3,000-..	N-N	N-N
Coral Gables, Fla.	Y	. . .	3-0	. . . .-. . . .	Y-37	. . . .-50	N-Y	N-Y
Coraopolis, Pa.	N	. . .	. .-..	. . . .-. . . .	Y-51	N-N	N-N	Y-Y
Corning, N. Y.	Y	M	. .-..	0.3-0.0	Y-..	. . . .-..	..-..	..-..
Corona, Calif.	Y	X	0-1	2.7-1.1	Y-54	7,200-25	Y-Y	Y-N
Coronado, Calif.	Y	B	. .-1	1.4-0.0	Y-49	7,000-50	N-Y	Y-..
Cortland, N. Y.	N	. . .	. .-..	. . . .-. . . .	Y-54	5,000-50	..-N	Y-N
Corvallis, Ore.	Y	. . .	0-1	0.3-0.0	Y-53	8,000-25	Y-N	Y-Y
Cranford tp, N. J.	Y	. . .	. .-..	. . . .-. . . .	Y-..	. . . .-60	N-Y	N-N
Crawfordsville, Ind.	N	. . .	0-1	0.6-0.5	Y-50	. . . .-50	N-Y	Y-N
Cudahy, Wis.	Y	. . .	0-..	0.0-0.0	Y-..	5,400-30	N-Y	Y-N
Culver City, Calif.	Y	B	5-0	1.4-0.0	Y-52	5,000-40	N-Y	Y-Y
Daly City, Calif.	Y	. . .	. .-..	. . . .-. . . .	Y-49	. . . .-..	N-Y	Y-N
Danbury, Conn.	Y	. . .	. .-..	. . . .-. . . .	Y-29	. . . .-50	N-N	N-N
Danvers t, Mass.	Y	E	. .-..	0.4-0.0	Y-R	10,000-80	..-Y	Y-N
Darby, Pa.	N	W	0-1	0.0-0.0	Y-44	. . . .-20	Y-Y	N-N
Darien t, Conn.	Y	. . .	1-2	10.7-4.0	Y-54	8,712-50	N-Y	Y-N
Decatur, Ala.	Y	H	0-1	1.2-0.0	Y-45	6,000-50	Y-Y	Y-N
Delaware tp, N. J.	Y	. . .	. .-..	. . . .-. . . .	Y-47	4,500-50	N-Y	..-N
Delaware, Ohio	Y	E	0-0	0.0-0.0	Y-48	N-N	N-Y	Y-N
Des Plaines, Ill.	Y	. . .	0-5	3.2-3.0	Y-23	6,875-55	N-Y	Y-N
Dixon, Ill.	Y	A	0-0	8.3-7.7	Y-R	5,000-N	N-N	Y-N

TABLE XIV—PLANNING AND ZONING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Official Planning Agency	Who Serves as Planning Director	Number Full-time, Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1954 (in thousands)	Comp. Zoning Ord., Year Revised	Min. Lot Size, Front Footage	Resid. Const., Cert. of Occupancy	Nonconforming Uses-Regulate, Eliminate
10,000 to 25,000—continued								
Dodge City, Kan.	Y	. . .	0-7	$ 0.0-0.0	Y-44	. . . .-..	N-Y	Y-Y
Donora, Pa.	Y	X	0-5	0.0-0.0	Y-..	5,000-N	N-Y	N-N
Dormont, Pa.	N	A	0-0	0.0-0.0	Y-23	. . . .-..	N-Y	N-N
Dothan, Ala.	Y	E	. .-..	0.0-0.0	Y-51	6,000-50	N-Y	N-N
Dover, N. H.	Y	. . .	0-0	0.2-0.0	Y-48	7,500-75	N-Y	Y-N
Downers Grove, Ill.	Y	. . .	. .-..	1.8-0.0	Y-28	7,500-50	N-Y	Y-N
Dumont, N. J.	Y	. . .	0-1	0.1-0.0	Y-42	7,500-75	Y-Y	Y-N
Duncan, Okla.	N	. . .	0-0	. . . .-. . . .	Y-52	6,000-..	Y-N	N-N
Dunkirk, N. Y.	N	. . .	. .-..	. . . .-. . . .	Y-46	. . . .-..	N-Y	Y-N
Durant, Okla.	N	. . .	. .-..	. . . .-. . . .	Y-40	N-N	Y-N	N-N
Dyersburg, Tenn.	Y	. . .	0-0	. . . .-. . . .	Y-46	3,000-50	Y-..	Y-Y
East Detroit, Mich.	Y	. . .	0-7	3.1-2.5	Y-48	4,000-40	N-Y	Y-N
Easthampton t, Mass.	Y	. . .	. .-..	0.4-0.0	Y-R	10,500-70	Y-N	Y-N
East Lansing, Mich.	N	. . .	. .-..	. . . .-. . . .	Y-53	5,000-..	Y-Y	Y-N
East Moline, Ill.	Y	. . .	. .-..	0.7-0.7	Y-51	. . . .-50	N-N	N-N
East Point, Ga.	Y	. . .	. .-..	0.8-0.0	Y-39	5,000-50	Y-N	Y-Y
Edinburg, Tex.	N	. . .	. .-..	. . . .-. . . .	Y-R	7,100-50	N-N	Y-Y
El Centro, Calif.	Y	E	0-1	0.3-0.0	Y-48	7,250-60	Y-Y	Y-N
El Cerrito, Calif.	Y	. . .	0-2	3.0-2.1	Y-53	5,000-50	Y-N	Y-N
El Dorado, Kan.	Y	A	0-3	0.5-0.0	Y-51	. . . .-..	N-N	Y-N
Elizabeth City, N. C.	Y	M	0-5	0.4-0.4	Y-33	. . . .-..	N-N	Y-Y
Elizabethton, Tenn.	Y*	. . .	0-0	0.3-0.3	Y-53	7,500-50	Y-Y	N-N
Ellwood City, Pa.	N	. . .	. .-..	. . . .-. . . .	Y-41	. . . .-..	N-N	N-N
Elmhurst, Ill.	Y	. . .	. .-..	0.4-0.0	Y-51	7,260-50	Y-Y	Y-N
Elmwood Park, Ill.	N	. . .	. .-..	. . . .-. . . .	Y-54	5,000-40	Y-N	Y-Y
Elwood, Ind.	Y	H	. .-..	2.0-2.0	Y-..	6,000-25	Y-Y	Y-Y
Emporia, Kan.	Y	. . .	0-1	0.0-0.0	Y-48	6,000-50	N-N	Y-N
Endicott, N. Y.	Y	. . .	0-0	0.1-0.0	Y-47	4,200-..	Y-N	Y-N
Enfield t, Conn.	Y	. . .	. .-..	0.8-0.0	Y-R	12,500-85	N-Y	N-N
Englewood, Colo.	Y	H	. .-..	6.0-6.0	Y-R	6,000-50	Y-Y	Y-N
Englewood, N. J.	Y	. . .	0-2	3.0-1.6	Y-49	5,000-50	N-Y	Y-N
Escanaba, Mich.	Y	X	0-2	4.9-0.1	Y-R	6,000-60	Y-N	Y-Y
Fairlawn, N. J.	Y	E	. .-..	0.5-0.0	Y-54	6,500-65	N-Y	Y-N
Faribault, Minn.	Y	. . .	0-5	0.0-0.0	Y-46	. . . .-60	N-Y	N-N
Fergus Falls, Minn.	..	E	. .-..	. . . .-. . . .	Y-35	N-N	N-Y	Y-N
Ferguson, Mo.	Y	. . .	. .-..	. . . .-. . . .	Y-47	7,500-60	Y-Y	Y-Y
Floral Park, N. Y.	N	. . .	. .-..	. . . .-. . . .	Y-51	. . . .-40	N-Y	Y-N
Florence, Ala.	Y	. . .	0-10	2.0-0.5	Y-..	6,000-60	N-Y	Y-N
Florence, S. C.	N	B	. .-..	. . . .-. . . .	Y-54	4,400-N	N-..	Y-N
Fort Collins, Colo.	Y	. . .	. .-..	0.0-0.0	Y-..	4,500-N	N-Y	Y-Y
Fort Lee, N. J.	Y	. . .	. .-..	7.0-7.0	Y-41	5,000-50	N-Y	Y-Y
Fort Madison, Iowa	Y	. . .	. .-..	0.0-0.0	Y-53	. . . .-..	N-N	N-N
Fort Pierce, Fla.	N	. . .	. .-..	. . . .-. . . .	Y-47	3,500-40	N-Y	Y-Y
Fort Thomas, Ky.	Y	E	0-2	2.0-0.0	Y-53	5,000-50	N-Y	Y-N
Frankfort, Ky.	Y	E	0-8	0.8-0.0	Y-52	5,000-25	Y-Y	Y-N
Frederick, Md.	Y	E	. .-..	3.0-3.0	Y-52	. . . .-50	N-N	Y-Y
Fredericksburg, Va.	Y	H	0-0	0.0-0.0	Y-52	5,500-N	N-N	N-N
Freeport, N. Y.	Y	. . .	0-0	0.0-0.0	Y-45	5,000-N	N-Y	Y-N
Fullerton, Calif.	Y	Pc	2-2	14.1-2.2	Y-53	6,000-60	Y-Y	Y-Y
Fulton, Mo.	Y	. . .	. .-..	. . . .-. . . .	Y-..	5,000-50	N-Y	Y-N
Fulton, N. Y.	Y	. . .	. .-..	. . . .-. . . .	Y-22	. . . .-..	N-N	..-..
Gainesville, Tex.	N	A	. .-..	. . . .-. . . .	Y-48	5,000-25	N-Y	N-..
Gardena, Calif.	Y	X	1-1	5.1-0.0	Y-53	5,000-38	Y-Y	Y-Y
Garden City, Kan.	Y	B	0-15	0.1-0.0	Y-51	. . . .-..	Y-Y	Y-Y
Garfield Hgts., Ohio	Y	. . .	. .-..	. . . .-. . . .	Y-42	4,000-40	N-N	Y-Y

Table XIV—Planning and Zoning Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Official Planning Agency	Who Serves as Planning Director	Number Full-time, Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1954 (in thousands)	Comp. Zoning Ord., Year Revised	Min. Lot Size, Front Footage	Resid. Const., Cert. of Occupancy	Nonconforming Uses-Regulate, Eliminate
10,000 to 25,000—continued								
Garland, Tex.	Y	E	0-9	$ 0.0-0.0	Y-51	5,000-50	Y-Y	Y-Y
Gastonia, N. C.	N	. . .	0-2	0.0-0.0	Y-49	6,000-60	Y-Y	Y-Y
Geneva, N. Y.	Y	E	1-0	3.6-0.1	Y-54	5,000-50	Y-Y	Y-N
Glen Cove, N. Y.	Y	H	. .-. .	. . . .-. . . .	Y-53	. . . .-. .	Y-Y	Y-. .
Glens Falls, N. Y.	Y	. . .	. .-. .	0.0-0.0	Y-51	5,000-38	N-Y	Y-N
Gloversville, N. Y.	N	. . .	. .-. .	. . . .-. . . .	Y-21	. . . .-. .	. .-Y	. .-. .
Goldsboro, N. C.	Y	E	0-2	0.5-0.0	Y-. .	7,500-50	N-Y	N-N
Goshen, Ind.	Y	. . .	. .-. .	0.0-0.0	Y-47	N-N	N-N	Y-N
Grand Island, Ind.	Y	A	. .-. .	. . . .-. . . .	Y-47	4,000-N	N-N	Y-N
Grand Junction, Colo.	N	E	0-0	. . . .-. . . .	Y-47	6,000-. .	N-Y	Y-N
Grand Prairie, Tex.	N	. . .	. .-. .	. . . .-. . . .	Y-50	. . . .-. .	N-Y	Y-N
Greeley, Colo.	Y	E	0-2	2.0-1.0	Y-47	. . . .-50	N-Y	N-N
Greenville, N. C.	Y	. . .	0-0	0.2-0.0	Y-49	6,000-. .	N-N	Y-N
Greenville, Tex.	Y	. . .	0-0	. . . .-. . . .	Y-52	6,000-25	Y-Y	Y-N
Greenwood, Miss.	N	. . .	. .-. .	. . . .-. . . .	Y-54	. . . .-. .	N-Y	N-N
Griffin, Ga.	N	. . .	. .-. .	. . . .-. . . .	Y-47	5,500-50	N-N	Y-N
Gr. Pte. Park, Mich.	Y	A	. .-. .	3.7-3.7	Y-49	. . . .-. .	N-Y	N-N
Gr. Pte. Woods, Mich.	Y	. . .	0-0	0.0-0.0	Y-46	5,000-50	N-Y	Y-Y
Guthrie, Okla.	N	. . .	0-0	0.0-0.0	Y-27	N-N	Y-N	Y-N
Haddon tp, N. J.	Y	. . .	. .-. .	. . . .-. . . .	Y-54	6,000-60	. .-Y	Y-N
Haddonfield, N. J.	N	. . .	. .-. .	. . . .-. . . .	Y-54	. . . .-. .	N-N	N-N
Hanford, Calif.	Y	E	0-1	2.9-0.0	Y-54	6,000-N	N-Y	Y-N
Hannibal, Mo.	N	. . .	. .-. .	. . . .-. . . .	Y-52	6,000-60	N-Y	Y-Y
Harlingen, Tex.	Y	. . .	0-0	0.0-0.0	Y-49	7,000-50	N-Y	Y-N
Harrison tp, Pa.	Y	. . .	. .-. .	. . . .-. . . .	Y-. .	. . . .-40	N-Y	Y-Y
Harrisonburg, Va.	Y	Pp	1-0	4.0-0.0	Y-R	6,000-60	N-Y	N-N
Hawthorne, Calif.	Y	. . .	0-1	. . . .-. . . .	Y-46	5,000-40	N-N	Y-N
Hawthorne, N. J.	N	. . .	. .-. .	0.0-0.0	Y-30	6,500-65	N-Y	N-N
Hayward, Calif.	Y	P. .	. .-. .	22.0-5.7	Y-47	4,000-N	Y-Y	Y-N
Hazel Park, Mich.	Y	. . .	. .-. .	. . . .-. . . .	Y-. .	5,500-50	N-Y	. .-N
Helena, Mont.	Y	. . .	. .-. .	0.0-0.0	Y-46	5,000-50	N-Y	N-N
Henderson, Ky.	Y	E	1-0	3.2-0.0	Y-52	5,000-50	Y-Y	Y-N
Hermosa Beach, Calif.	Y	. . .	. .-. .	0.2-0.0	Y-R	5,000-50	. .-Y	Y-. .
Hialeah, Fla.	Y	H	1-0	2.9-0.0	Y-54	6,000-60	Y-Y	Y-N
Hickory, N. C.	Y	X	2-2	5.1-2.0	Y-52	5,000-50	N-Y	Y-N
Highland Park, Tex.	N	. . .	. .-. .	. . . .-. . . .	Y-45	6,500-50	N-N	Y-N
Hillside tp, N. J.	Y	H	0-7	1.7-0.4	Y-31	. . . .-N	N-N	Y-N
Hobart, Ind.	Y	. . .	. .-. .	. . . .-. . . .	Y-45	. . . .-. .	N-N	N-N
Hollywood, Fla.	Y	. . .	0-5	0.0-0.0	Y-51	3,100-40	N-Y	Y-Y
Hopewell, Va.	Y	. . .	. .-. .	0.0-0.0	Y-. .	. . . .-. .	N-Y	Y-N
Hoquiam, Wash.	Y	H	0-0	0.0-0.0	Y-48	5,000-40	Y-Y	Y-N
Hornell, N. Y.	Y	H	. .-. .	0.0-0.0	Y-49	5,000-50	N-Y	Y-N
Huntsville, Ala.	Y	. . .	. .-. .	0.8-0.0	Y-55	. . . .-. .	N-Y	Y-N
Idaho Falls, Idaho	Y	X	0-12	2.4-0.0	Y-50	5,700-46	Y-Y	Y-N
Inkster, Mich.	Y	X	0-1	. . . .-. . . .	Y-R	6,000-50	Y-Y	Y-N
Ironton, Ohio	Y	E	1-3	0.0-0.0	Y-49	3,500-40	Y-Y	N-N
Ironwood, Mich.	. .	. . .	. .-. .	. . . .-. . . .	Y-54	N-N	Y-. .	Y-N
Jacksonville, Ill.	Y	. . .	. .-. .	0.0-0.0	Y-50	. . . .-. .	Y-. .	. .-. .
Janesville, Wis.	Y	E	0-2	0.0-0.0	Y-51	N-N	N-N	Y-N
Johnson City, N. Y.	Y	E	0-. .	0.0-0.0	Y-40	4,000-40	N-Y	Y-N
Johnston t, R. I.	Y	H	0-6	. . . .-. . . .	Y-54	. . . .-60	N-Y	N-N
Johnstown, N. Y.	Y	E	2-3	0.0-0.0	Y-54	. . . .-. .	Y-Y	Y-N
Junction City, Kan.	Y	A	. .-. .	0.4-0.4	Y-50	4,000-N	N-Y	N-Y
Kearney, Neb.	Y	. . .	. .-. .	0.0-0.0	Y-53	6,000-60	N-Y	Y-N
Kent, Ohio	Y	. . .	. .-. .	. . . .-. . . .	Y-54	5,000-. .	N-N	Y-N

TABLE XIV—PLANNING AND ZONING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Official Planning Agency	Who Serves as Planning Director	Number Full-time, Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1954 (in thousands)	Comp. Zoning Ord., Year Revised	Min. Lot Size, Front Footage	Resid. Const., Cert. of Occupancy	Nonconforming Uses-Regulate, Eliminate
10,000 to 25,000—continued								
Kingsport, Tenn.	Y*	. . .	0-3	$ 1.2-0.0	Y-50	5,000-50	N-Y	Y-N
Kingston, Pa.	..	. . .	. .-..	. . . .-. . . .	Y-28	. . . .-..	N-Y	Y-N
Kingsville, Tex.	N	. . .	. .-..	. . . .-. . . .	Y-50	7,000-50	N-N	Y-..
Kinston, N. C.	Y	. . .	. .-..	0.5-0.0	Y-51	5,000-50	N-Y	Y-Y
Kirkwood, Mo.	Y	. . .	. .-..	. . . .-. . . .	Y-41	7,500-50	..-Y	N-..
Klamath Falls, Ore.	Y	Pm	6-0	. . . .-. . . .	Y-..	3,750-N	N-N	Y-N
Laconia, N. H.	Y	Pp	1-0	6.0-0.0	Y-48	. . . .-80	N-N	Y-N
La Grange, Ill.	Y	A	. .-..	0.2-0.0	Y-44	6,000-50	N-Y	Y-N
Lakewood tp, N. J.	Y	. . .	. .-..	. . . .-. . . .	Y-50	. . . .-40	N-Y	Y-N
La Mesa, Calif.	Y	E	0-6	9.8-9.8	Y-54	6,000-60	Y-Y	Y-Y
La Porte, Ind.	Y	H	. .-..	3.6-0.0	Y-R	7,500-75	N-N	Y-N
Laramie, Wyo.	N	A	. .-..	. . . .-. . . .	Y-47	4,000-N	N-Y	Y-N
Las Vegas, Nev.	Y	Pc	8-0	27.1-0.0	Y-49	6,000-60	Y-Y	Y-N
Lawrence, Kan.	Y	E	0-3	3.7-0.0	Y-49	6,000-50	N-Y	Y-Y
Leominster, Mass.	Y	. . .	0-9	0.2-0.0	Y-44	6,000-50	N-Y	Y-N
Lewiston, Idaho	Y	H	0-0	0.0-0.0	Y-54	4,000-40	N-Y	N-N
Lewistown, Pa.	Y	A	0-1	6.6-5.0	Y-54	3,000-30	N-Y	Y-N
Lexington t, Mass.	Y	Pp	1-0	7.5-0.0	Y-..	15,000-125	N-N	Y-Y
Lexington, N. C.	Y	. . .	. .-..	. . . .-. . . .	Y-54	. . . .-..	N-Y	Y-N
Livonia, Mich.	Y	. . .	0-9	. . . .-. . . .	Y-53	6,600-55	Y-Y	Y-N
Lodi, Calif.	Y	B	0-1	10.5-9.0	Y-52	2,800-50	N-Y	Y-Y
Long Beach, N. Y.	Y	. . .	. .-..	. . . .-. . . .	Y-54	4,000-40	N-Y	Y-N
Longview, Tex.	Y	. . .	. .-..	5.5-0.5	Y-49	6,000-50	N-Y	Y-N
Longview, Wash.	Y	. . .	. .-..	0.2-0.0	Y-R	6,000-50	..-Y	Y-Y
Lufkin, Tex.	Y	. . .	0-5	0.1-0.0	Y-40	6,000-50	N-Y	Y-N
Lynbrook, N. Y.	Y	. . .	. .-..	. . . .-. . . .	Y-52	3,000-40	N-Y	Y-N
Lyndhurst tp, N. J.	N	. . .	. .-..	. . . .-. . . .	Y-..	3,300-33	N-N	N-N
Madera, Calif.	Y	. . .	2-0	2.3-0.1	Y-54	5,000-50	N-Y	Y-N
Madison, N. J.	Y	. . .	. .-..	5.8-3.8	Y-49	9,000-90	..-Y	Y-Y
Mamaroneck, N. Y.	Y	E	0-1	0.2-0.0	Y-..	5,000-50	N-Y	Y-N
Manhattan, Kan.	Y	E	0-2	0.6-0.1	Y-53	5,000-50	N-Y	N-N
Manhattan Bch., Calif.	Y	B	0-2	3.5-0.0	Y-41	. . . .-25	N-N	Y-N
Mankato, Minn.	Y	E	0-3	8.0-6.0	Y-37	N-N	Y-N	Y-Y
Maplewood, Mo.	Y	. . .	. .-..	. . . .-. . . .	Y-52	5,000-35	N-Y	Y-N
Marblehead t, Mass.	Y	. . .	. .-..	0.0-0.0	Y-53	10,000-..	N-Y	..-..
Marquette, Mich.	Y	H	0-7	0.2-0.0	Y-50	6,000-50	N-Y	Y-Y
Marshall, Tex.	Y	E	0-1	. . . .-. . . .	Y-51	6,000-50	N-Y	Y-N
Marshalltown, Iowa	N	. . .	. .-..	. . . .-. . . .	Y-50	4,500-50	N-Y	Y-Y
Marshfield, Wis.	Y	M	. .-..	0.2-0.0	Y-48	5,000-44	Y-Y	Y-Y
Martinsburg, W. Va.	..	. . .	. .-..	. . . .-. . . .	Y-54	5,445-50	N-N	Y-Y
Martinsville, Va.	Y	X	0-1	6.6-0.0	Y-42	. . . .-..	N-Y	Y-Y
Massena, N. Y.	Y	. . .	. .-..	0.4-0.0	Y-41	. . . .-50	N-Y	Y-N
Mattoon, Ill.	Y	. . .	0-6	0.0-0.0	Y-48	7,500-50	N-Y	Y-Y
Menasha, Wis.	N	. . .	. .-..	0.0-0.0	Y-54	7,200-60	N-Y	Y-Y
Menlo Park, Calif.	Y	X	0-2	4.3-0.0	Y-53	7,000-65	Y-Y	Y-N
Menominee, Mich.	N	. . .	. .-..	. . . .-. . . .	Y-51	7,200-60	N-Y	Y-N
Merced, Calif.	Y	Pa	1-1	7.9-0.0	Y-54	6,000-60	Y-N	Y-Y
Mesa, Ariz.	Y	. . .	0-1	3.8-0.0	Y-49	6,000-60	Y-N	Y-Y
Mexico, Mo.	Y	A	0-0	3.1-3.0	Y-53	6,000-50	Y-Y	Y-Y
Middletown, N. Y.	Y	. . .	. .-..	. . . .-. . . .	Y-28	. . . .-..	N-Y	Y-N
Midland, Mich.	Y	Pa	3-0	14.1-0.0	Y-54	9,000-70	Y-Y	Y-N
Midland, Tex.	Y	P. .	1-0	8.2-0.0	Y-..	5,000-N	N-Y	Y-N
Millville, N. J.	Y	M	. .-..	0.1-0.0	Y-..	N-50	Y-Y	Y-N
Minot, N. D.	Y	W	0-1	0.6-0.0	Y-..	6,500-65	N-Y	N-Y
Mission, Tex.	Y	M	0-10	0.0-0.0	Y-53	3,500-25	N-Y	Y-N

Table XIV—Planning and Zoning Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Official Planning Agency	Who Serves as Planning Director	Number Full-time, Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1954 (in thousands)	Comp. Zoning Ord., Year Revised	Min. Lot Size, Front Footage	Resid. Const., Cert. of Occupancy	Nonconforming Uses-Regulate, Eliminate
10,000 to 25,000—continued								
Missoula, Mont.	Y	. . .	. .-. .	$. . . .-. . . .	Y-48	. . . .-. .	Y-N	Y-N
Mitchell, S. D.	N	. . .	. .-. .	. . . .-. . . .	Y-49	6,000-. .	N-N	Y-N
Modesto, Calif.	Y	Pa	6-2	20.4-0.7	Y-R	5,000-50	N-N	Y-N
Monessen, Pa.	Y	. . .	. .-. .	. . . .-. . . .	Y-. .	. . . .-22	N-N	N-N
Monroe, Mich.	N	. . .	. .-. .	. . . .-. . . .	Y-37	N-N	N-Y	N-N
Monroe, N. C.	Y	. . .	0-4	. . . .-. . . .	Y-48	. . . .-. .	N-N	Y-Y
Monterey, Calif.	Y	A	0-3	5.0-0.0	Y-40	6,000-25	N-N	Y-N
Monterey Park, Calif.	Y	W	0-7	8.8-7.0	Y-52	4,800-25	N-Y	Y-Y
Moorhead, Minn.	N	. . .	. .-. .	. . . .-. . . .	Y-47	5,000-. .	N-N	Y-N
Morristown, N. J.	Y	. . .	. .-. .	1.2-0.0	Y-54	7,200-75	Y-Y	Y-N
Morristown, Tenn.	Y	. . .	1-10	2.5-0.3	Y-48	3,500-60	Y-Y	Y-N
Moscow, Idaho	Y	H	. .-. .	0.0-0.0	Y-. .	6,000-60	N-N	N-N
Mount Clemens, Mich.	Y	. . .	. .-. .	. . . .-. . . .	Y-47	. . . .-40	N-Y	Y-Y
Mount Vernon, Ohio	Y	. . .	. .-. .	. . . .-. . . .	Y-30	3,200-40	N-Y	N-N
Murfreesboro, Tenn.	Y	. . .	0-5	. . . .-. . . .	Y-52	. . . .-N	N-N	N-N
Muskegon Hts., Mich.	Y	. . .	0-2	3.0-0.0	Y-39	6,250-40	Y-Y	Y-N
Napa, Calif.	Y	. . .	0-1	4.4-0.0	Y-54	5,400-60	Y-Y	Y-N
National City, Calif.	Y	Pc	2-0	9.1-0.0	Y-R	5,000-50	N-N	Y-N
Needham t, Mass.	Y	. . .	. .-. .	3.4-0.0	Y-52	10,000-80	N-Y	Y-N
Newark, N. Y.	Y	. . .	0-4	0.0-0.0	Y-32	N-N	Y-Y	Y-N
New Bern, N. C.	Y	. . .	. .-. .	. . . .-. . . .	Y-53	6,000-60	Y-Y	N-N
Newburyport, Mass.	Y	H	. .-. .	. . . .-. . . .	Y-40	. . . .-50	N-N	Y-N
New Castle, Ind.	Y	. . .	. .-. .	. . . .-. . . .	Y-. .	4,000-50	N-. .	Y-. .
Newport Beach, Calif.	Y	X	. .-. .	3.3-0.0	Y-50	4,000-40	Y-Y	Y-N
Newton, Iowa	Y	. . .	. .-. .	. . . .-. . . .	Y-53	6,500-44	Y-N	Y-Y
Newton, Kan.	Y	. . .	. .-. .	0.9-0.0	Y-42	4,000-. .	N-N	Y-Y
Niles, Mich.	N	. . .	. .-. .	. . . .-. . . .	Y-45	6,000-50	N-Y	Y-N
North Adams, Mass.	Y	. . .	. .-. .	. . . .-. . . .	Y-41	N-50	Y-Y	Y-N
N. Attleborough t, Mass.	Y	. . .	. .-. .	. . . .-. . . .	Y-53	8,000-. .	. .-N	Y-N
North Miami, Fla.	Y	B	0-2	2.0-0.3	Y-49	6,500-60	N-Y	Y-N
N. Plainfield, N. J.	Y	. . .	. .-. .	6.3-6.2	Y-54	5,000-50	N-Y	Y-N
N. Providence t, R. I.	Y	. . .	0-5	. . . .-. . . .	Y-38	5,000-50	N-. .	. .-. .
N. Tonawanda, N. Y.	Y	B	1-0	5.2-0.0	Y-28	N-N	N-Y	Y-N
Norwich, Conn.	Y	W	0-1	5.1-1.3	Y-27	N-N	N-N	Y-N
Ocala, Fla.	Y	. . .	. .-. .	0.3-0.0	Y-53	7,500-75	N-N	Y-N
Oceanside, Calif.	Y	W	0-2	1.5-0.0	Y-50	5,000-50	N-Y	Y-. .
Oneida, N. Y.	Y	. . .	. .-. .	0.0-0.0	Y-45	. . . .-. .	N-Y	Y-N
Oneonta, N. Y.	Y	. . .	0-0	0.0-0.0	N-N	N-N	Y-N	
Ontario, Calif.	Y	A	0-2	2.7-0.4	Y-27	6,000-50	N-N	Y-N
Opelika, Ala.	Y	. . .	. .-. .	1.0-1.0	Y-48	. . . .-50	N-N	Y-N
Orangeburg, S. C.	Y	X	0-3	2.0-0.5	Y-54	6,000-50	N-Y	N-N
Ottawa, Ill.	Y	. . .	. .-. .	. . . .-. . . .	Y-41	5,000-40	N-Y	Y-N
Ottawa, Kan.	Y	. . .	. .-. .	0.0-0.0	Y-47	6,000-50	N-Y	Y-Y
Owatonna, Minn.	Y	. . .	. .-. .	0.0-0.0	Y-49	4,280-50	N-N	Y-Y
Oxnard, Calif.	Y	B	0-3	2.7-0.0	Y-47	6,000-50	Y-Y	Y-. .
Painesville, Ohio	Y	A	. .-. .	. . . .-. . . .	Y-27	4,000-50	N-Y	Y-N
Palestine, Tex.	N	. . .	. .-. .	. . . .-. . . .	Y-46	5,000-40	N-N	Y-N
Paris, Tex.	Y	W	0-1	. . . .-. . . .	Y-45	N-N	N-Y	Y-Y
Park Ridge, Ill.	Y	H	. .-. .	0.3-0.0	Y-54	6,500-50	Y-Y	Y-Y
Pascagoula, Miss.	Y	. . .	0-1	1.3-0.0	Y-54	. . . .-. .	N-Y	N-. .
Pasco, Wash.	Y	. . .	. .-8	0.2-0.0	Y-38	4,500-40	N-Y	Y-Y
Pendleton, Oregon	Y	A	0-3	2.5-2.0	Y-54	6,000-60	N-Y	Y-Y
Petaluma, Calif.	Y	W	0-2	1.1-0.5	Y-54	5,400-60	N-N	Y-N
Phoenixville, Pa.	N	. . .	. .-. .	. . . .-. . . .	Y-45	3,200-40	N-N	Y-Y
Pittsburg, Calif.	Y	. . .	. .-. .	5.3-5.2	Y-54	6,000-50	Y-Y	Y-N

TABLE XIV—PLANNING AND ZONING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Official Planning Agency	Who Serves as Planning Director	Number Full-time, Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1954 (in thousands)	Comp. Zoning Ord., Year Revised	Min. Lot Size, Front Footage	Resid. Const., Cert. of Occupancy	Noncon-forming Uses-Regulate, Eliminate
10,000 to 25,000—continued								
Pittsburg, Kan.	N	H	..-..	$ 0.1-0.0	Y-54	5,500-N	N-N	Y-N
Plattsburgh, N. Y.	Y	M	0-0	0.0-0.0	Y-54	6,000-60	N-N	Y-Y
Plymouth t, Mass.	Y	...	..-..	3.6-3.0	Y-51	6,000-60	N-N	Y-N
Ponca City, Okla.	Y	A	..-..	....-....	Y-54	5,000-50	N-Y	Y-Y
Port Angeles, Wash.	Y	H	..-..	0.3-0.0	Y-54	7,000-50	N-Y	Y-Y
Port Chester, N. Y.	Y	...	0-5	4.5-4.5	Y-54	5,000-34	N-Y	N-N
Portsmouth, N. H.	Y	Pa	1-0	3.1-0.0	Y-51	4,500-N	N-Y	Y-N
Pottstown, Pa.	Y	...	0-3	3.0-0.9	Y-54	....-..	Y-Y	Y-N
Princeton, N. J.	Y	E	0-8	7.4-3.0	Y-52	6,000-..	N-Y	Y-N
Pullman, Wash.	Y	...	..-..	....-....	Y-40	5,000-50	N-Y	Y-N
Radnor tp, Pa.	Y	E	0-0	3.4-3.4	Y-51	5,000-45	N-Y	N-N
Raritan tp, N. J.	Y	...	..-..	3.5-0.0	Y-50	7,500-75	Y-Y	Y-N
Reading t, Mass.	Y	...	..-..	0.2-0.0	Y-42	10,000-80	Y-Y	Y-Y
Redding, Calif.	Y	...	0-9	0.3-0.2	Y-45	5,000-50	Y-N	Y-N
Redlands, Calif.	Y	Pa	2-0	7.3-2.6	Y-R	6,500-60	N-Y	N-N
Red Wing, Minn.	Y	E	..-..	0.1-0.0	Y-32	3,500-..	N-N	Y-N
Reidsville, N. C.	N	...	..-..	0.0-0.0	Y-..	....-25	N-N	Y-N
Rensselaer, N. Y.	N	...	..-..	....-....	Y-45	....-..	N-N	N-N
Richfield, Minn.	N	...	..-..	....-....	Y-54	8,000-60	N-N	Y-Y
Richmond Heights, Mo.	Y	...	..-..	0.3-0.3	Y-41	5,000-40	..-Y	Y-Y
Ridgewood, N. J.	Y	...	2-0	0.0-0.0	Y-49	N-60	..-Y	Y-N
Ridley tp, Pa.	N	...	..-..	....-....	Y-47	5,000-50	N-Y	Y-Y
River Forest, Ill.	N	...	..-..	....-....	Y-31	8,712-50	N-N	N-N
River Rouge, Mich.	Y	...	0-10	5.2-2.0	Y-44	3,000-30	N-N	Y-N
Rochester, N. H.	Y	B	0-1	....-....	Y-..	5,000-50	N-Y	Y-Y
Rockville, Ctre., N. Y.	Y	...	0-5	0.0-0.0	Y-..	6,000-60	Y-Y	Y-N
Roseville, Mich.	Y	Pc	..-11	....-....	Y-R	....-25	Y-Y	Y-N
Rutherford, N. J.	Y	H	0-1	0.4-0.0	Y-50	5,000-50	N-Y	Y-N
Rutland, Vt.	N	...	..-..	....-....	Y-48	6,000-50	N-N	N-N
Rye, N. Y.	Y	H	1-..	9.1-7.6	Y-R	7,500-75	N-Y	Y-N
St. Augustine, Fla.	N	...	..-..	....-....	Y-54	....-..	N-N	Y-..
St. Charles, Mo.	Y	...	0-2	1.0-0.0	Y-53	6,000-50	Y-Y	Y-Y
St. Clair Shores, Mich.	Y	A	0-0	1.3-0.0	Y-54	6,000-50	Y-Y	Y-N
St. Joseph, Mich.	N	...	..-..	....-....	Y-28	5,000-50	N-Y	Y-N
St. Louis Park, Minn.	Y	...	..-..	....-....	Y-45	7,200-60	N-N	Y-N
Salinas, Calif.	Y	A	3-1	8.1-0.0	Y-53	6,000-60	N-Y	Y-N
Salisbury, N. C.	N	...	..-..	0.0-0.0	Y-48	6,000-50	N-Y	Y-N
San Benito, Tex.	N	...	..-..	....-....	Y-47	N-N	N-N	N-N
San Bruno, Calif.	Y	B	0-0	0.6-0.0	Y-40	5,000-50	N-N	Y-N
San Buenaventura, Cal.	Y	E	0-7	0.0-0.0	Y-47	5,600-56	N-Y	Y-N
San Carlos, Calif.	Y	B	0-8	5.2-0.2	Y-50	5,000-50	Y-Y	Y-Y
San Fernando, Calif.	Y	B	0-2	3.0-0.3	Y-46	7,500-50	N-Y	Y-N
Sanford, Fla.	Y	A	0-0	....-....	Y-44	5,000-50	N-Y	Y-Y
Sanford t, Me.	Y	...	0-0	....-....	Y-54	10,000-100	Y-Y	Y-N
Sanford, N. C.	Y	...	..-..	0.0-0.0	Y-48	5,000-50	N-Y	N-N
San Gabriel, Calif.	Y	E	0-1	4.3-0.0	Y-49	6,500-50	N-Y	Y-N
San Luis Obispo, Calif.	Y	W	0-1	8.7-8.1	Y-R	5,400-60	N-Y	Y-N
San Marino, Calif.	Y	A	..-..	....-....	Y-53	9,000-60	..-N	Y-N
San Pablo, Calif.	Y	...	0-1	2.2-....	Y-50	5,000-25	Y-N	Y-..
San Rafael, Calif.	Y	Pc	..-1	6.6-1.2	Y-51	5,000-50	N-Y	Y-N
Santa Clara, Calif.	Y	Pa	1-2	9.0-....	Y-R	5,000-50	N-Y	N-N
Santa Cruz, Calif.	Y	Pa	1-2	13.1-4.5	Y-53	5,000-50	Y-Y	Y-N
Santa Paula, Calif.	Y	H	0-1	1.1-0.0	Y-51	6,000-50	Y-N	Y-N
Santa Rosa, Calif.	Y	Pa	3-0	11.4-1.6	Y-R	6,000-60	N-Y	Y-N
Sarasota, Fla.	Y	A	0-3	6.3-0.2	Y-53	5,000-..	N-Y	Y-Y

TABLE XIV—PLANNING AND ZONING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Official Planning Agency	Who Serves as Planning Director	Number Full-time, Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1954 (in thousands)	Comp. Zoning Ord., Year Revised	Min. Lot Size, Front Footage	Resid. Const., Cert. of Occupancy	Noncon-forming Uses-Regulate, Eliminate
10,000 to 25,000—continued								
Saugus t, Mass.	Y	...	..-..	$....-....	Y-..	....-..	N-Y	..-..
Slt. Ste. Marie, Mich.	Y	A	0-0	0.7-0.7	Y-29	4,324-..	N-Y	Y-N
Scarsdale, N. Y.	Y	A	0-1	1.5-1.1	Y-47	5,000-50	..-Y	Y-N
Scottsbluff, Neb.	N	A	..-..	0.0-0.0	Y-53	7,000-50	Y-Y	N-N
Selma, Ala.	Y	...	..-..	1.2-0.0	Y-51	4,000-60	Y-Y	Y-N
Shaler tp, Pa.	Y	A	..-6	0.2-0.0	Y-..	5,000-50	..-N	Y-N
Shawnee, Okla.	Y	A	..-..	0.0-0.0	Y-54	7,000-50	N-Y	Y-N
Shelbyville, Ind.	Y	E	0-2	0.8-0.8	Y-50	6,000-60	Y-Y	Y-N
Sheridan, Wyo.	N	...	..-..	....-....	Y-48	4,000-15	N-N	N-N
Sherman, Tex.	Y	...	..-..	....-....	Y-54	6,000-50	N-Y	Y-Y
Shorewood, Wis.	N	A	..-..	....-....	Y-37	4,500-40	..-..	Y-N
Sidney, Ohio	Y	...	0-0	0.2-0.1	Y-53	6,000-30	N-Y	N-N
Somerville, N. J.	Y	...	0-1	2.0-0.4	Y-54	6,000-60	N-Y	Y-N
South Charleston, W. Va.	Y	...	0-14	....-....	Y-52	....-40	N-Y	N-..
South Euclid, Ohio	Y	...	..-..	....-....	Y-54	5,000-45	..-Y	Y-..
South Kingstown, R. I.	Y	...	..-..	0.5-0.0	Y-51	5,000-50	N-Y	Y-N
South Milwaukee, Wis.	Y	Pc	1-0	5.2-0.0	Y-R	....-..	N-Y	N-N
South Norfolk, Va.	Y	...	0-5	1.3-0.0	Y-54	6,000-40	Y-Y	Y-Y
South Orange, N. J.	Y	...	0-3	4.0-0.0	Y-48	6,500-..	N-Y	Y-N
South Portland, Me.	Y	H	0-..	2.1-1.7	Y-52	5,000-50	N-Y	Y-N
South River, N. J.	Y	...	0-0	0.1-0.0	Y-54	6,000-60	N-Y	Y-N
So. San Francisco, Calif.	Y	W	4-1	1.9-0.7	Y-54	5,000-50	Y-N	Y-N
Springfield tp (Delaware Co.), Pa.	Y	...	..-..	1.6-1.6	Y-38	7,200-55	N-Y	N-N
State College, Pa.	Y	...	..-..	1.0-0.0	Y-38	5,000-50	N-Y	Y-Y
Statesville, N. C.	Y	A	0-1	0.8-0.3	Y-47	4,000-40	N-Y	Y-N
Staunton, Va.	Y	...	..-..	....-....	Y-50	5,000-50	N-N	N-N
Stevens Point, Wis.	N	...	..-..	....-....	Y-36	4,800-38	N-Y	Y-Y
Stoughton t, Mass.	Y	E	0-1	0.7-0.0	Y-54	10,000-100	N-Y	Y-N
Struthers, Ohio	N	...	..-..	....-....	Y-49	5,000-40	N-Y	Y-Y
Suffolk, Va.	Y	A	..-..	0.0-0.0	Y-51	....-..	N-Y	Y-..
Summit, N. J.	Y	...	..-..	0.2-0.0	Y-54	6,000-50	N-Y	Y-N
Sumter, S. C.	Y	E	0-1	2.7-1.2	Y-49	6,500-50	N-N	Y-Y
Susquehanna tp, Pa.	Y	...	..-..	0.0-0.0	Y-50	....-50	Y-Y	Y-N
Talladega, Ala.	Y	E	0-7	1.0-1.0	Y-54	....-..	..-..	..-..
Tamaqua, Pa.	Y	...	..-..	2.5-2.5	Y-51	5,000-50	N-Y	Y-N
Texarkana, Tex.	Y	E	0-1	0.2-0.0	Y-41	5,000-N	Y-Y	Y-N
Texas City, Tex.	Y	...	..-..	0.0-0.0	Y-..	6,000-..	N-N	Y-..
Thomasville, Ga.	Y	E	0-2	0.5-0.5	Y-54	6,000-50	N-N	Y-N
Thomasville, N. C.	N	...	..-..	....-....	Y-51	5,000-50	N-Y	Y-N
Torrance, Calif.	Y	X	2-0	8.2-3.0	Y-52	5,000-50	N-N	N-N
Traverse City, Mich.	Y	...	0-1	1.5-1.5	Y-43	5,000-50	N-Y	Y-N
Tulare, Calif.	Y	...	0-2	4.9-3.6	Y-54	6,000-N	Y-N	Y-Y
Twin Falls, Idaho	Y	...	0-1	....-....	Y-..	N-N	N-N	Y-N
Two Rivers, Wis.	Y	A	0-3	2.7-2.0	Y-53	7,500-60	Y-Y	Y-Y
University Hts., Ohio	Y	M	..-..	1.8-0.5	Y-54	....-40	Y-Y	Y-Y
University Park, Tex.	Y	E	0-4	0.0-0.0	Y-52	7,000-50	N-Y	Y-Y
Vincennes, Ind.	Y	...	..-..	0.0-0.0	Y-35	....-..	N-N	N-N
Wabash, Ind.	Y	...	..-..	....-....	Y-50	6,500-50	N-Y	Y-N
Wakefield t, Mass.	Y	...	..-..	....-....	Y-52	6,000-60	N-N	Y-N
Walla Walla, Wash.	Y	Pm	1-0	6.2-0.6	Y-52	5,000-50	Y-Y	Y-N
Washington Ct. Hse., O.	N	A	..-..	....-....	Y-46	4,000-..	N-Y	Y-..
Watertown, Wis.	Y	E	0-7	0.0-0.0	Y-49	6,000-50	Y-Y	Y-N
Waterville, Me.	Y	...	0-5	0.0-0.0	Y-51	7,000-..	N-N	Y-N
Waukesha, Wis.	Y	Pp	2-0	8.5-0.0	Y-47	6,000-50	Y-Y	Y-N

Table XIV—Planning and Zoning Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

10,000 to 25,000—continued

City	Official Planning Agency	Who Serves as Planning Director	Number Full-time, Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1954 (in thousands)	Comp. Zoning Ord., Year Revised	Min. Lot Size, Front Footage	Resid. Const., Cert. of Occupancy	Nonconforming Uses-Regulate, Eliminate
Waxahachie, Tex.	N	...	..-..	$....-....	Y-36	N-N	N-N	Y-N
Waynesboro, Va.	Y	...	..-..	....-....	Y-..	....-..	Y-Y	Y-Y
Webster Groves, Mo.	Y	A	0-0	0.8-0.5	Y-53	7,500-60	N-Y	Y-N
Wenatchee, Wash.	Y*	...	0-2	3.4-0.0	Y-R	5,000-60	N-Y	Y-N
W. Springfield t, Mass.	Y	E	..-..	0.9-0.4	Y-54	7,500-75	N-Y	Y-N
West University Pl., Tex.	N	...	..-..	....-....	Y-36	5,000-50	N-Y	Y-..
Wethersfield t, Conn.	Y	...	..-..	0.3-0.0	Y-49	6,000-50	Y-Y	Y-N
Whitefish Bay, Wis.	Y	A	0-2	4.0-1.0	Y-49	4,800-40	N-Y	Y-N
Whittier, Calif.	Y	Pa	2-1	10.2-3.6	Y-54	7,500-60	Y-Y	Y-Y
Wilmette, Ill.	N	...	..-..	....-....	Y-42	6,000-50	N-Y	Y-N
Wilson, N. C.	Y	A	0-0	2.4-2.4	Y-51	5,000-50	N-Y	N-N
Winchester t, Mass.	Y	...	0-0	1.4-1.4	Y-52	6,500-80	N-Y	Y-N
Windsor t, Conn.	Y	Pa	1-1	7.0-1.5	Y-31	11,250-75	N-Y	Y-N
Winnetka, Ill.	Y	W	0-1	0.6-0.0	Y-52	7,260-50	N-Y	Y-N
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	Y	E	0-7	0.0-0.0	Y-50	6,600-55	Y-N	Y-Y
Woburn, Mass.	Y	...	..-..	0.9-0.9	Y-..	7,500-75	N-N	N-N
Wood River, Ill.	Y	...	0-0	....-....	Y-54	6,500-30	Y-Y	Y-N
Woodbury, N. J.	N	...	..-..	2.4-0.0	Y-51	....-..	N-Y	N-..
Xenia, Ohio	Y	...	0-0	1.1-0.8	Y-50	8,000-50	Y-Y	Y-Y
Ypsilanti, Mich.	Y	...	0-1	1.5-1.0	Y-53	5,000-45	Y-Y	Y-Y

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA: City-county planning and zoning commission.

BENTON HARBOR, MICHIGAN: Area planning agency.

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS: Zoning ordinance requires that all nonconforming uses be eliminated by 1985.

CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE: Chattanooga-Hamilton County planning commission.

ELIZABETHTON, TENNESSEE: Tri-city planning commission serves Elizabethton, Johnson City, and Kingsport.

EUGENE, OREGON: Central Lane County Planning Commission for Eugene and seven other political subdivisions.

JOHNSON CITY, TENNESSEE: Tri-city planning commission serves Johnson City, Kingsport, and Elizabethton.

KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE: Tri-City planning commission serves Kingsport, Johnson City, and Elizabethton.

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY: City-county planning commission.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY: Louisville and Jefferson County Planning and Zoning Commission.

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE: City-county planning agency.

PADUCAH, KENTUCKY: City-county planning commission.

PEORIA, ILLINOIS: Minimum lot size of 5,000 square feet per family.

RENO, NEVADA: Regional planning commission; expenditures are city share only.

ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS: City-county planning commission.

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO: Planning staff serves both the Clark County-Springfield Regional Planning Commission and Springfield city planning board.

TOLEDO, OHIO: Toledo-Lucas County plan commission; expenditures divided between city and county.

TUCSON, ARIZONA: City-county planning agency; expenditures are city share only.

TULSA, OKLAHOMA: Metropolitan area planning commission serves Tulsa and unincorporated parts of Tulsa County.

WENATCHEE, WASHINGTON: City-county planning commission.

WICHITA, KANSAS: City-county planning commission.

WINSTON-SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA: City-county planning commission.

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CULTURE OF CITIES. By Lewis Mumford. Harcourt, Brace and Company, 383 Madison Avenue, New York 17. 1938. 586pp. $6.

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(1) A GUIDE FOR BOARDS OF ZONING ADJUSTMENT. 1951. 27pp. $1. (2) A GUIDE TO ZONING FOR SMALL TOWNS. Southern Association of Planning and Development Agencies. Available from American Society of Planning and Development Agencies, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.

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A PROGRAM FOR THE USE OF TAX-ABANDONED LAND. American Society of Planning Officials, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1942. 38pp. 50 cents.

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(1) URBAN REDEVELOPMENT: PROBLEMS AND PRACTICES. 513pp. $7.50. (2) THE FUTURE OF CITIES AND URBAN REDEVELOPMENT. 754pp. $9.00. Edited by Coleman Woodbury. University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago 37.

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See Also Public Works, Utilities, and Housing.

Public Welfare

Developments in 1954

BY MAURICE O. HUNT

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Maryland State Department of Public Welfare

ONE of the important developments in local government in this century has been the expansion of public welfare services. The idea that local government should provide assistance and services to the needy is not new. Since colonial days it has been an established part of local governmental responsibility. The extent and nature of this service, however, were extensively changed as an outgrowth of the national effort to cope with the problems of people arising during the depression of the 1930's. Culmination of this effort was the passage of the federal social security laws of 1935 and the establishment over the next few years of a nation-wide program with certain basic public welfare services being provided in every community.

In spite of the fact that certain basic standards are laid down in federal legislation which are accepted by the states along with the federal financial contribution, there is still great local variation from state to state and from locality to locality. The term welfare, therefore, has different meanings in different places. Ordinarily, it includes those programs established under the federal social security act in child welfare and public assistance, including assistance to the aged, blind assistance, assistance to dependent children, and assistance to the permanently and totally disabled. In some localities, however, it may also mean financial assistance to persons not qualifying for these federally aided programs (general assistance), institutional care of many kinds, provision of medical care or a variety of other community services to people.

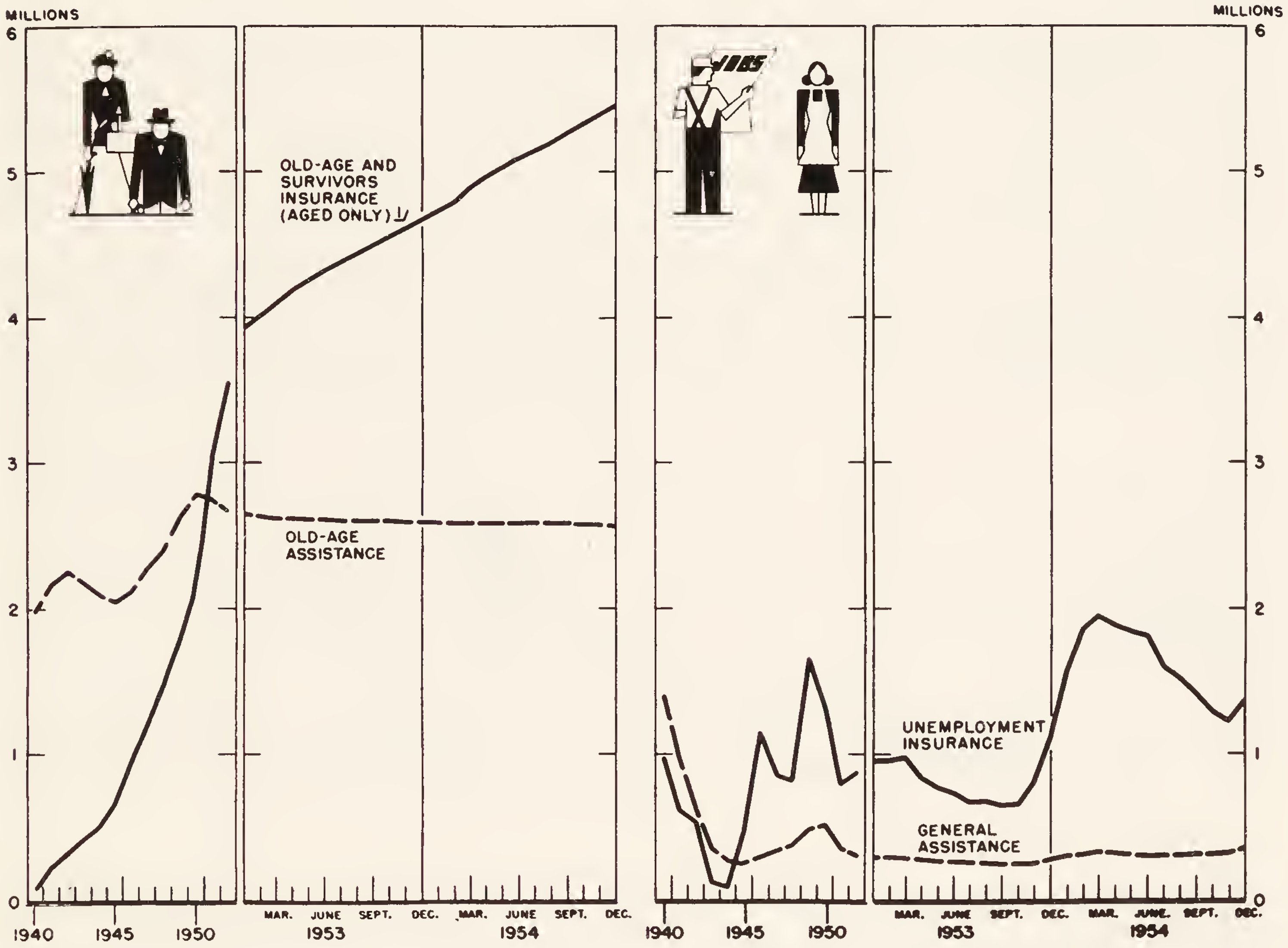
The largest of the assistance programs established under the social security act is old age assistance. In October, 1954, there were 2,569,602 old age assistance recipients—25,763 fewer than the number receiving this form of aid in October, 1953. The monthly average amount of assistance per person, however, increased in this period from $50.84 to $51.53, including the cost of medical care. Amounts of assistance for all public assistance categories are determined by the states and localities and differ greatly from state to state. In old age assistance, for example, during October, 1954, the average payment varied from $28.08 in Mississippi to $82.86 in Connecticut. Both eligibility and amounts are determined on the basis of need in accordance with standards established by the states.

In October, 1954, 1,599,742 children from 590,979 needy families, where one parent was absent from the home or incapacitated, were receiving aid to dependent children—an increase of 150,857 children from October, 1953. The average amount received per month per recipient, including the caretaker parent in most families, was $23.93, amounting to a monthly average of $85.92 per family.

The number of persons receiving blind assistance over the same period increased slightly from 99,633 in October, 1953, to 101,956 in October, 1954. The average monthly amount of assistance was $56.22.

Aid to the permanently and totally disabled is a comparatively new program, having been authorized by federal law in 1950. By October, 1954, 42 states had established this program and assistance was being granted to 221,280 people at a monthly average award of $54.40. This program was serving 30,953 more people than in October, 1953.

All states and territories continue to use federal funds for child welfare services. Although these funds are not matched by the states, state and local funds account for the major portion of these expenditures. In 1954 services were received by 273,000 children through state and local public welfare agencies. About 40 per cent of these children were in their



Source: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

Average Number of Aged and Other Persons Receiving Payments under the Social Security Act, 1940–1954

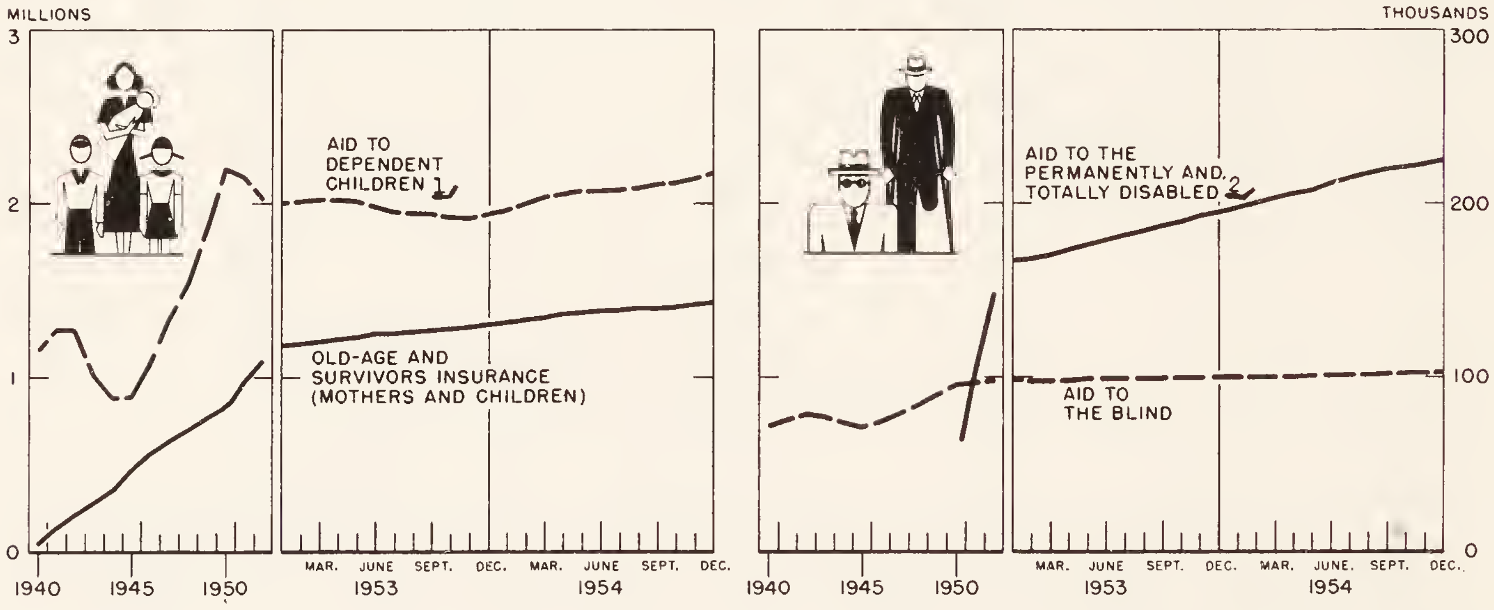
[1] Receiving old-age, wife's or husbands's, widow's or widower's, or parent's benefit. Beginning September 1950, includes a small proportion of wife's beneficiaries under age 65 with child beneficiaries in their care.

own homes, 42 per cent in foster family homes, and 18 per cent in institutions. The current trend is toward increased state and local expenditures for these services.

General assistance (aid to those people not meeting eligibility under the federal programs mentioned above) is in some places financed entirely by local government funds. Many states, however, participate in financing and administration of general assistance. In October, 1954, 310,000 people were receiving general assistance at an average of $54.47 per case. This was an increase of 70,000 persons from October, 1953.

As may be observed from the figures quoted above, the general trend in the numbers of people receiving assistance has been upward, the single exception to this being old age assistance. This upward trend was the anticipated result of the somewhat less favorable economic conditions which existed in this period. Working counter to this, though, were the effects of the continued expansion of the number of beneficiaries of old age and survivors insurance. Many persons are receiving insurance payments who would otherwise have found it necessary to apply for assistance. This probably for the most part accounts for the reduction in old age assistance and to a lesser degree influences the number receiving aid to dependent children.

Local Developments. The actual local handling of cases in public welfare is done by the county, the city, or sometimes by the state through district offices. Any increase in caseloads is a serious matter to these local units of government. It means an increase in investigations of need and other casework activities. Along with this comes an increase in clerical services. An increase in the number needing assistance may mean seeking supplemental appropriations. Probably the most significant development during the year as far as local agencies were concerned was represented by the increased caseload. The impact of this was, of course,



Source: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN, MOTHERS, AND OTHER PERSONS RECEIVING PAYMENTS UNDER THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT, 1940–1954

[1] Children plus 1 adult per family when adults are included in assistance group; before October 1950, partly estimated.

[2] Program initiated October 1950.

different from one locality to another, but it was particularly bad in some of the large cities.

During the latter part of 1954, too, local welfare departments were heavily occupied for a short period of time in adjusting assistance grants to the increase in insurance payments received by the beneficiaries of OASI. It was necessary to review the budget of each person receiving both assistance and insurance and adjust to the increase in income from insurance.

Local agencies have continued their interest during the year in developing their skills and services so that they can make as great a contribution as possible to rehabilitation, rather than the mere granting of relief. Increased thought has been given to the subject with some notable program advances in that direction.

State and National Development. Since the nature of local programs is dependent to a large degree on state and federal law, it is pertinent to examine legislative developments during the year. Although some of the states made significant changes, little modification was made in federal laws relating specifically to public welfare. Important in their implications, however, were the liberalizations made by Congress in federal old age and survivors insurance. Of particular importance was the extension of coverage to most of the population and the increase in benefits. Both these moves tend further to lighten the public assistance load of the states.

Although almost one-third of the states had legislative changes affecting public welfare, it is difficult to detect any significant trend from study of the changes made. Some changes were liberalizations; others tended to be more restrictive in nature. There was continued effort in some states to broaden coverage of licensing programs; support laws and adoption laws were strengthened; there was some extension of state responsibility for scrutiny of charitable appeals; and a variety of other changes designed to improve administration of public welfare programs.

Professional Organization. The American Public Welfare Association (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37) is the national organization in the public welfare field. During 1954 this organization held six regional conferences with a total attendance of 3,184. Its publications include a quarterly journal, a news letter, and a variety of special publications. Emphasis has been given in these special publications during the last year to the growing public welfare problems in relation to medical care and to the services rendered by local public welfare agencies for aging people.

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See also Law and Courts, Health.

Public Health

Developments in 1954

By Ira V. Hiscock

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DURING the year 1954 there were new milestones, including a lower general mortality rate (9.2) in the United States. There were more total births than ever before, with one of the highest birth rates recorded, coupled with lower infant and maternal mortality rates. Accidents, heart diseases, and cancer claimed fewer victims, but home accidents exacted a heavy toll in incapacity and death.

In a study financed by the American Cancer Society, two research workers linked cigarette smoking to cancer of the lung and to heart disease, the study including analysis of 187,766 men's smoking habits. The death rate among the cigarette smokers of the 4,000 men who died was up to 75 per cent higher than for the non-smokers.

A heavy attack was made on poliomyelitis with the inoculation of some 500,000 children with an experimental, chilled-virus antipolio vaccine. These vaccine tests culminate many years of research on this baffling disease. The evaluation of effectiveness is supposed to be completed early in the year of 1955. In the fight against tuberculosis, the changes led to the closing of the Trudeau Sanatorium at Saranac Lake. In spite of a continuation of cases at a high level, many in the later years of life, the death rate from this chronic disease dropped again with the advent of powerful anti-tuberculosis drugs and improved surgery.

A study by the Health Information Foundation disclosed that American families spend $10,000,000,000 on medical services and owed an average of $121 each to doctors, dentists, and hospitals for a total debt of $900,000,000.

Rehabilitation. A great advance was the expansion of the federal-state vocational rehabilitation program. This has an objective of 200,000 disabled people a year rehabilitated to employment by 1959; such services now reaching 60,000. Provision was made for grants to universities to assist in the establishment of training programs for professional rehabilitation workers. It has been shown that many chronically ill persons cared for in general hospitals can be rehabilitated to the extent that they can live either at home or in nonmedical facilities.

The value of such programs in reducing over-all hospitalization costs and freeing hospital beds for acutely ill patients was emphasized at the National Conference on Care of the Long Term Patient, held in March, 1954. It is gratifying to observe an increase in the employment of handicapped workers. "Human Limbs and their Substitutes" is a new book prepared under the sponsorship of the Advisory Committee on Artificial Limbs, the National Academy of Sciences, and the National Research Council, and representing the combined efforts of 30 experts. "Three to Make Ready" was a new film of the Institute for the Crippled and Disabled of New York, showing the problems faced by a paralyzed child, an adolescent cerebral-palsied girl, and a man disabled by an industrial accident.

Air Pollution. Portland, Oregon, changed administration of the city air pollution program from the bureau of building to the bureau of health. The mayor of Eugene appointed a special committee to study the air pollution problem. A program was developed in New Haven, Connecticut, following a year's research study of problems and requirements, with primary responsibility placed under the Board of Health.

The Oregon State Air Pollution Authority created by the 1951 legislature has been conducting a program of research and complaint investigation which is believed to be the first such state program in the United States. While emphasizing that the details of an air pollution control program will remain the responsibility of individual cities, the state has been collecting samples in communities throughout the state and has investigated complaints where requested. Particle fallout stations, consisting of jars with water in which falling particles are captured, operating from October, 1952 to October, 1953, in 40 communities showed a range from an average monthly fallout of six tons per square mile per month to 140 tons per square mile per month. The median community had an average monthly fallout of about 15 tons per square mile per month.

Headquarters and Services. In Los Angeles a significant development was the completion and occupancy of the new nine-story $3,500,000 city health administration building. It is the first building in the city's history specifically designed and constructed to house the health department. The department moved into it from the "temporary" quarters it had occupied for 27 years in a former bank building.

The Alameda, California, city council established an advisory health board composed of no more than two physicians, one dentist, and four members at large which is advisory to the council. The city health officer is ex officio secretary.

A Tuberculosis Coordinating Committee was formed in Pasadena, composed of representatives of agencies interested in tuberculosis. Chest x-rays are required of all teachers and school personnel in the city schools—annual examinations for those working in the cafeterias and child care centers, and for other personnel, an examination every two years.

A year-round home safety program was initiated by the Long Beach, California, department of public health during the Eleven Western States Observance of Child Safety Week, in April, 1954. The health department in San Francisco began a home accident survey and epidemiologic investigation on all home accidents coming into the emergency hospital service. These are said to number approximately 1,000 a month.

An outstanding development of public interest in Marin County, California, during 1954 was the opening of a new school for orthopedically handicapped children.

Environmental Health. Fluoridation was an important local issue in a number of municipalities. Several city councils, including Minneapolis, voted to add fluorides to the water supply as a dental health measure. A few others rejected the proposal including Detroit Lakes, Michigan, where voters failed to support the proposition in an advisory referendum.

A special ceremony in August inaugurated the fluoridation program of Osawatomie, Kansas, the 1,000th community in the United States to initiate such a program. At that time reports were made on a 10-year study at Bartlett, Texas, where the water supply naturally contains eight times as much fluorides as recommended for fluoridation, with "no adverse effects of any kind found upon the internal organs or bone structure of the 237 persons of all ages included in the study." In another study of over 2,000 children in high fluoride areas in Texas and the fluoride-deficient area of Cumberland, Maryland, no differences were found in the bone structure of the children of three towns.

The Phoenix, Arizona, health department, in cooperation with dairymen and dairy equipment suppliers worked out sanitary standards for the storage tanks of milk producers and won permission to inspect and approve plans for the installation of new storage tanks. A one-day sanitary seminar for bakers and sanitarians was held by the Phoenix health department. The seminar included discussion of sanitation in the bakery industry, mildew control, insect control, and the role of plant personnel in a sanitation program. Attendance was statewide. The Phoenix health department also held a two-day sanitation seminar for the personnel of establishments serving liquor. Interested persons residing in all parts of the state were invited to participate.

In Hollywood, Florida, a policy was inaugurated of giving certificates of approval to all business establishments that merchandise or deal in food stuff. The premises, equipment, food, and personnel are all inspected by a municipal inspector, and each establishment must pass the inspection in order to receive a certificate of approval.

In Maryland the state board of health has been bringing pressure on municipalities to cease dumping untreated sewage in Maryland waterways. A survey by the board indicated that $12,300,000 was expended by the state's cities and towns last year on sewers and treatment plants. It is estimated that the expenditure of $40,000,000 more will be needed in the next 10 years to solve the problem in the state. The city of Cumberland recently announced it will improve its sewage facilities at a cost of approximately $2,000,000.

Legislation in South Dakota embraced steps for the elimination of rabies and specifically for the inoculation of dogs. It authorized counties to create single health departments and combinations of counties and cities to develop district health departments and to enter into agreements with the state health department for operation.

In Tennessee new water supply systems were provided at Clifton, Dover, Moscow, and Decaturville, and for the Dixie Lee Utility District. New plants for treatment were constructed at Union City, Columbia, and Hartsville. The program was continued for the training of water works treatment plant operators at schools held in cooperation with the University of Tennessee Extension Service. New public sewage disposal systems were constructed at Fountain City and Huntington, besides at Cleveland, Dickson, Paris, Lupton City and the Love Creek area serving a section of Knoxville.

Naples, South Dakota, reported success in fighting mosquitoes as the result of cooperation of the mosquito control district in the cleaning of ditches, draining of low areas, clearing of mangrove swamps, adding larvicide to undrainable areas, and systematic fogging with DDT. Engineers were employed to make a preliminary sanitary sewer survey before locating a sewage disposal plant.

Other Recent Activities. The state board of health adopted "A Proposal for Adequate Local Health Services in Georgia." The proposal is possible because of 1933 legislation which provides that "Each county shall constitute a sanitary district, except that two or more counties may be combined into a joint sanitary district. Said combination of counties into a joint sanitary district shall be made by the state board of health upon the recommendation and consent of the counties concerned." In 1945 enabling financial assistance was provided.

The present plan, adopted by the board of health "to become effective July 1, 1954, or as soon thereafter as activation of the Health District Plan can be effectuated," calls for grouping the 159 counties of the state into 38 districts, with populations ranging from 52,000 to nearly one-half million. Only one district is made up of a single county, Fulton County, including the city of Atlanta. The remaining 37 districts are made up of two or more counties with the largest district containing seven counties. The Board's plan includes financial assistance by the state. The chief provision curtails financial assistance to counties electing to operate their health departments separately.

In Rhode Island a special Commission to Study Local Public Health Services made its report to the Governor in February, 1954. Outside of the five cities, which currently are organized for full-time health service, the commission recommended that the 32 towns, now thinly served by state health districts, be organized into three district health departments. Each would have a population of 80,000 to 85,000 inhabitants.

Annual expenditure of a minimum of at least $1.50 per capita was recommended. Present expenditures average about 34 cents by the towns and 50 cents by the state. Under the plan recommended, the state would aid the local district to the extent of about one-half the total expenditures for the district. Legislation for carrying out the recommendations was introduced in the 1954 session of the legislature, was passed by the House of Representatives, but died in committee in the State Senate. Plans are reported under way for a program of interpretation of the Committee report before legislation is reintroduced.

A resolution of the National Advisory Committee on Local Health Departments urged state health councils or in their absence some other voluntary agency to call state conferences to discuss the financing of local health services including the situation with respect to federal grants-in-aid. This resolution has been sent to state health councils and state health officers, and the Association of State and Territorial Health Officers has approved it and is urging each of its members to cooperate with the Council in setting up such conferences. The hope is that there will be many local follow-up conferences with the end result that citizens will know a great deal more about the financial basis of their community's health services and the need to understand and support their services.

In 1951 the Indiana General Assembly enacted legislation creating a Marion County (Indianapolis) Health and Hospital Corporation. The constitutionality of that act was subsequently submitted to the courts. Early in 1954 the state supreme court held the act valid, except for a provision which would have taken control of the Marion County Home for the aged from the county commissioners and placed it under the new board. Shortly thereafter the new corporation began operations.

Under the act, the Indianapolis General Hospital, the Indianapolis Public Health Office, the Sunnyside Tuberculosis Sanatorium, and the Marion County Public Health Office have been combined into one agency. The new corporation is controlled by a five-member appointive board. The board has the usual powers granted to a health and hospital board. It may levy taxes, issue bonds, enact health ordinances, and provide hospitalization for indigent persons not already provided for by the welfare department.

In Tennessee the hospital construction during 1954, as an illustration, which was financed completely or in part with municipal funds, included five projects of 1953 and three projects initiated in 1954. Included in developments is the joint building project of Knoxville and the University of Tennessee for a 320-bed hospital, which will provide space for nuclear research besides replacing an obsolete general hospital building.

Neighborhoods. The cornerstone was laid in May, 1954, for the Eastern Health District building in Baltimore, which will involve expenditures of about one million dollars and provide services for the eastern area of Baltimore in the vicinity of the Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health. This health district has been in operation in temporary quarters since 1932. A proposed bond issue of one million dollars for a western health district building in Baltimore was voted later in the year.

Councils. The National Health Council organized a Committee on State and Local Health Councils. One of its tasks is to become familiar with councils and provide information about them to member agencies, besides giving opportunity to exchange experience.

Impact of Suburbanization. The subject which attracted most attention at the Annual Meeting of the American Public Health Association, reflecting signs of the times, was the impact of suburbanization on public health. Attention was given in two sessions to the facts and trends concerning shifts in population and economic activity within our cities and their suburban growing edges. Many questions remain for continuing attention as to how program concepts, goals, and activities should be modified.

Professional Organization. Members of the several professions making up the public health movement have increased to over 13,000 during the 82 years since the American Public Health Association was organized (1790 Broadway, New York 19). The 1954 Annual Meeting was held in Buffalo in October. As in previous years, attention was given to the work of three standing committees on professional education, research and standards, and administrative practice.

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Sources of Statistics: Health

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Housing and Urban Renewal

Developments in 1954

By John D. Lange

Executive Director, National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials, Chicago

THE two most notable characteristics of the 1954 housing and community rebuilding year were the high volume of home production and home financing sustained throughout the year and the development of a new form of federal aid to localities in overcoming problems of slums and blight.

In the first instance, the high level production record of the year put 1954 second only to 1950 in the homebuilding history of the country. In volume of home financing, 1954 outdistanced all previous years. A total of $23 billion in mortgages was recorded for the year—16 per cent above the 1953 figure, the previous peak year.

The second major event of the year was the passage of the Housing Act of 1954 in August. Under the act, localities and private homebuilders would no longer receive federal aid for slum clearance, slum prevention, and slum rebuilding under separate programs. The act aimed toward the coordination of all such aid. Further, as a prerequisite to rendering such aid, local communities would need to do a similar coordinating job by demonstrating to the federal government that they had developed a "workable program," defined as "an official plan of action . . . for effectively dealing with the problem of urban slums and blight within the community and for the establishment and preservation of a well-planned community with well-organized residential neighborhoods of decent homes and suitable living environment for adequate family life."

The specific requirements of the workable program are noted later but, in general, they call for evidence from a community that it is working toward seven "essential objectives"—housing code and ordinance enforcement, general community planning, neighborhood analysis, administrative efficiency, local financial participation, provision of relocation housing for families displaced by clearance, and citizen support.

Another achievement of the act was the establishment of a number of devices to prevent abuse of federal aid by private investors, particularly those operating under the large-scale rental housing program of the Federal Housing Administration. An intensive investigation of irregularities in some of the operations of FHA began in mid-April, 1954 and was still going as the year ended. Various aspects of the investigation were carried on by two congressional committees, by a special staff of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, by the FHA itself, and by the Internal Revenue

Service. The complex nature of the new over-all housing and urban renewal program initiated in the Housing Act of 1954 posed difficult problems for the federal agencies charged with its administration. As a result, very few of the activities of the 1954 year reported below were influenced by the act, which was expected, rather, to be the major influence in 1955.

Housing Production. The 1,220,200 starts during the year, an increase of 10.5 per cent over 1953, were exceeded only by the 1950 record of 1,397,400 starts, thus ranking 1954 as the second highest housing production year in the country's history. Privately financed new housing totaled 1,200,800 starts, 12.4 per cent above the 1953 figure of 1,068,300 thus making 1954 the fifth successive year of more than 1,000,000 private starts. Of all private housing starts, 73 per cent were in metropolitan areas, continuing the proportion of metropolitan to nonmetropolitan building that characterized 1953.

Multi-family rental apartment unit starts, privately developed, declined 6 per cent for the year, mainly as a result of the congressional investigations referred to above. Two-family units (also classified as rental-type structures) fell in 1954 by 21 per cent, as compared with a drop of 10 per cent in 1953, while one-family structures increased 16 per cent over 1953.

Public housing was again subject to limitations imposed by Congress during 1954 and accounted for little more than 1.5 per cent of the total starts for the year, as compared with 3 per cent for 1953. Of the 19,400 units put under construction, 14,900 were in the federally-aided programs under the Housing Act of 1949; 4,300 units were in state- and city-aided programs; and 200 units were federally-owned. The total starts for public housing were 16,100 units under 1953, directly reflecting the reduction to 20,000 starts ordered for the federal program by the United States Congress.

Cooperative housing project applications under Section 213 of the National Housing Act (a program started under special provisions of the Housing Act of 1950) decreased from 341 projects with 27,872 units amounting to $263,049,000 in 1953 to 181 projects with 8,693 units amounting to $85,998,450 in 1954. As of December 31, 1954, FHA had insured cooperative mortgages totalling $299 million for 283 projects with a total of 31,853 units.

Prefabricated housing shipments of 77,000 hit an all time high in 1954 and represented a 40 per cent increase over 1953. The industry's share of the total housing production for the year rose to 6 per cent from the 5 per cent ratio in 1953. As in the past several years, the majority of the prefab homes were in the $8,000 to $12,000 price range, but with a substantial increase in the number of those produced in the $20,000 to $30,000 custom range.

Housing Costs. The average cost of building privately owned homes in 1954 reached a record high, according to reports of the United States Department of Labor based upon building permit valuations. The average cost of construction was reported to be $10,225, a rise of 11 per cent over the 1953 figure of $9,550. This average cost figure is based only on labor and materials and does not reflect the selling price of houses. To get some view of the average cost to buy for 1954, the Bureau of Labor Statistics conducted a limited study, the first in three years, and established the median sale price of nonfarm, one-family houses in 1954 as $12,300, with houses in metropolitan areas averaging $12,900. The BLS' figures indicate a climb from $9,700 in 1949 to the $12,300 in 1954.

The price of housing to moderate income families in large cities in 1954 continued to rise steadily, for a total increase of 1.2 per cent, according to the consumers price index of the United States Department of Labor. This rise was attributed mainly to a 3.5 per cent increase in rent, a component of the housing index. The 129.4 figure for the rent index in December (1947-1949=100) represented an all-time high.

Urban Renewal. With passage of the Housing Act of 1954, what had been known as the "urban redevelopment" program under the Housing Act of 1949 became the urban renewal program. Slum clearance was broadened to include rehabilitation as well as redevelopment. The 1954 act, however, did not interfere with projects already in process under the 1949 act. A specific clause permitted projects begun under the 1949 act to continue, a fortunate circumstance since it was close to the end of 1954 before HHFA issued even the most basic and preliminary kind of instructions and regulations concerning the new program.

At the end of 1954, only two cities had had their workable programs approved by the HHFA administrator—Clarksville, Tennessee, and Somerville, Massachusetts. Only four other cities had submitted their workable programs for approval—Gallatin, Tennessee; Baltimore, Maryland; Los Angeles, California; and Wilmington, Delaware.

A major new concept of the 1954 act, as noted earlier, is the "workable program." Under this concept Congress declared that a city must demonstrate that it had a program for the prevention and elimination of slums and blight before financial assistance would be made available for public housing, urban renewal, or special mortgage insurance for new building or rehabilitation in renewal areas. To demonstrate such a program, HHFA said that a city must show that it had adopted (or could adopt) codes and ordinances establishing minimum standards for existing housing, that it had effective enforcement machinery, that it had (or would have) a general plan, that it recognized the problem of relocation, and that there was or would be citizen participation in the program.

Since financial assistance for new projects under the 1954 act required an approved workable program and since, as noted above, only two cities had won such approvals by the end of the year, there were no really "new style" projects initiated under the 1954 act. Redevelopment activity continued pretty much as before, including some projects that provided for rehabilitation as well as clearance and redevelopment. A total of 42 slum clearance and urban redevelopment projects had been initiated by the end of 1954 while 23 projects had been terminated, leaving a net increase of 19 projects and a total of 279 active projects.

Of these 279 projects, 87 were in the execution stage, an increase of 26 over the end of 1953. Of the $500 million authorized under the 1949 program for capital grants, some $380 million had been earmarked for specific projects by the end of 1954. Although a balance of $120 million might appear to be adequate for 1955, the 10 per cent limitation that the act specifies for any one state had already pinched New York and Pennsylvania in 1954. It was clear that additional authorization would be needed if the program were to continue in these states.

Litigation. There were two major redevelopment court decisions during 1954. The first was that of the United States Supreme Court holding the District of Columbia redevelopment act constitutional. The decision was important not only because of the stature of the tribunal but because of the wording of the decision. The court said: "It is within the power of the legislature to determine that the community should be beautiful as well as healthy, spacious as well as clean, well-balanced as well as carefully patrolled. . . . If those who govern the District of Columbia decide that the Nation's capital should be beautiful as well as sanitary, there is nothing in the Fifth Amendment that stands in the way."

The second major decision was that of the Illinois state supreme court upholding the constitutionality of the urban community conservation act. The significance of this act was the authorization granted a local board to exercise the power of eminent domain to prevent rather than clear slums. Under this ruling the acquisition by condemnation of property not yet in slum condition but on the road to becoming a slum is permitted. In terms of the Housing Act of 1954, the Illinois decision was particularly important by reason of the inclusion in the 1954 act of federal aid for rehabilitation and conservation as well as clearance and redevelopment.

In other court action during the year, the supreme courts in the following states upheld the constitutionality of redevelopment legislation: California, Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Hampshire, and Wisconsin, bringing to 21 the number of states (including the District of Columbia) in which redevelopment had been found constitutional. In Georgia, where the court in 1953 had held that redevelopment legislation was unconstitutional, the voters approved a redevelopment constitutional amendment by a vote of two to one.

In local referenda during the year, redevelopment bond issues were approved in Kansas City, Missouri, Baltimore, Maryland; Youngstown, Ohio; and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. In Columbus, Ohio, and Sacramento, California, the votes went against bond issues but by very narrow margins. Fifty-three per cent of voters favored the issue in Columbus as against a required 55 per cent; 56 per cent of the voters approved in Sacramento as against a required two-thirds majority.

Public Housing. In the long congressional debates preceding passage of the Housing Act of 1954, public housing was a controversial issue. There were many commentators who felt that some of the supporters of the new provisions of the act for rehabilitation and conservation of existing housing were motivated more by anti-public housing convictions than by a genuine belief that the new devices could meet the slum elimination needs of local communities.

This view was fortified by the terms under which public housing was finally included in the 1954 legislation. Although a 35,000 unit program for fiscal year 1955 was authorized, there were major limitations placed on the writing of new annual contributions contracts for public housing units.

Further, the act provided for the "liquidation" of public housing projects whenever a community, by action of its governing body or by a referendum, indicated it wanted the housing sold. This particular section of the 1954 act had the strong approval of the National Association of Real Estate Boards and of the United States Savings and Loan Leagues, both of which later initiated drives to have state legislatures adopt laws enabling localities to proceed on a "liquidation" program.

Because of these stumbling blocks, none of the public housing activity during 1954 resulted from the new legislation. However, three major sales of public housing bond issues were completed during the year, to finance programs initiated under either the 1937 or 1949 acts. In several localities in which new public housing projects were being considered during the year plans were made to overcome one of the most persistent criticisms of such housing: that it is "institutional" in appearance and does not blend into the average residential neighborhood. Chicago planned to build any units approved under the 1954 law on small sites throughout the city; San Antonio developed a plan for site "spotting that received widespread local acceptance; Somerville, Massachusetts looked forward to similar "spotting" for any projects approved under the new act.

Another trend was the rehabilitation of existing units as a part of a public housing project. In Chicago, the housing authority started an experimental program during 1954 under the public housing law in one of the old residential areas of the city. The 25-acre site was divided into three areas—one for new building, one for rebuilding, and the third for conservation. In other cities, such as Philadelphia and Baltimore, the housing authority, the redevelopment agency, and the code enforcement agency have coordinated their various programs to achieve similar results.

As a background to new activity in the public housing field, there was growing awareness during the year that the existing inventory of public housing represents a major property management challenge. With almost 500,000 units in occupancy, and with many projects now approaching five, 10, 15, and 20 year anniversaries, technical problems of building and grounds maintenance are paramount. In the face of these problems, Congress cut the annual contributions budget of the public housing by some $5 million. To make up for this loss and to lay the groundwork for future operating economies and efficiencies, the National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials began a series of area maintenance training sessions at which technical personnel could study and test current practices and develop more effective methods.

Race Relations. Segregation in housing was the subject of a number of federal and state court suits during the year. Following refusal of the United States Supreme Court in May, 1954 to review a lower court decision that segregation in San Francisco housing projects was illegal, the San Francisco housing authority adopted a non-segregation policy. Three cases questioning constitutionality of segregation were brought before lower federal courts in Alabama, Georgia, and Michigan.

The Alabama case sought an injunction against slum clearance under Title I of the Housing Act of 1949 until Negro residents in the clearance area were given preference for rehousing in federally-aided low-rent projects. A suit petitioning for an end to segregation in Savannah, Georgia, projects was turned down on a technicality by the federal district court and the plaintiffs then filed for a re-hearing. In Michigan, a federal court issued a permanent injunction against the Detroit Housing Commission restricting the commission from barring any tenant solely because of race.

State supreme courts in Illinois and Georgia heard cases in which owners of condemned houses charged that reuse of cleared land would be on a segregated basis. The Illinois court ruled that the plaintiff did not prove any official determination that segregation would occur. The Georgia suit was dismissed because the court ruled that plaintiffs had failed to show their rights or interests had been violated.

Meanwhile, local administrative actions to advance nonsegregation continued. The National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing cited Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and New York City for their nonsegregation policies and in the latter city an ordinance was passed forbidding discrimination and segregation in multifamily housing financed through mortgages insured by government agencies.

Changing attitudes toward racial integration were evidenced in Philadelphia when residents of a community that had formerly objected to construction of a new nonsegregated low-rent project banded together to welcome new project residents. In Pittsburgh, private housers joined to financially back construction of new homes for Negroes. In Hartford, Connecticut, the Greater Hartford Committee on Discrimination in Housing was organized to study segregation and discrimination in public and private housing and to develop intergroup relations techniques.

Open occupancy was made the official policy of the Wilmington, Delaware housing authority during the year and the Elizabeth, New Jersey housing authority was ordered by a city superior court to end segregation and discrimination in tenant selection and placement. In mid-year, the Baltimore housing authority announced a policy of nondiscrimination.

Disposition of Federally Owned Housing. As a result of congressional urging, the program for the disposition of federally owned war, defense, and veterans housing stepped up at a higher rate during 1954 than during any previous year. A total of 80,415 dwelling units were disposed of in 1954, as compared with 70,000 during 1953.

Of the total of 80,415 dwelling units disposed of, 71,826 were in the permanent and temporary war housing category, 5,717 were veterans reuse units, 41 were in subsistence homestead projects and greentowns, 718 were low-rent units, and 2,113 came under miscellaneous headings, including defense housing developed under the 1951 Public Law 139. The total was disposed of in the following fashion: 2,826 permanent units were conveyed to local authorities for use as low-rent housing; 19,319, mostly temporaries, were conveyed to local bodies for temporary operation and final disposition; 48,176 were sold privately; 848 transferred to other agencies; and 9,246 units were removed for other reasons including fire, destruction, and so on.

As of December, 1954, the federal government had disposed of 848,242 dwelling units since the end of World War II, leaving approximately 150,000 still in the active disposition program.

Professional Organization. During 1954, the National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials, the professional organization for public officials in housing and redevelopment, concentrated much of its activity on developing the new community rebuilding program provided for in the Housing Act of 1954. The Association counseled on the writing of the act and consulted with federal officials in drawing up regulations for its administration. Via publications, meetings, and committee work, the Association gave increased attention to local housing law enforcement and to programs of neighborhood rehabilitation and conservation. Through its Technical and Maintenance Section, the Association conducted research projects on several aspects of large-scale property management. Membership in 1954 reached the highest point in the Association's 21 year history with 3,042 individual members, 498 agency members, 194 subscribers to the Renewal Information Service, and 523 subscribers to the Journal of Housing who are not members of the Association.

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Public Works

Developments in 1954

By Robert D. Bugher

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A REVIEW of developments in public works during 1954 shows a marked increase in the volume of construction by state and local governments. Outlays for highways and for water and sewerage facilities were about $700 million more than the 1953 record high of $3.9 billion. Indications point to a further increase in public works expenditures during 1955.

Highways. President Eisenhower's proposal that the nation undertake a vast 10-year highway modernization program was widely discussed during 1954 and specific recommendations for financing such a program will be submitted to the 84th Congress. A further indication of the need for larger expenditures for highway construction was the increased funds authorized under the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1954. The new act provides $966 million for the federal-aid highway system for each of the two fiscal years of 1956 and 1957. The urban authorization was increased from $137.5 million per year to $175 million for each of the two years. The largest increase, from $25 million to $175 million per year, was for the interstate highway system.

Although numerous contracts were awarded for inter-city toll road projects, considerable progress was made also on highway improvements inside urban areas. Work continued on expressway programs in Boston, Detroit, Chicago, Kansas City, and in other large cities. Voters also approved sizeable bond issues for additional freeway construction in Houston and for major street improvements in Seattle, Mobile, and other municipalities.

Several large bridges were opened to traffic in 1954. The Sunshine Skyway toll bridge across lower Tampa Bay in Florida was probably the most publicized. The Paseo bridge in Kansas City across the Missouri River was also dedicated during the past year, while construction began on another new bridge to span the Mississippi at New Orleans. Substructure work on the Mackinac Straits bridge connecting the lower and upper peninsulas of Michigan also continued.

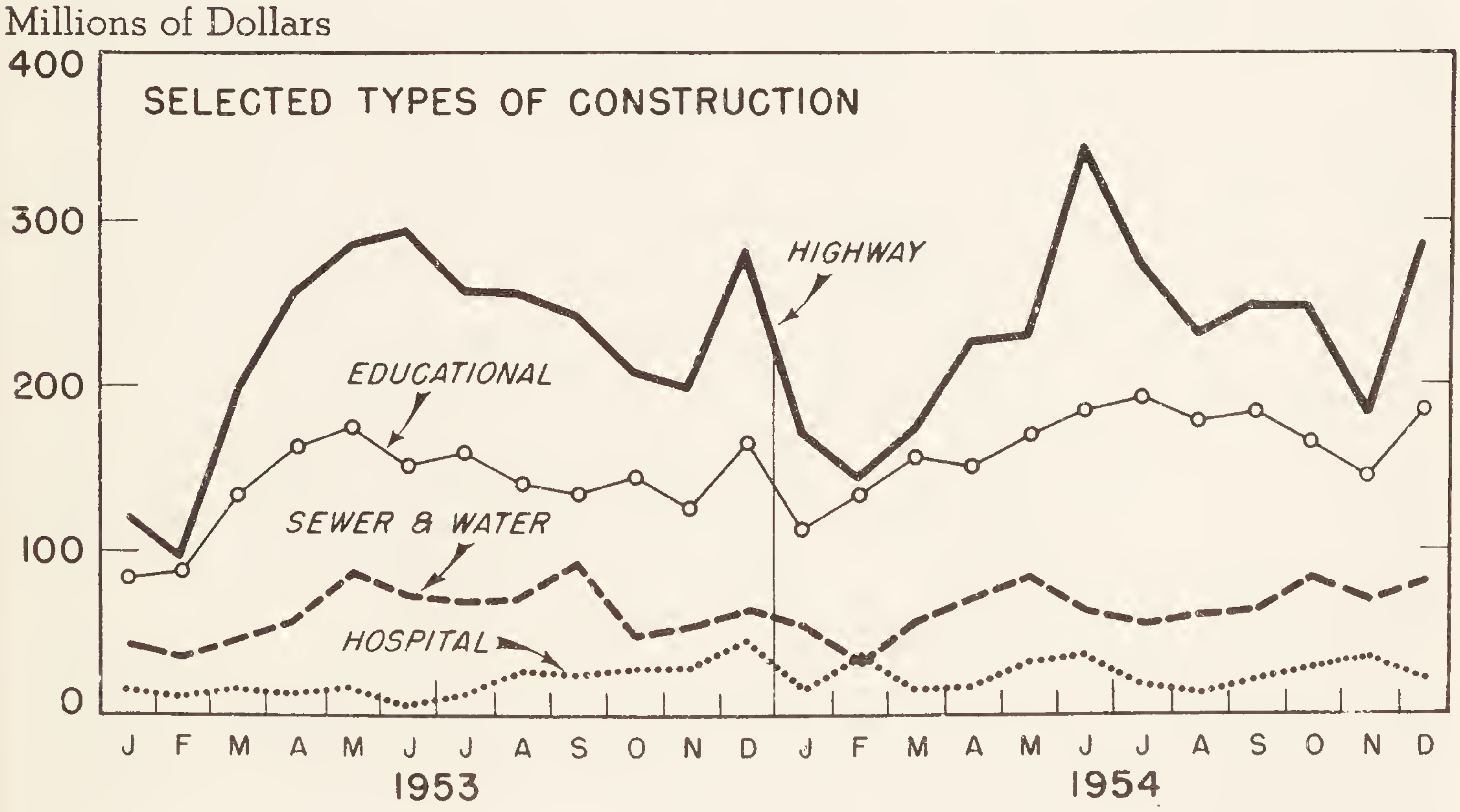
New building-mounted street lights were installed in St. Paul, Minnesota, while the voters in Tacoma, Washington, were approving a $1.5 million bond issue for new street lighting.

Outstanding progress was made in providing off-street parking facilities in many cities. Chicago opened its $8 million underground parking garage and also dedicated the first of 10 multi-level parking facilities which are being constructed under a $50 million parking program. Kansas City, Missouri, sold bonds for a $4 million tri-level parking garage to be topped with a public park, while work was begun on another $4 million parking program in Jacksonville, Florida.

Widespread recognition of the inadequacy of available information concerning urban transportation problems led six national organizations of municipal officials to join together to form a National Committee on Urban Transportation which is now functioning with a full-time executive director. Its ultimate goal is to suggest techniques and procedures for collecting the information needed to develop sound programs to facilitate the movement of persons and goods in urban areas.

Water Supply and Sewage Disposal. Construction of water and sewage disposal facilities advanced about 15 per cent during 1954 to nearly $1 billion. The voters of Albuquerque, New Mexico, approved a $4 million bond issue to expand its water supply system. Initial contracts for a new $15 million water treatment plant were awarded by Philadelphia. Construction also began on a large multimillion dollar reservoir at Columbus, Ohio.

Many cities took steps to forestall water shortages by adopting various types of water conservation measures. Kansas City, Missouri, passed an ordinance requiring that water conserving equipment be installed with all new air-conditioning units with an added restriction that not more than six gallons of water per hour per ton may be used when the unit is operating at full capacity. Manhattan, Kansas, reported a 41 per cent drop below the 1953 rate of water use after its new ordinance became effective which provides for a $2.50 per ton surcharge on all air-conditioning units using water for condenser cooling. Other cities, including Wichita, Kansas;



Source: Departments of Commerce and Labor

VALUE OF FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL PUBLIC WORKS CONTRACTS AWARDED BY SELECTED TYPES, 1953–1954

Arlington, Virginia; Yonkers, New York; and Springfield, Missouri, adopted various types of water conservation regulations.

Although several hundred cities are now adding fluorides to their water supplies, there still seems to be considerable opposition to this practice. This is indicated by the fact that the voters of Boulder and Fort Collins, Colorado; Greensboro, North Carolina; Atlantic City, New Jersey; LaCrosse, Wisconsin; Meadville, Pennsylvania; and Birmingham, Alabama, turned down proposals to add fluorides to their water supplies during the past year.

Cities continued to approve large expenditures for the construction of sewage disposal facilities. Coral Gables, Florida, issued bonds and awarded contracts for a sewage disposal system which will be financed from sewage service charges. The voters of Derby, Connecticut, and Winston-Salem and Raleigh, North Carolina, were among those that approved large expenditures for the construction of sewage disposal facilities. Construction continued on Nashville's $11 million sewage disposal program and on other large and small projects throughout the nation. Many plants were also completed and placed in operation, such as the new treatment plant at Wilmington, Delaware.

A metropolitan sewer district to serve St. Louis, Missouri, and numerous suburban communities was also established at a special election early in 1954. Another significant development during 1954 was the opening of the Sanitary Engineering Research Center of the United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare at Cincinnati, Ohio. Research on many problems of particular concern to public works officials will be conducted at this new center.

Refuse Disposal. Officials of both large and small cities continue their search for better methods of collecting and disposing of garbage and rubbish. The Dalles, Oregon, abandoned its municipal collection operation in favor of collection by contract, while Pensacola, Florida, took the opposite action and began a city-wide refuse collection operation. Inglewood and Beverly Hills, California, took a different type of action by passing ordinances requiring the installation of garbage disposal units in all new residential and business establishments. Grosse Pointe Woods, Michigan, adopted a similar ordinance which requires the installation of garbage disposal units or household incinerators in all homes by mid-1955.

California became the forty-fourth state to ban the feeding of raw garbage to hogs. State statutes and regulations of this type have caused many cities to adopt new methods of garbage disposal. Some of the cities that began sanitary landfill operations during the past year are Dothan, Alabama; Paris, Texas; and Neenah, Wisconsin.

New incinerators were also placed in operation in several cities including Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Hartford and New Britain, Connecticut; and Miami, Florida. The new Miami incinerator, with a capacity for 900 tons per day, began operation with what is believed to be the largest waste-heat steam generator in use by any incinerator.

Other Facilities. Many other types of municipal facilities were in various stages of development during 1954. New municipal buildings were dedicated in Monrovia, California; Florence, Alabama; and Edina, Minnesota. A city-county building was dedicated in Port Huron, Michigan, while another neared completion in Detroit. Construction continued on new city buildings in Pasco, Washington; Pontiac, Michigan; and in several other cities. Contracts were awarded for a new city hall in Dallas.

Voters of Madison, Wisconsin, approved a $4 million bond issue for a new civic center while construction of a similar structure began in Whittier, California. New central garages for the housing and repair of public vehicles and equipment were dedicated in Birmingham, Alabama, and University City, Missouri.

Airport developments during the past year include the dedication of a new $10 million airport at Wichita, Kansas, and the dedication of a new terminal building in Charlotte, North Carolina, and Topeka, Kansas. A $3.8 million bond issue for a new airport at Toledo, Ohio, was approved.

Administration. New departments of public works were created in Bryan, Texas, and Fort Lauderdale and Jacksonville Beach, Florida, and a new department of public service was established in Hutchinson, Kansas.

A new ordinance enacted by Charlotte, North Carolina, requires all new construction within one mile of the city to conform to the city's building code before connections can be made to the water and sewer systems. St. Joseph, Michigan, joined a number of other cities throughout the country that have installed short-wave radio systems in their public works departments. Stockton, California, was one of an increasing number of cities to adopt an ordinance to regulate the discharge of industrial wastes into its sewerage system. Sewage service charges were adopted by Sacramento, California; Des Moines, Iowa; and many other cities. Oakland, California, adopted an ordinance regulating street excavations, while other cities such as Saginaw, Michigan, were adopting new building codes.

Professional Organizations. The American Public Works Association (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago) experienced the most rapid growth in its history during 1954. A net gain of 376 members raised the total membership to over 2,600. One of the most significant developments was the establishment of the APWA Research Foundation which provides a means for private industries and governmental agencies to pool voluntarily their financial resources to support extensive research on problems of mutual interest. Of equal importance was the establishment of a $1,000 fellowship by the publishers of Engineering News-Record magazine which is to be awarded annually by the American Public Works Association to a graduate of an engineering school who wishes to take up graduate studies in the field of public works engineering and administration.

Five new chapters of the Association were organized during 1954 in New England; San Diego-Imperial County, California; Manitoba, Canada; Tennessee; and Arizona. New publications included standard specifications for sidewalks and curbs and for subgrades and foundations for pavements. "Uniform Public Works Engineering Construction Forms" were prepared, published, and distributed by a Joint Committee of the APWA and the Associated General Contractors of America (see New Books and Pamphlets below).

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See also Utilities Section.

Municipal Utilities

Developments in 1954

By John Bauer

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PUBLIC utility developments that should be interesting for cities mounted up during 1954 so that only the high points will be discussed under private vs. public power conflicts, state regulatory issues, urban transit problems, and local municipal happenings.

Private vs. Public Power Conflicts. The Dixon-Yates contract has furnished easily the most exciting and portentous controversy in the electric power field. On the order of the President, the Atomic Energy Commission negotiated a contract through a holding-company subsidiary to supply 600,000 kilowatts of steam-produced power to the Tennessee Valley Authority for replacement of TVA-generated power delivered to AEC.

An avalanche of criticism descended upon this extraordinary arrangement: first, that it was designed for private power interests to invade the regional position of the TVA public-power organization; second, that it would be much more costly than TVA's own additional steam-power construction and generation with the annual additional cost calculated on behalf of TVA at $5,567,000 over the next 25 years.

The charge that TVA constitutes "creeping socialism" was countered by pointing to the tremendous regional advancement of private enterprise, spurred by TVA low-cost power, flood control, navigation improvements, leadership in agricultural transformation, and other activities that promoted fast-growing private production and advancing living standards. The contract will probably be affirmed and carried out, but it is being attacked in the current session of Congress, and could be killed.

In any case the Dixon-Yates controversy will doubtless intensify the issue of public vs. private power development in other sections of the country. This applies immediately to two aggravated situations. The first is the Hell's Canyon project on the Snake River between Idaho and Oregon. This had been planned as a public, single high-dam undertaking, with maximum impounding of water for electric generation, irrigation, and other purposes. Instead the Idaho Power Company has been seeking Federal Power Commission approval of its private plan for three low dams constructed chiefly for electric generation, with much lower total capacity, and relatively more costly, than the single high-dam originally designed on a public basis. Here too will be Congressional fire and possible action.

The second major public vs. private power controversy extends both to

Congress and the New York legislature. It concerns the St. Lawrence River and the Niagara power developments, each involving roughly one million kilowatts of electric capacity. St. Lawrence is already proceeding under New York State development and organization, but Niagara is still subject to Congressional decision as to whether it shall be public or private enterprise. The state of New York is naturally demanding state organization, to be fully integrated with St. Lawrence, and is working on safeguards to see that the benefits of low-cost generation—around 2 mills per kilowatt hour—will be duly conveyed to the ultimate consumers. This will involve transforming the regulation of private transmission and distribution as well as getting low-cost generation. Such a dual program, effectively implemented, could convert most New York cities from prevalent high to relatively low-rate centers for industry and commerce.

Unfortunately the issue of public vs. private power development has been badly befogged by ideology, emotion and propaganda. What is badly needed is a comprehensive, open-minded, thoroughly objective economic-technical survey in regard to relative over-all costs and constructive benefits to be derived for individual river valley regions and the country at large. Here is hoping that Congress will launch such an inquiry. If public development, especially of multiple purpose projects, should prove to be distinctly the more economical and advantageous for the localities, the benefits would redound throughout to private enterprise and welfare—TVA stands as supreme example. Minimum low cost power is fundamental to economic and social progress throughout the country, and its attainability should not be held back by ideological preconceptions and special interest groups. The $64 national question is: How can electric power be produced and delivered to consumers most cheaply for promotion of all sorts of private and public activities?

State Regulatory Issues. Intimately tied up with availability of minimum low-cost public-utility service is regulation of private companies on the state or city level. The prevalent system of regulation has long been criticized for its failure to protect consumers as intended and needed.

The main criticisms centered on the "fair value" rule as imposed by the United States Supreme Court in 1898, requiring the inclusion of reproduction cost in determining the fair value for rate making; this involved cumbersome and costly procedure and caused extensive breakdown of regulation. In 1944 the Supreme Court abrogated the old rule and permitted the net investment rate base to be used by commissions, as far as the federal constitution is concerned.

Several states, however, have held to the prior fair value standards and so have perpetuated the old complications and frustrations of utility rate control. During 1954 state legislative inquiries and efforts were made to establish the net investment rate base (the original cost, less depreciation, of the properties used in public service) in Ohio, Maryland, North Carolina and Pennsylvania; but no actual shifts were attained. Chicago, in the Illinois Bell Telephone rate case before the Illinois Commerce Commission, sought adjustment in the rate of return to effect a total return in accordance with the net investment rate base standard with no decision at this writing.

A different kind of state regulatory development took place in Colorado where the city home rule powers of regulation were transferred to the state public utilities commission through a constitutional amendment. The Colorado Municipal League is working for thorough revision of state regulation including adequate financing of the Commission's technical staff. The League has also made a franchise study, showing the various methods and provisions embodied by the Colorado municipalities in drawing up franchise grants. Fifty-three cities subscribed $43,600 to study rate increases sought by the Public Service Company of Colorado.

Urban Transit Problems. Rate cases and increases continued to be prominent during 1954 especially as to telephone rates and transit fares. The transit industry moreover has continued to lose traffic because of automobile competition and changes in community life. Fare increases have naturally accentuated the traffic losses, working in successive cycles of higher fares and fewer passengers.

However, cities and transit managements are beginning to recognize the need of positive and energetic cooperation to adjust service schedules and fares to the needs and convenience of people in different parts of the communities so as to induce automobile riders to use mass-transportation vehicles, especially during rush hours. The writer has received very favorable response by city officials to such joint programs and efforts, but actual establishment and implementation mostly await concrete agreements and action.

Nevertheless, cities are coming to realize more and more that relieving downtown traffic congestion and preventing strangulation of central business areas depend more on getting unnecessary automobiles off the streets than on providing off-street parking after more and more automobiles keep crowding into the streets.

Proper transit service must first be planned and provided to attract riders before people can be induced not to use their automobiles for intracity riding especially during rush hours. Such rider shifts can be attained on adequate scale only through persistent joint efforts by the transit managements and the cities, although the managements should take the initiative—if they have the requisite vision and real private enterprise.

Pointing in the right direction is a trial arrangement by the Capital Traction Company, Washington, D. C., to install bus express schedules between suburban areas and chief Washington destinations with no in-between stops except traffic lights, with provision of a seat for everybody, and with special cost-of-service fares. This experiment, approved by the D. C. Public Utilities Commission, is fine, but its success will be greatly enhanced if it is vigorously supported by municipal officials in the suburban communities. In Cincinnati, Detroit and Kansas City somewhat similar service experimentations have been undertaken.

Along the same line of transit development is the recent sale of its transit systems by the Duke Power Company to six North and South Carolina cities to City Coach Lines, Inc., a holding company which has been operating successfully in Flint, Michigan; Evansville, Indiana; and Jacksonville, Florida. Both the cities and the new management are striving for effective service improvements to attract passengers from private automobiles, and the city council of Greensboro, North Carolina is working on appropriate new franchise terms. The other cities are Charlotte, Durham, and Winston-Salem, North Carolina, and Greenville and Spartanburg, South Carolina.

Local Municipal Happenings. Further in line of transit relief, the Massachusetts legislature removed fixed charges from the Metropolitan Transit Authority for the determination of fares. For the New York Metropolitan region, a $500,000 regional transit survey has been undertaken by the Port of New York Authority for the Metropolitan Rapid Transit Commission to develop plans for expansion, improvement and coordination of transit facilities and operation within the region, including railroads, rapid transit and surface transportation.

In Michigan the Governor signed into law on April 22, 1954, an act culminating many years of effort by the Michigan Municipal League to secure for cities and villages having municipal electric utilities the power to issue revenue bonds for financing normal replacements and expansion of existing facilities—a note-worthy example of progress through vigorous cooperation among cities for their common good. The League of Minnesota Municipalities published a "Model Gas Franchise—Ordinance and Comments," which should be useful to any city contemplating new gas-franchise terms (see New Books and Pamphlets below).

Ontario, Oregon, has imposed a 2 per cent franchise fee in granting a new franchise to the Idaho Power Company, which then sought to add the cost to the local electric bills. It requested approval of a general provision in its rate schedule for such cost additions to consumer bills but was turned down by the state public utilities commissioner; he considered such a tax as part of the company's total operating expenses to be included in the fixing of rates.

The city of Burlington, Vermont, has completed a $6,000,000 steam electric generating plant to supply the city's power needs for considerable time to come. Instead of operating the plant, however, the city has leased it for seven years to a private company which in turn will sell to the city at fixed rates the power needed for distribution by the municipal plant but will use the extra generation for distribution in its own neighboring service areas.

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See also Public Works Section.

Fire Administration

Developments in 1954

By Percy Bugbee

General Manager, National Fire Protection Association, Boston

PRELIMINARY estimates indicate that fires in 1954 caused 12,550 deaths, a slight increase over the estimate for 1953. The largest loss occurred in the fire on the airplane carrier Bennington which took a toll of 106 lives. Another loss-of-life fire that aroused great national interest was the fire that killed 15 children in a one-story school building in Cheektowaga, New York. Principal factors here were delayed detection and the lack of a direct outside exit from each room.

During the year 1954 there were a substantial number of airplane crash fires. One in South Dakota caused 26 deaths and one in New York caused a similar number of deaths. The most tragic loss of life occurred in Moss Jaw, Saskatchewan, on April 8 when an inflight collision between a trainer and an airline transport plane caused 37 deaths. An airplane crash fire in Fairchild, Washington, caused seven deaths and a property loss of more than $5,000,000. Fifty-five major aircraft fire accidents in the United States and Canada in 1954 caused the loss of 240 lives and nearly $70,000,000 worth of property damage.

One of the most tragic fires of the year was the fire in a small dwelling in Parkin, Arkansas, on Christmas Eve which caused 13 deaths, mostly children. This fire occurred when someone carelessly poured kerosene on a fire in a kitchen stove. Carelessness with portable oil stoves and space heaters exacts a terrific toll of life each winter and appears to be superseding carelessness with smoking and matches as a prime cause of fire deaths. During 1954, six fires in nursing homes in Michigan, Texas, Kansas, Maryland, Louisiana, and Nova Scotia, caused 32 deaths.

Fire Loss. The preliminary estimate of fire loss throughout the United States and Canada stands at $1,099,500,000—slightly higher than the estimate for 1953. There are close to 2,000,000 outbreaks of fires annually of which 700,000 occur in buildings, and the balance are outdoor fires such as forest fires, rubbish and grass fires, and vehicle fires. Final estimates as to the distribution of such fires which are now available for 1953 show that of the 727,000 building fires that year 480,000 occurred in residential buildings, 72,000 in mercantile buildings, 37,000 in manufacturing plants, and 15,000 in public buildings. Distribution of causes of these fires indicates that fires due to heating appliances of different kinds were 171,000, fires from smoking and matches 144,000, fires from misuse and defective electrical appliances and equipment 88,000, fires from needless accumulations of rubbish 54,000, fires from careless handling of flammable liquids 40,000, and fires from lightning 40,000.

During 1954 there were a little over 300 fires with loss exceeding a quarter of a million dollars each and there were 42 fires involving losses over one million dollars each. The largest monetary loss was the loss suffered by the destruction of a large Navy airplane at Johnsville, Pennsylvania, with a loss of $9,000,000 and the distilling company fire at Pekin, Illinois, which killed six persons and involved a property loss of $7,000,000.

Fire Departments. In general municipalities continued to be economy-minded during 1954 and this has tended to lead many municipal fire departments to move toward fewer companies but better located and better manned. Cities that have carried out such measures show reduced costs and improved fire service.

The Standards of Municipal Fire Apparatus adopted by NFPA, the National Board of Fire Underwriters, and the International Association of Fire Chiefs, have had a marked effect on the quality of fire equipment throughout the country and a more general standardization of equipment. An important new development has been the use of the new types of fabrics for fire hose which have brought about less weight and better performance. The NFPA now has a new Committee on Fire Hose that is studying this development.

Firemen's training programs throughout the United States and Canada continue to expand and improve. NFPA records indicate that over 125,000 firemen received training in 1954 through state and provincial programs over and above the training that they receive in their own departments. An encouraging and desirable trend is the expansion of these fire training programs to include industrial fire brigade personnel.

There is a strong trend to more and better activity in fire prevention in all municipalities. Numerous new fire prevention bureaus were established during 1954 and the periodical inspection of all dwellings in the community continues to gain ground. No fire department activity will more directly reduce loss of life and at the same time increase the public recognition and prestige of the fire department than dwelling inspections. The New York City fire department is now engaged in a fire inspection program of very large scope. One of the more effective types of fire prevention program was conducted by the Memphis, Tennessee, fire department which focused city-wide attention on the danger of leaving small children alone at home.

A trend that is particularly pleasing to NFPA is the provision of NFPA memberships for each fire station throughout the city so that every member of the fire department can have access to regular, up-to-date information on fire protection and fire prevention. Among the cities that now have such memberships are Berkeley, Boston, Buffalo, Davenport, Des Moines, Dallas, Houston, Providence and Los Angeles County.

Civil Defense. There is little of substantial progress that can be reported when it comes to civil defense. The federal government has failed to inform the fire service and other interested services of the potential threat and has also failed to convince the average citizen that civil defense under present-day conditions is of real importance. The public was greatly shocked by the fragmentary news about the H-bomb and its potential destructive properties, but because of a lack of realistic program emanating from Washington the public has largely adopted a fatalistic attitude that nothing can be done.

H-bombs are huge incendiary devices. Whether or not large sections of cities take fire following an H-bomb blast will depend very much on whether the back yards are clean and whether any serious attempt has been made to reduce the amount of exposed light, combustible material. Therefore, any measures that any city takes to reduce its fire hazards and to clear up its slum areas are of value not only as a step in civil defense but also because of the reduction of conflagration hazard. Almost every fire chief is eager to play a part in a civil defense program but all are frustrated because of the lack of planning and direction.

Literature. Very substantial contributions to the technical literature in the field of fire protection appeared during 1954. Some of the newly adopted standards of the widest interest were "Aircraft Rescue and Fire Fighting," "Standard Types of Building Construction," the model "Flammable Liquids Ordinance," "Standards on Liquefied Petroleum Gas," "Municipal Fire Alarm Systems," and "Piers and Wharves." During the fall, NFPA published six volumes of national fire codes providing a complete and up-to-date set of some 150 different fire codes. The 11th edition of the "Handbook of Fire Protection" appeared in the spring. This is the most widely used technical reference volume on fire protection in the world today. Other new and important publications were the "Industrial Fire Brigades Training Manual" and "Hospital Fire Safety" (see New Books and Pamphlets below).

A new service of the Fire Record Department of NFPA has met with a great deal of response and interest. A series of special occupancy fire record studies appeared during the year covering such occupancies as college dormitories, department stores, farm properties, food canneries, foundries, garages, grocery warehouses, oil piers, and supermarkets.

Fireworks Law. On June 4, 1954, President Eisenhower signed H.R. 116, the Church-Wiley Bill, which prohibits the shipment of fireworks into any state where they are prohibited by state law. Thus the power of the federal government is at last ranged alongside that of the states which have enacted the NFPA model law.

Education. Substantial progress in the field of fire prevention education was evident during 1954. The Fire Prevention Campaign conducted by the Advertising Council with NFPA as sponsor was without question the most effective mass educational project in fire prevention ever attempted. A nationally known public opinion researcher reported that based on a sample of personal interviews with men and women in various sized communities scattered throughout the United States, 42 per cent of the population were familiar with Sparky the firehouse Dalmation that was the symbol of the campaign.

Throughout the year messages about the common fire hazards and how to prevent them appeared in large quantity in newspapers, magazines, on billboards and car cards, and over the radio and television. As an adjunct to this campaign, NFPA launched Sparky's Fire Department for children, a development that appeared to be of major interest to fire departments and the fire prevention committees of local chambers of commerce. Thousands of children were enrolled as inspectors in Sparky's Fire Department and learned through this medium how to save their lives and their homes from fire.

Fire Prevention Week in the fall continued to be extremely widely observed throughout the United States and Canada. More than 1,600 entries in the Fire Prevention Week Contest were received, and Louisville, Kentucky, and Port Alfred, Quebec, won the Grand Awards in the United States and Canada, respectively, for the best 1954 municipal fire prevention week programs. Top cities in the United States following Louisville were Philadelphia, Hartford, Memphis, Chicago, Greensboro, Richland (Washington), Providence, Anderson (Indiana), Martinsville (Virginia), and Killeen (Texas). Top cities in Canada following Port Alfred were Kentville, Nova Scotia; Calgary, Alberta; Vancouver, British Columbia; Hull, Quebec; Ottawa, Ontario; Alma, Quebec; and Branford, Hamilton and Kitchener, Ontario.

A good way to close this article would be to quote from a message sent by President Eisenhower to NFPA on the occasion of its 58th annual meeting in Washington in May, 1954:

"Your Association's efforts to minimize the loss of life and property suffered through fires are of great value to the nation, but no one knows better than you how much remains to be done. The deaths in 1953 of some 12,000 people all perishing because of fire attest to the immensity of this task. The property loss from fire damage during the same year of nearly one billion dollars is further testimony to the pressing need for more adequate fire protection.

"Without your continuing campaign for fire prevention, the total would have been significantly greater. I am convinced that such organizations as yours can lead an alert citizenry effectively to combat the threat of fire and reduce its terrible toll."

Fire Department Statistics

THE chief municipal activity measured by general fund expenditures and payroll is public safety—work of the city's police and fire departments. Detailed statistics on police and fire departments in cities over 10,000 population have been compiled to assist city officials in analyzing administrative problems. Table XV shows individual city data for cities over 25,000 population on the number of fire department employees, hours of work, salaries of fire fighters and fire chiefs, method of appointment of fire chief, other firemen's duties, fire fighting equipment, expenditures, fire loss data, and insurance classifications. The same data, except for appointment of the fire chief and fire loss data, are shown in Table XVI for cities between 10,000 and 25,000 population.

These data are analyzed and summarized in this article to enable city officials to make some comparison as to cost, performance, and accomplishments of municipal fire departments.

Number of Fire Department Employees. The average (median) city over 10,000 population employs 1.31 full-time fire department employees for every 1,000 inhabitants. Cities in the 100,000 to 250,000 population group have the highest average with 1.61 employees per 1,000 population; cities between 10,000 and 25,000 have the lowest average with 1.13 fire employees per 1,000 population (see Table 2).

The number of full-time paid firemen, officers, and civilian employees is shown for each city over 10,000 in Tables XV and XVI; the number of volunteers and call men also is shown for each reporting city between 10,000 and 25,000 in Table XVI. Volunteers and call men, however, are not included in the derivation of fire department employees per 1,000 population.

Table 2 shows the median and statistical distribution of fire department employees per 1,000 population. In most cases data reported for the 1955 Year Book are somewhat higher than those reported for the 1954 Year Book, thus continuing a trend of the past five years as shown in Table 1. The wide variation in the number of fire department employees per 1,000 population is attributable in part to variations in manpower in different cities of approximately the same size which in turn is based on the amount of property to be protected and the areas and kinds of fire risks.

Fire Department Salaries. The salaries paid to uniformed fire department employees and fire chiefs are shown for individual cities in Tables XV and XVI, and the statistical distributions for city population groups for 1955 are summarized in Table 2. Trends in median average salaries for the last five years are shown in Table 1. The median annual entrance salary of firemen ranges from a high of $3,950 in cities over 500,000 to $3,300 for cities between 10,000 and 25,000 population. Maximum salaries are also higher in larger cities. The median maximum salary ranges from $4,692 in cities over 500,000 to $3,602 in cities between 10,000 and 25,000. These figures indicate an increase in both minimum and maximum

TABLE 1

FIRE DEPARTMENT TRENDS: 1950–1955*

Population Group	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
ENTRANCE SALARY OF FIREMEN: MEDIAN					
Cities over 500,000	$3,171	$3,500	$ 3,687	$ 3,740	$ 3,950
250,000 to 500,000	3,000	3,120	3,438	3,600	3,800
100,000 to 250,000	2,800	3,066	3,152	3,389	3,441
50,000 to 100,000	2,766	3,036	3,286	3,420	3,480
25,000 to 50,000	2,763	3,025	3,227	3,420	3,480
10,000 to 25,000	2,624	2,911	3,042	3,251	3,300
MAXIMUM SALARY OF FIREMEN: MEDIAN					
Cities over 500,000	$3,768	$4,178	$ 4,400	$ 4,446	$ 4,692
250,000 to 500,000	3,480	3,800	4,020	4,200	4,300
100,000 to 250,000	3,160	3,540	3,720	3,900	4,030
50,000 to 100,000	3,132	3,395	3,594	3,769	3,840
25,000 to 50,000	3,053	3,323	3,531	3,784	3,814
10,000 to 25,000	2,838	3,168	3,300	3,600	3,602
FIRE CHIEFS SALARY: MEDIAN					
Cities over 500,000	$9,900	$9,600	$11,581	$10,860	$12,000
250,000 to 500,000	6,960	7,800	8,200	8,400	8,400
100,000 to 250,000	5,682	6,119	6,600	6,852	7,056
50,000 to 100,000	5,130	5,500	5,838	6,032	6,300
25,000 to 50,000	4,380	4,800	5,040	5,299	5,485
10,000 to 25,000	3,700	4,068	4,326	4,572	4,800
	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
EXPENDITURES FOR SALARIES AND WAGES PER CAPITA					
Cities over 500,000	$5.30	$5.78	$ 6.09	$ 6.81	$ 6.72
250,000 to 500,000	4.52	5.08	5.85	6.17	6.63
100,000 to 250,000	4.72	5.19	5.73	6.24	6.88
50,000 to 100,000	4.43	4.95	5.44	5.87	6.37
25,000 to 50,000	4.21	4.41	4.96	5.45	5.96
10,000 to 25,000	2.62	2.89	3.27	3.87	4.41
TOTAL FIRE DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURES PER CAPITA					
Cities over 500,000	$6.10	$6.11	$ 6.64	$ 7.25	$ 7.15
250,000 to 500,000	4.99	5.65	6.37	6.84	7.24
100,000 to 250,000	5.32	5.72	6.38	7.09	7.81
50,000 to 100,000	5.09	5.51	5.92	6.81	7.40
25,000 to 50,000	4.80	5.06	5.58	6.35	6.92
10,000 to 25,000	3.29	3.63	3.92	4.62	5.27
NO. FULL-TIME FIRE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES PER 1,000 POP: MEDIAN					
Cities over 500,000	1.40	1.37	1.38	1.43	1.49
250,000 to 500,000	1.36	1.32	1.34	1.36	1.45
100,000 to 250,000	1.48	1.52	1.55	1.60	1.61
50,000 to 100,000	1.38	1.37	1.39	1.48	1.49
25,000 to 50,000	1.30	1.31	1.38	1.41	1.50
10,000 to 25,000	0.94	1.00	1.06	1.09	1.13

*These data are summarized from "Fire Department Statistics" in the 1951, 1952, 1953, and 1954 Municipal Year Books and from data collected for this edition; data on expenditures and number of fire department employees cover calendar years 1950-1954.

salaries at the median from $2 to $246 per year in all population groups. Table 1 shows the steady increase in firemen's salaries over the past five years. For fire chiefs the median salary ranges from $12,000 in cities over 500,000 to $4,800 in cities of 10,000 to 25,000. Comparison of the fire chief's salary with those of police chiefs and other administrative officers can be made in Table IX in another part of this Year Book.

Method of Appointment of Fire Chiefs. Table XV shows for each city over 25,000 population the authority making the original appointment of the fire chief. Among 424 reporting cities, the fire chief is appointed by the city manager in 173 cities, by the mayor in 101 cities, by the city council in 66 cities, by a fire or safety board in 45 cities, and by a fire or safety commissioner in 39 cities.

Hours of Work. Information on the hours in the firemen's work week and hours of work on the day shift, as shown in Table 3, was obtained from city officials late in 1954 and is shown for cities over 10,000 in Tables XV and XVI.

The average (median) work hours per week for all cities over 10,000 have remained unchanged at 72 hours since 1947. Table 3 shows that the

TABLE 2

FIRE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES AND SALARIES IN CITIES OVER 10,000 BY POPULATION GROUPS

Population Group	No. of Cities Reporting	Lowest	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Highest
NO. OF FIRE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES PER 1,000 POP. (1955)						
Cities over 500,000	17	0.98	1.32	1.49	1.60	2.82
250,000 to 500,000	22	0.93	1.26	1.45	1.81	2.02
100,000 to 250,000	64	0.78	1.44	1.61	2.01	3.03
50,000 to 100,000	128	0.18	1.26	1.49	1.90	3.47
25,000 to 50,000	259	0.24	1.15	1.50	1.89	3.35
10,000 to 25,000	644	0.05	0.78	1.13	1.45	4.38
ENTRANCE SALARY OF FIREMEN (1955)						
Cities over 500,000	17	$3,360	$ 3,667	$ 3,950	$ 4,416	$ 4,680
250,000 to 500,000	21	2,928	3,492	3,800	3,986	4,740
100,000 to 250,000	51	2,640	3,130	3,441	3,750	4,428
50,000 to 100,000	109	2,286	3,075	3,480	3,824	4,487
25,000 to 50,000	205	2,340	3,053	3,480	3,826	4,764
10,000 to 25,000	418	2,077	2,880	3,300	3,662	5,070
MAXIMUM SALARY OF FIREMEN (1955)						
Cities over 500,000	17	$3,600	$ 4,225	$ 4,692	$ 5,202	$ 5,920
250,000 to 500,000	21	3,498	4,080	4,300	4,674	5,100
100,000 to 250,000	51	3,087	3,780	4,030	4,314	5,733
50,000 to 100,000	109	2,340	3,480	3,840	4,322	5,148
25,000 to 50,000	205	2,580	3,444	3,814	4,160	5,280
10,000 to 25,000	418	2,077	3,200	3,602	4,153	5,980
SALARY OF FIRE CHIEF (1955)						
Cities over 500,000	13	$9,838	$10,674	$12,000	$13,634	$15,500
250,000 to 500,000	21	7,200	7,665	8,400	10,000	12,300
100,000 to 250,000	51	4,060	6,099	7,056	8,400	11,000
50,000 to 100,000	108	4,500	5,700	6,300	7,488	10,123
25,000 to 50,000	212	3,300	4,800	5,485	6,415	10,020
10,000 to 25,000	423	2,700	4,200	4,800	5,464	8,713

work week ranges from 60 hours in cities over 500,000 to 72 hours for cities from 10,000 to 25,000. A total of 139 cities reported a firemen's work week of 56 hours, and 37 of these 139 cities rotate shifts on a 24-hours-on-48-hours-off basis. The remaining 102 cities have a 10-hour day shift and a 14-hour night shift.

Table 3 also shows the 686 cities (74 per cent of those reporting) work a 24-hours-on-24-hours-off shift, and the next most popular arrengement is 10 hours on duty during the day and 14 hours on duty nights with the groups rotating at least once a month. These two arrangements of duty hours accounted for 93 per cent of the reporting cities. "Other" in Table 3 includes cities that work nine, 11, or 48 hours on a single shift.

A total of 87 cities reported reducing the work week for firemen during 1954, compared with 93 cities making such reductions in 1953 and 113 cities making such reductions in 1952. Twelve of the cities reducing the work week for firemen during 1954 are over 100,000 population; 12 between 50,000 and 100,000; 23 between 25,000 and 50,000; and the remaining 37 cities between 10,000 and 25,000.[1]

Other Firemen's Duties. Tables XV and XVI show the various types of other duties firemen perform in cities above 10,000 population. Fire prevention inspection in commercial areas was the duty performed most often (717 cities out of 896 reporting). Other duties in order of their frequency were: maintenance of fire equipment (690 cities), maintenance of fire stations (663 cities), fire prevention inspections in industrial areas (650 cities), and fire prevention inspection in residential areas (415 cities). A total of 19 cities reported no extra duties for firemen.

Mutual Aid and Outside Fire Service Charges. Arrangements between two or more municipalities for the effective use of all available fire fighting resources in the area help provide more adequate protection in case of disaster or large conflagration and avoid unnecessary expansion of a single department in personnel and equipment. The two forms of such cooperation are mutual aid agreements and outside fire service.

Data on these arrangements were not secured for this Year Book but are shown in the 1953 and 1954 Year Books. The 1954 Year Book shows cities supplying fire fighting services to nearby communities on a mutual aid basis, and 950 of the 1,064 reporting cities had such agreements.

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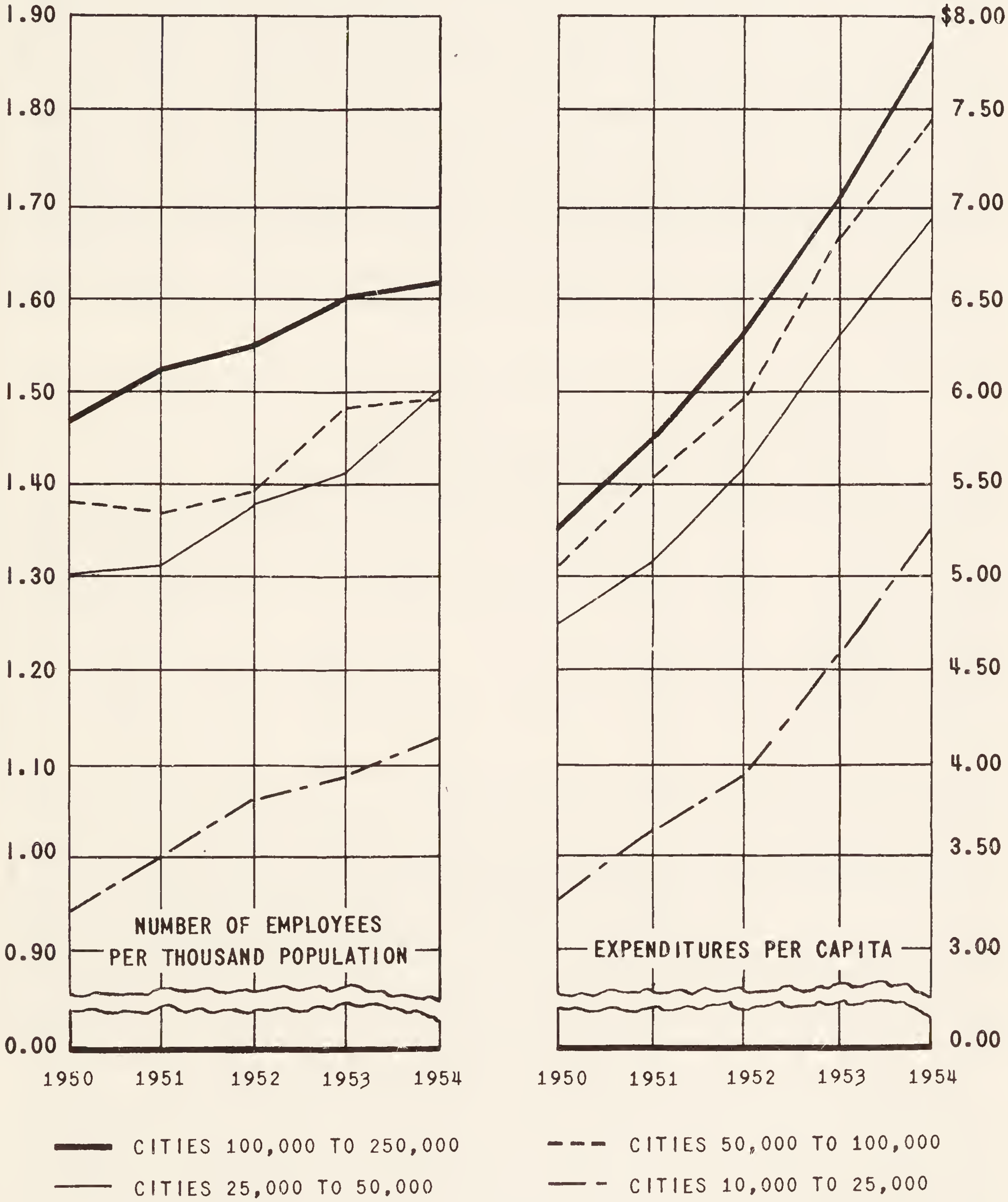
[1] The 87 cities reducing firemen's work week during 1954 are: Bessemer, Birmingham and Tuscaloosa, Alabama; Antioch, El Cerrito, Fresno, Hayward, Palo Alto, Redding, San Bruno and San Leandro, California; Miami, Orlando and West Palm Beach, Florida; Savannah, Georgie; Chicago, Decatur, Harvey, Moline and Oak Park, Illinois; Gary, Hammond and Huntington, Indiana; Ames, Iowa; Salina and Wichita, Kansas; Covington and Newport, Kentucky; South Portland, Maine; Marlborough and North Adams, Massachusetts; Inkster, Marquette, Muskegon, Port Huron and Sault Ste Marie, Michigan; Albert Lea, Duluth, Faribault and Rochester, Minnesota; Laurel, Mississippi; University City, Missouri; Fremont, Grand Island, Hastings, Lincoln, Norfolk, North Platte, Omaha, and Scottsbluff, Nebraska; Gloucester City, Madison, Plainfield and Ridgewood, New Jersey; Beacon, Binghamton, Corning, Jamestown, Kenmore, Niagara Falls, Scarsdale, Utica, and Yonkers, New York; Coshocton, Fostoria, Hamilton, Lima, Norwood, and Piqua, Ohio; Chickasha and Norman, Oklahoma; Aliquippa, Pennsylvania; Providence, Rhode Island; Waxahachie, Texas; Alexandria, Virginia; Vancouver, Washington; Marinette, Milwaukee, Superior, Wausau, Wauwatosa, West Allis, and Whitefish Bay, Wisconsin; and Sheridan, Wyoming.

Mutual aid is reciprocal and communities contract to aid each other except when their own cities are threatened. Both such arrangements are made with nearby or adjacent communities usually in the same county. At least three states, however, permit cities to send fire apparatus across state lines—Kentucky, Minnesota, and New York.

For the 1954 Year Book fire chiefs were asked to report on their policies for answering fire calls outside city limits in areas not covered by



Source: Table 1, p. 364

Median Number of Fire Department Employees per 1,000 Population and Total Expenditures per Capita, 1950–1954 mutual aid agreements with other governmental units. Of 1,023 cities reporting on this item, 383 did not answer calls outside the city limits. Of the 640 cities which did answer outside calls, 322 did not charge for the service and 318 did make a charge.

The various bases and amounts of charges for outside fire service are summarized in the 1953 Year Book. (For a breakdown of the methods used by 327 cities to charge for this service, see the 1953 Year Book, pages 371-72.) The methods of charging for outside fire service include: (1) a flat rate per call or per piece of equipment responding; (2) an hourly rate for the men and equipment responding; (3) annual contracts with counties, cities, townships, or special fire districts which may be paid as a flat rate per year, as a rate per call, or as an annual stand-by charge based on the assessed valuation of all property within the unit of government plus a rate per call; (4) a rate based on the assessed value of the individual property to be protected; (5) a flat annual rate by type of structure protected (business, industry, residence, etc.); (6) various combinations of the above charges; and (7) special equipment provided and maintained by the county or other unit of government to be used for answering rural fire calls.

TABLE 3

HOURS PER WORK WEEK AND HOURS ON DAY SHIFT FOR FIREMEN IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1954

Population Group	Work Week		No. of Cities by Hours on Shift				
	Range	Median	8	10	12	24	Other
Over 500,000........	42-68	60	1	7	1	8	1
250,000 to 500,000	48-78	65	0	5	0	17	0
100,000 to 250,000	48-84	63	1	26	1	35	1
50,000 to 100,000	48-84	69	1	34	1	87	3
25,000 to 50,000......	48-84	70	4	67	5	180	1
10,000 to 25,000......	40-120	72	14	49	9	359	10
All cities over 10,000 . .	40-120	72	21	188	17	686	16

Fire Equipment. Cities were asked late in 1954 to report on the number of pieces of first line fire fighting equipment of five major types: pumpers under 750 gallons per minute, pumpers 750 gallons per minute and over, hose and tank trucks, service ladder trucks, and aerial ladder trucks. Table 4 shows that 488 reporting cities over 25,000 population have a grand total of 7,090 pieces of equipment within these classifications. About three-fourths of the equipment is accounted for by pumpers of 750 gallons per minute and over and aerial ladder trucks.

For cities of 10,000 to 25,000 population, the breakdown was not made as extensively on number of pieces of different types of fire equipment. For 490 reporting cities, the total ownership of fire fighting equipment is as follows: 573 pumpers under 750 gallons per minute; 1,007 pumpers of 750 gallons per minute and over; and 669 hose and tank trucks, service ladder trucks, and aerial ladder trucks.

Number of Fire Stations. City fire chiefs also were asked to report for the 1954 Year Book on the number of fire stations in their city, broken down by one-company stations, two-company stations, and stations with three or more fire companies. The 485 reporting cities over 25,000 population had 2,589 one-company stations, 1,328 two-company stations, and 356 stations with three or more companies. A total of 1,144 fire stations was reported by the 588 cities in the 10,000 to 25,000 population group—an average of almost two stations per city. A total of 274 of these 588 cities had only one fire station.

Fire Department Expenditures. Tables XV and XVI show for each city over 10,000 the expenditures for salaries and wages, including payments to volunteers and paid call men, and total expenditures for the municipal fire department. Table XV also includes expenditures for hydrant rental. Table 5 shows 1954 expenditures for salaries and wages and total 1954 expenditures (excluding hydrant rental) on a total and a per capita basis for all population groups. Total per capita expenditures range from $7.81 in cities between 100,000 and 250,000 population to $5.27 in cities of 10,000 to 25,000 population. The per capita expenditures for salaries and wages show the same pattern with the highest amount in the cities between 100,000 and 250,000 and the lowest amount in cities between 10,000 to 25,000. Salary and wage expenditures represent 90 per cent of total departmental expenditures for all cities over 10,000.

TABLE 4

FIRE EQUIPMENT IN CITIES OVER 25,000: 1954

Population Group	No. Cities Reporting	No. of Pieces of Fire Equipment				
		Pumpers under 750 GPM	Pumpers 750 GPM and over	Hose and Tank Trucks	Service Ladder Trucks	Aerial Ladder Trucks
Over 500,000	17	39	1,079	225	54	451
250,000 to 500,000	22	45	502	106	64	137
100,000 to 250,000	63	109	703	126	57	226
50,000 to 100,000	127	139	773	161	76	247
25,000 to 50,000	259	303	906	170	107	285
All cities over 25,000	488	635	3,963	788	358	1,346

Table 1 shows the trends for fire department expenditures for salaries and wages and total fire department expenditures over the past five years. Except for a slight decline in cities over 500,000, both per capita expenditures and per capita salaries and wages in 1954 show an increase for all population groups over the preceding four years.

Fire Losses. Table 6 presents a statistical distribution, by population groups, of certain figures on fire losses reported by cities over 25,000 population. The summary figures are fire loss per capita for the five-year period of 1950-1954, the per capita fire loss during 1954, the number of building fires per 1,000 population, and the loss per building fire in 1954. The same data, except for 1954 per capita fire loss, are shown in Table XV for individual cities over 25,000 population.

This particular selection of fire statistics is perhaps the most useful for municipal officials, but the wide variation in what various fire departments report as fire losses does not permit the figures being used as a basis of comparison between different cities. Certain fire department reports include only insured losses. Whether or not property is insured, of course, has no bearing on the actual value of property destroyed by fire. Estimating uninsured portions of losses is inaccurate even when conscientiously done. Primarily, the figures should not be used for comparisons between cities because certain losses included in the reports of one city may not be included in the figures of another.

TABLE 5

FIRE DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURES IN 1954

Population Group	No. Cities Reporting	Population of Cities Reporting (000 omitted)	Fire Department Expenditures: 1954				Per Cent Salaries and Wages to Total
			Salaries and Wages		Total		
			Amount (in thousands)	Per Capita	Amount (in thousands)	Per Capita	
Cities over 500,000 . . .	17	25,914	$174,149	$6.72	$185,250	$7.15	94.0
250,000 to 500,000	21	7,617	50,487	6.63	55,163	7.24	91.5
100,000 to 250,000	51	7,602	52,268	6.88	59,371	7.81	88.0
50,000 to 100,000	109	7,736	49,277	6.37	57,264	7.40	86.1
25,000 to 50,000	205	7,263	43,317	5.96	50,251	6.92	86.2
10,000 to 25,000	418	6,478	28,541	4.41	34,150	5.27	83.6
All cities over 10,000 . .	821	62,610	$398,039	$6.36	$441,449	$7.05	90.2

The fire losses from year to year provide a useful statistic to the city official who wishes to determine fire experience trends within a particular city by comparing present with past fire loss experience. Even here, the figures must be used with discretion because, particularly in small cities, a single large fire in one year may distort the trend. Consequently, per capita fire loss is shown in a five-year average. Fire losses also reflect the composite results of many different factors other than fire department efficiency and so should not be used as the sole yardstick in comparisons for administrative purposes. For example, other factors which make fire loss comparisons between cities extremely misleading include differences in topography, climate, building construction, contents of buildings, age of buildings, and degree of industrialization.

The information for these tables was furnished through the courtesy of the National Fire Protection Association and was obtained early in 1955 from municipal fire chiefs. The data are shown in considerably more detail in the April 1955 issue of the NFPA Quarterly.

Fire Insurance Classification. Fire insurance rates on property in a city depend in part upon the fire insurance class of the municipality. The classification of a city is determined by rating engineers through the use of the Grading Schedule of the National Board of Fire Underwriters in making an engineering appraisal of fire protection facilities. For the cities of more than 25,000 population the classification is determined by engineers of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, while the classification for the smaller cities is determined by engineers of the state rating organizations, which are private agencies.

The classification of a city is determined by the number of points of deficiency assessed because conditions are below the standards prescribed in the Schedule. Points of deficiency are charged for each defect and the city with the highest number of deficiency points has the lowest grading. The city in which fire protection facilities are considered most able to cope with fire and in which the fire hazard is the least is the one receiving the lowest number of deficiency points. The total possible number of points of deficiency is 5,000 distributed over nine major items: water supply, fire department, fire alarm, police, building laws, hazards, structural conditions, climatic conditions and divergence in grading of water supply and fire department. A city is then placed in one of 10 classes according to the total points of deficiency charged against its fire defenses. For example, if the total number of points of deficiency falls between 0 and 500 points the city is in class 1, between 501 and 1,000 points in class 2, between 1,001 and 1,500 points in class 3, et cetera.

Tables XV and XVI present for cities over 10,000 population the total fire insurance class, total number of points of deficiency charged against the nine factors listed above, the number of points of deficiency charged against the fire department, and the year in which the city was last graded.

TABLE 6
FIRE LOSS IN CITIES OVER 25,000

Population Group	No. of Cities Reporting	Lowest	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Highest
FIRE LOSS PER CAPITA (1954)						
Cities over 500,000	15	$1.59	$ 2.23	$ 3.15	$ 4.38	$ 5.16
250,000 to 500,000	20	1.22	2.34	3.87	5.68	9.54
100,000 to 250,000	57	.67	2.33	3.24	4.64	8.51
50,000 to 100,000	116	.48	1.69	2.84	4.57	16.98
25,000 to 50,000	239	.14	1.52	2.75	5.26	28.83
AVERAGE FIRE LOSS PER CAPITA (1950-1954)						
Cities over 500,000	7	$2.28	....	$ 3.62	....	$ 5.59
250,000 to 500,000	15	1.43	$ 2.57	3.70	$ 4.72	7.23
100,000 to 250,000	39	1.50	2.42	3.08	3.91	6.74
50,000 to 100,000	77	1.06	2.38	3.52	4.48	18.37
25,000 to 50,000	150	.78	2.13	3.13	4.53	14.14
NO. OF BUILDING FIRES PER 1,000 POP. (1954)						
Cities over 500,000	17	2.1	2.7	3.4	4.4	4.8
250,000 to 500,000	20	2.2	3.3	4.3	5.9	7.4
100,000 to 250,000	60	1.3	2.9	3.9	5.2	13.2
50,000 to 100,000	114	0.9	3.0	3.9	5.3	7.6
25,000 to 50,000	244	0.5	3.0	4.1	5.7	13.3
FIRE LOSS PER BUILDING FIRE (1954)						
Cities over 500,000	15	$ 426	$ 629	$1,160	$1,382	$2,181
250,000 to 500,000	19	226	614	918	1,288	2,494
100,000 to 250,000	55	136	541	905	1,288	3,493
50,000 to 100,000	110	104	470	668	1,151	8,942
25,000 to 50,000	234	26	377	680	1,379	8,382

The distribution of cities according to the total classification and the classification of the fire department is summarized in Table 7 for all cities for which information was available. Eighty per cent of the cities over 25,000 by total classification are in classes 3, 4, or 5, while only 44 per cent of the cities between 10,000 and 25,000 are in classes 3, 4, or 5. Only 30 cities over 25,000 are in class 2, and only one city between 10,000 and 25,000 (Modesto, California) is in class 2. There is no city in class 1, chiefly because of the deficiency points resulting from failure of the cities to provide specified restrictions on building construction. Another important reason in some cities is the number of deficiency points charged under "climatic conditions."[2]

The fire department, as indicated above, is one of the nine factors considered in grading a city's fire defenses and its relative value is 1,500, or 30 per cent, of the total possible number of points of deficiency. Therefore the range in the points of deficiency that may be charged against a fire department is 0 to 1,500. If the fire department of a city has a deficiency falling between 0 and 150, the city is in class 1 so far as the fire department is concerned, which is the highest or best rating. The fire department may be in class 1, but the total fire insurance class for a city may be 2, 3, or 4 because of greater deficiency charges against other items in the Grading Schedule. The class for any fire department can be determined from the following: class 1—0 to 150 deficiency points; class 2—151 to 300; class 3—301 to 450; class 4—451 to 600; class 5—601 to 750; class 6—751 to 900; class 7—901 to 1,050; class 8—1,051 to 1,200; class 9—1,201 to 1,350; and class 10—1,351 to 1,500 points of deficiency.

The distribution of cities over 25,000, according to class of fire department (Table 7), shows 57 per cent falling in classes 3, 4, and 5, with only the fire departments of Detroit, Los Angeles, Milwaukee, and Washington in class 1, and 30 other cities in class 2. For cities between 10,000 and 25,000 only 23 per cent of the fire departments are in classes 3, 4, and 5; only the Santa Clara, California, department is in class 1; and only the Modesto, and Brawley, California, departments are in class 2.

Changes in the total fire insurance classification of cities and in the class of fire department which resulted from regradings made during 1953 are discussed below.

1. Cities Over 25,000. The fire defenses of 25 cities of 25,000 or more population were regraded during 1954 by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, which compares with 34 cities in 1953, 39 cities in 1952, 43 cities in 1951, and an annual average of 24 cities that were regraded by the National Board during the 20-year period from 1930 to 1950, inclusive. Ten of these cities regraded in 1954 had been previously graded sometime during the 10 years from 1944 to 1953. The average number of years since the previous grading was 11.3 with a range of one to 26 as compared with 12.7 in 1953.

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[2] For detailed information on how insurance rates are established, an explanation of the procedure in determining a city's classification, and the relation of the classification to insurance rates, see Chapter 2 of Municipal Fire Administration (International City Managers' Association, 1950). This volume also contains a list of rating bureaus and the complete Grading Schedule of the National Board of Fire Underwriters as revised in 1942.

As the result of the new grading in 1954, 22 of the 25 cities received a reduction in the total number of points of deficiency, and in 13 of these cities the reduction was sufficiently large to place the city's fire defenses in a better class: from class 3 to class 2—Baton Rouge, Louisiana; from class 4 to class 3—Palo Alto and Redwood City, California; Atlanta, Georgia; Binghamton, New York; and Norfolk, Virginia; from class 5 to class 4—East Chicago, Indiana; Paducah, Kentucky; High Point, North Carolina; Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio; and Salt Lake City, Utah; from class 5 to class 3—Charleston, West Virginia; from class 6 to class 5—Lincoln Park, Michigan. The reduction in the number of points of deficiency in the other nine cities was not sufficient to put them into a better class: Bessemer, Alabama; Pueblo, Colorado; Galesburg and Rock Island, Illinois; Hutchinson and Wichita, Kansas; New Orleans, Louisiana; Hattiesburg, Mississippi; and Sheboygan, Wisconsin.

Three of the 25 cities over 25,000 that were graded in 1954 received a greater number of points of deficiency, sufficient in one city to put it into a poorer class: from class 3 to class 4—Athens, Georgia. Two cities received additional points of deficiency but not enough to put them into a poorer class: Albany, Georgia and Laurel, Mississippi.

Comparative data are available on the number of points of deficiency for the fire department in the 25 cities regraded in 1954. The fire department in 13 of these 25 cities over 25,000 received a sufficient reduction in points of deficiency to put the fire department into a better class: from

TABLE 7

DISTRIBUTION OF CITIES OVER 10,000 ACCORDING TO TOTAL FIRE INSURANCE CLASSIFICATION AND TO CLASSIFICATION OF FIRE DEPARTMENT

Fire Insurance Class	Total Fire Insurance Classification							Total Class—Cities 10,000 to 25,000[1]	Classification of Fire Department	
	All Cities Over 25,000		Cities over 500,000	250,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000		Cities Over 25,000	Cities 10,000 to 25,000[1]
	Number in Each Class	Per Cent in Each Class								
1	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1
2	30	5.9	7	4	9	6	4	1	30	2
3	127	25.1	5	15	30	46	31	11	79	15
4	161	31.8	5	4	21	34	97	92	85	29
5	116	22.9	0	0	3	31	82	213	80	101
6	61	12.1	0	0	2	9	50	292	82	152
7	11	2.2	0	0	0	1	10	90	52	141
8	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	24	13	89
9	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	36
10	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Reporting	506	100.0	17	23	65	127	274	724	431	579
Not Reporting	6		1	0	0	2[2]	3[2]	111[2]	81[3]	256[3]

[1] These columns include all cities for which data are available, including cities omitted from Table XVI.

[2] Includes cities in Texas and New Jersey, for which a different grading schedule is used (see footnotes to Table XVI).

[3] Includes cities in New England states (except New Hampshire), Missouri, and Pennsylvania for which only total fire insurance class is available; also includes cities in Texas and New Jersey for which a different grading schedule is used (see footnotes to Table XVI).

class 3 to class 2—Baton Rouge, Louisiana; from class 4 to class 3—Palo Alto, California and Wichita, Kansas; from class 5 to class 4—Pueblo, Colorado; Hutchinson, Kansas; New Orleans, Louisiana; and High Point, North Carolina; from class 6 to class 4—East Chicago, Indiana; Paducah, Kentucky; and Charleston, West Virginia; from class 7 to class 4—Salt Lake City, Utah; from class 7 to class 6—Rock Island, Illinois; from class 8 to class 7—Bessemer, Alabama. Three of the cities received a reduction in the number of points of deficiency for the fire department but not enough to put them in a better class: Hattiesburg, Mississippi; Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio; and Norfolk, Virginia. In five cities the points of deficiency were increased enough to put the fire department into a poorer class: from class 3 to class 5—Athens, Georgia; from class 3 to class 4—Albany and Atlanta, Georgia; from class 4 to class 5—Sheboygan, Wisconsin; from class 7 to class 8—Lincoln Park, Michigan. Four cities received additional points of deficiency but not enough to put their fire departments into a poorer class: Redwood City, California; Galesburg, Illinois; Laurel, Mississippi; and Binghamton, New York.

2. Cities of 10,000 to 25,000. Seventy cities with populations of 10,000 to 25,000 were regraded in 1954 which compares with 76 cities in 1953. The regrading was done by the rating organization (not the National Board of Fire Underwriters) operating in the several states.

Thirty-seven of the cities regraded in 1954 had been graded previously during the 10 years 1944 to 1953, and the average number of years since the previous grading, where information was available, was 9.6 years as compared with 8.8 years for the cities regraded in 1953, and 11.6 years in 1952.

Fifty-one of the 70 cities received a reduction in the total number of points of deficiency, and in 30 cities this reduction was sufficient to put the cities into a better class: from class 4 to class 3—Merced and Redding, California; from class 5 to class 3—Santa Clara, California; from class 5 to class 4—Hanford and Lodi, California; Beaver Falls, Lock Haven, Meadville, Sunbury, and Tamaqua, Pennsylvania; from class 6 to class 4—Marietta, Georgia; from class 6 to class 5—Decatur, Alabama; El Dorado, Arkansas; Brawley and Fullerton, California; College Park, Maryland; and Fremont, Ohio; from class 7 to class 5—Susquehanna tp, Pennsylvania; from class 7 to class 6—Lake Worth, Florida; Valdosta, Georgia; Cadillac and St. Clair Shores, Michigan; Berwick, Carbondale, Ellwood City, Kingston, and Plymouth, Pennsylvania; from class 8 to class 7—Duncan, Oklahoma; and Latrobe, Pennsylvania; from class 9 to class 6—Jennings, Missouri. The remaining 21 cities received a reduction in deficiency points but not sufficient to put them into a better class: Fayetteville, Arkansas; El Centro and Salinas, California; Dalton, Griffin, and Moultrie, Georgia; East Moline, Forest Park, and West Frankfort, Illinois; Hobart, Indiana; Mount Clemens and Niles, Michigan; St. Louis Park, Minnesota; Henderson and Salisbury, North Carolina; Greenwood and Orangeburg, South Carolina; Murfreesboro, Tennessee; Hopewell and Suffolk, Virginia; and Ashland, Wisconsin.

Nineteen cities between 10,000 and 25,000 received an increase in the total number of points of deficiency as a result of the new grading in 1954, and in five cities the increase was sufficient to put the cities into a poorer class: from class 5 to class 6—Skokie, Illinois; from class 6 to class 8—Moundsville, West Virginia; from class 6 to class 7—Blytheville, Arkansas and Trinidad, Colorado; from class 7 to class 8—Rock Springs, Wyoming. The fourteen remaining cities that received an increase in total points of deficiency but not enough to put their fire defenses into a poorer class were: Selma, Alabama; Coronado and Redlands, California; Clearwater, Florida; Carbondale, Downers Grove, Marion, Melrose Park, and Wheaton, Illinois; Coffeyville, Kansas; Muskegon Heights, Michigan; Columbus, Mississippi; Guthrie, Oklahoma; and Fredricksburg, Virginia.

Comparative data on the number of points of deficiency for the fire departments are available for 57 of the 70 cities of 10,000 to 25,000 population which were regraded in 1954. The number of points of deficiency for the fire department was decreased in 34 cities, and this was sufficient in 19 of these cities to put the department into a better class: Decatur, Alabama; Eldorado, Arkansas; Brawley, Fullerton, Hanford, Lodi, Merced, and Santa Clara, California; Lake Worth, Florida; Marietta, and Valdosta, Georgia; East Moline, Forest Park, and West Frankfort, Illinois; Cadillac and St. Clair Shores, Michigan; Fremont, Ohio; Suffolk, Virginia; and Ashland, Wisconsin. In 15 cities the number of points of deficiency for the fire department was decreased but not sufficient to put the department into a better class: Fayetteville, Arkansas; El Centro, Redding, and Salinas, California; Trinidad, Colorado; Clearwater, Florida; Dalton and Griffith, Georgia; Coffeyville, Kansas; College Park, Maryland. Niles, Michigan; Duncan, Oklahoma; Orangeburg, South Carolina; Murfreesboro, Tennessee; and Hopewell, Virginia.

In 23 of the 70 cities for which data are available, the fire department received greater number points of deficiency, sufficient in 11 cities to put the department into a poorer class: Blytheville, Arkansas; Moultrie, Georgia; Downers Grove and Skokie, Illinois; Hobart, Indiana; Muskegon Heights, Michigan; Henderson, North Carolina; Guthrie, Oklahoma; Fredricksburg, Virginia; Moundsville, West Virginia; and Rock Springs, Wyoming. In 12 cities the fire department received a greater number of points of deficiency but not sufficient to put the department into a poorer class: Selma, Alabama; Coronado and Redlands, California; Carbondale, Marion, Melrose Park, and Wheaton, Illinois; Mount Clemens, Michigan; St. Louis Park, Minnesota; Columbus, Mississippi; Salisbury, North Carolina; and Greenwood, South Carolina.

TABLE XV

FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 25,000: 1955

This table includes all 512 municipalities over 25,000. All data were reported by city officials late in 1954 and early in 1955, except fire loss data which were obtained from the National Fire Protection Association, and insurance grading data which were supplied by state insurance rating agencies or by state officials. Under "Number of Employees," the figure is the number of full-time paid firemen, officers, and civilian employees. Under "Fire Chief-How Appointed," "A" indicates by city manager, "B" by fire or safety board, "C" by council, "M" by mayor, and "S" by fire or safety commissioner. Under "Work Hours Per Week" are shown the average hours in the regular work week for full-time firemen; under "Hours on Day Shift," are shown the hours on duty either 24-hours-on-24-hours-off or some other plan. Under "Other Firemen's Duties," "R" indicates fire prevention inspection in residential areas; "C" fire prevention inspection in commercial areas; "I" fire prevention inspection in industrial areas; "E" maintenance of equipment; and "S" maintenance of fire stations. Under "No. of Pieces of Fire Equipment" the five columns show from left to right respectively the number of each type of municipal fire-fighting equipment: pumpers under 750 GPM, pumpers of 750 GPM and over, hose and tank trucks, service ladder trucks, and aerial ladder trucks. "Fire Department Expenditures" are for calendar year 1954 or last fiscal year, whichever was reported. "Salaries and Wages" is followed by "v" when the figure reported includes payments made to volunteers and part-time firemen. "Total Expenditures" include equipment and all other payments except payments into retirement fund or those made directly by city to retired employees. The three columns under "Fire Loss" show the average per capita loss for the five year period, 1950-1954, the number of building fires per 1,000 population in 1954 based on the 1950 census, and the loss per building fire during 1954. The last four columns show in order the total or final fire insurance class, the total points of deficiency for the city, the number of points of deficiency for the fire department only, and the year last grading was made. See Table V for population figures. A single dagger (†) indicates 1953 figures; notes on fire insurance gradings are shown at end of Table XVI; leaders (. . .) indicate data not reported.

City	Number of Full-Time Paid Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen — Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief —Salary, How Appointed	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Other Firemen's Duties	No. of Pieces Fire Equipment	Fire Dept. Expenditures: 1954 (in thousands)			Fire Loss			Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts. Year		
							Salaries and Wages	Hy-drant Rental	Total for Dept.	Avg. Per Capita 1950-54	Bldg. Fires Per 1,000 Pop.	Per Bldg. Fire 1954			
Over 1,000,000															
Chicago, Ill.	3,564	$4,562-4,925	$13,500M†	56-24	RCI	2-118-8-4-52	$16,317†	$ 0†	$17,482†	. . .	4.7	$ 489	3-1189	289	39
Detroit, Mich.	1,856	4,619-5,162	13,059B	63-24	RCI	0-51-4-0-30	9,629	0	10,344	$3.62	2.9	1,415	2-637	108	53
Los Angeles, Calif. . .	2,652	4,500-5,280	15,500B	62-24	RCIES	0-95-40-9-26	13,678	1,122	15,585	. . .	4.4	. . . .	3-1194	138	47
New York, N. Y.	11,889	3,725-5,920	15,000S	42-9	RCIES	20-221-84-0-129	57,184	0	58,053	. . .	3.0	1,080	no grading		
Philadelphia, Pa.	2,929	3,583-4,500	12,000S	48-8	RCI	7-81-0-0-30	13,501	691	15,075	. . .	3.4	1,245	4-1875	658	48
500,000 to 1,000,000															
Baltimore, Md.	1,731	3,600-4,100	9,000B	68-10	ES	0-53-4-1-28	7,203	0	7,820	5.59	4.0	1,160	2-991	338	46
Boston, Mass.	2,261	3,540-4,160	12,000M	48-10	RCI	0-48-42-1-29	9,778	0	10,490	. . .	4.8	598	2-A-note 2		
Buffalo, N. Y.	987†	3,950-4,250	12,000M	56-10†	. . . .	. . . .	4,038	110	4,564	3.65	2.3	2,181	3-1061	284	51

Cincinnati, Ohio	800	$4,049-4,692	$10,163A	63-24	RCI	0-38-7-0-15	$ 3,780	$ 1	$ 3,940	$2.28	3.7	$ 426	2-909	162	43
Cleveland, Ohio	1,310	3,798-4,914	11,352S	60-24	CIES	0-39-2-0-17	6,054	0	6,555	. . .	2.6	1,173	4-1813	693	46
Houston, Tex.	886	4,080-4,200	11,184M	60-10	RCIES	0-40-12-4-9	3,750	0	4,237	. . .	4.3	1,206	4-1595	585	53
Milwaukee, Wis.	1,018	4,327-4,713	11,890B	68-24	None	0-36-2-5-15	4,752	0	5,075	3.41	2.3	1,382	2-855	122	34
Minneapolis, Minn. . .	567	3,816-4,332†	9,204C	60-24	CI	2-18-5-2-8	2,616†	1†	2,789†	4.55	2.1	2,065	3-1391	183	47
New Orleans, La. . . .	870	3,360-3,600	10,000M	60-12	RCIES	7-39-0-3-9	2,394	0	2,551	2.34	2.7	816	4-1778	577	54
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1,080	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .S	55-10	RCIES	0-50-8-11-11	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	3.5	645	4-1791	647	51
St. Louis, Mo.	1,109	3,997-4,388	9,838M	67-24	RCI	1-43-11-3-20	4,499	0	4,664	. . .	. .	. . . .	3-1104	201	50
San Francisco, Calif. .	1,767	4,680-5,280	14,208B	56-10	CI	0-49-26-11-7	9,381	0	10,023	. . .	4.5	. . . .	2-914	185	51
Washington, D. C. . . .	1,079	3,900-5,241	12,700C	60-10	RCI	0-60-0-0-16	5,595	0	6,003	. . .	3.3	629	2-887	148	40
250,000 to 500,000															
Akron, Ohio	257	3,919-4,355	7,912M	63-24	. . . .	0-15-2-0-5	1,125	0	1,228	3.28	2.2	1,060	3-1438	587	50
Atlanta, Ga.	650	2,928-3,600	10,000B	60-10	RES	7-17-0-4-10	2,369	0	2,699	3.70	5.8	887	3-1489	460	54
Birmingham, Ala. . . .	415	3,432-3,732	7,589C	54-24	RCI	3-24-2-1-2	1,604	. . . .	. . . .	3.93	4.2	967	3-1458	416	50
Columbus, Ohio	553	3,504-3,864	8,484S	56-24	RCIE	0-20-0-0-9	2,187	0	2,423	1.74	6.2	569	4-1691	387	53
Dallas, Tex.	741	3,480-4,500	10,500A	72-24	CI	1-34-5-5-8	3,120	0	3,367	7.23	3.1	2,151	3-1450	382	52
Denver, Colo.	512	3,600-4,200	7,800M	78-24	CI	0-21-4-5-7	2,246	127	2,496	. . .	4.2	614	3-1146	306	53
Fort Worth, Tex.	362	3,610-4,300	10,200A	72-24	. . . .	2-19-5-6-3	1,519	0	1,637	5.50	5.2	918	4-1857	638	48
Indianapolis, Ind.	729	3,620-4,020	8,000M	72-24	RCI	11-21-4-13-4	3,066	0	3,387	2.81	5.6	226	3-1088	230	36
Jersey City, N. J. . . .	605	4,200-4,600†	11,500M†	56-10	RCES	0-21-1-0-12	. . . .	0†	. . . .	. . .	3.8	2,494	3-1175	519	53
Kansas City, Mo.	593	3,360-4,080	9,360A	67-24	None	3-29-3-2-9	2,304	0	2,548	. . .	4.4	1,288	3-1435	281	53
Long Beach, Calif. . . .	359	4,224-5,004	9,744A	67-24	RCIES	1-17-1-0-2	1,684	0	1,827	1.43	3.2	381	3-1474	394	44
Louisville, Ky.	423	2,994-3,498	7,200M	72-24	CS	1-18-6-0-3	1,559	0	1,729	. . .	5.9	944	3-1332	387	41
Memphis, Tenn.	503†	3,972-4,332	7,740C	72-24†	. . . .	. . . .	2,104	0	2,367	. . .	. .	. . . .	2-968	273	34
Newark, N. J.	881	4,000-4,900	7,900M	56-10	RCIES	0-28-9-0-12	4,657	0	4,830	5.84	6.1	1,079	2-895	263	52
Oakland, Calif.	661	4,740-5,100	12,300A	67-24	RCIES	11-27-6-3-6	3,459	0	3,739	3.76	3.9	743	3-1241	212	50
Omaha, Neb.	370	3,840-4,080	7,560C	72-24	None	1-18-0-5-4	1,537	215	1,943	4.72	4.5	1,739	3-1394	367	30
Portland, Ore.	731	3,601-4,248	9,600S	56-24	RCI	0-23-14-4-4	3,289	0	3,596	3.95	8.3	621	2-931	170	39
Rochester, N. Y.	602	3,800-4,200	7,235A	56-10	RCI	0-25-0-0-10	2,548v	0	2,697	2.57	2.6	1,414	4-1645	541	50
St. Paul, Minn.	412	3,912-4,608	9,108S	60-24	RCIES	0-19-20-1-6	1,647	0	1,727	. . .	7.4	. . . .	3-1353	344	52
San Antonio, Tex. . . .	484	3,480-4,210	8,400A	72-24	CI	3-25-0-3-3	2,531	0	2,712	. . .	. .	. . . .	4-1718	455	52
San Diego, Calif.	389	4,218-5,004	11,448A	67-24	CIE	2-23-0-0-2	1,852	143	2,227	2.23	3.6	645	3-1392	396	42
Seattle, Wash.	908	3,900-4,380	11,000M	48-10	RCIES	0-37-24-8-3	3,702	48	3,899	. . .	. .	. . . .	2-993	300	36
Toledo, Ohio	411	4,340-4,740	7,310A	56-24	RCI	0-21-0-4-4	1,982	0	2,085	2.84	3.0	455	3-1324	546	45
100,000 to 250.000															
Albany, N. Y.	. . . .	2,934-3,184	5,225. .	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .	558	0	675	. . .	3.8	486	2-971	295	38
Allentown, Pa.	115	3,480-3,780	5,090S	56-10	CIS	1-10-2-2-2	427	0	500	1.93	2.0	392	6-2504	1074	34
Austin, Tex.	191	3,015-3,840	5,820A†	72-24	. . . .	1-13-6-0-4	702	0	736	3.24	2.8	2,265	4-1761	548	50
Baton Rouge, La.	241	2,700-3,108	8,400M	60-10	RCES	0-13-0-0-3	824	96	972	. . .	2.9	1,163	2-855	195	54
Berkeley, Calif.	177	4,428-4,800	9,636A	67-24	RCIES	3-7-3-1-2	958v	6	980	1.71	4.5	537	3-1339	296	51
Bridgeport, Conn. . . .	366	3,430-4,190	7,750B	56-10	RCIE	9-13-3-3-3	1,518	237	1,883	. . .	3.7	1,001	3-B-note 2		
Cambridge, Mass. . . .	256	3,510-4,060	5,620A	48-10	R	0-9-4-0-0	1,066	0	1,342	2.74	4.5	488	3-B-note 2		
Camden, N. J.	220	2,800-3,800	5,525S	56-10	CI	0-9-0-0-3	858	0	939	3.67	3.2	1,716	3-1457	464	50
Canton, Ohio	144	3,408-3,657†	5,313S†	63-24	CI	1-9-0-2-1	543†	0†	633†	. . .	2.0	1,918	4-1851	684	50
Charlotte, N. C.	214	3,300-4,116	8,598A	72-10	CI	0-9-1-3-3	871	0	1,033	. . .	5.7	. . . .	3-1384	371	40
Chattanooga, Tenn. . .	201	3,180-3,900	6,180S	72-24	RCI	0-14-0-2-2	794	55	900	. . .	6.0	525	4-1784	497	48

TABLE XV—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 25,000—Continued

City	Number of Full-Time Paid Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen — Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief —Salary, How Appointed	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Other Firemen's Duties	No. of Pieces Fire Equipment	Fire Dept. Expenditures: 1954 (in thousands)			Fire Loss			Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts. Year		
							Salaries and Wages	Hy-drant Rental	Total for Dept.	Avg. Per Capita 1950-54	Bldg. Fires Per 1,000 Pop.	Per Bldg. Fire 1954			
100,000 to 250,000—continued															
Corpus Christi, Tex.	146	$3,378-4,056	$ 7,152A	72-24	RCIE	0-10-5-0-2	$ 518	$ 0	$ 600	$3.34	3.3	$1,239	6-2509	663	47
Dayton, Ohio	368	3,905-4,357	8,608A	56-24	RCI	11-6-20-0-7	1,669	0	1,764	1.74	2.5	908	3-1301	462	41
Des Moines, Iowa	226	3,386-4,082	7,080A	72-24	RCI	0-16-0-5-2	902	30	1,027	5.58	3.4	1,909	4-1795	645	46
Duluth, Minn.	154	3,504-4,260	7,200S	65-24	CIES	0-9-1-1-2	674	29	738	4.18	4.6	2,441	4-1751	540	40
Elizabeth, N. J.	225	3,904-4,504	7,200B	56-10	RCIES	0-9-0-0-3	1,050	0	1,115	...	2.9	636	3-1092	360	53
El Paso, Tex.	158	3,247-4,200	6,972C	72-24	CIES	14-3-0-1-2	624	60	872	...	3.7	488	4-1709	624	49
Erie, Pa.	200	3,720-4,020	5,640C	56-10	ES	0-11-0-0-3	821	0	888	...	..	....	4-1752	696	41
Evansville, Ind.	208	3,819-3,999	6,099B	72-24	RCIE	2-9-2-0-2	845	0	943	...	7.7	482	4-1685	412	51
Fall River, Mass.	298	3,300-3,300	6,500B	48-10	....	0-11-2-0-5	....	0	....	...	3.9	679	2-A-note 2		
Flint, Mich.	445	3,880-5,733	9,828A	72-24	RCIES	0-11-0-1-5	1,158	15	1,268	3.02	..	....	4-1652	539	50
Fort Wayne, Ind.	187	3,810-4,080	6,000M	67-24	CIES	3-11-0-1-2	747	70	....	2.05	5.7	118	3-1445	448	34
Gary, Ind.	202	4,095-4,500	7,200M	67-24	RCIE	0-11-0-0-3	933	0	1,030	...	3.1	929	4-1570	381	41
Grand Rapids, Mich.	271	3,575-4,030	8,684A	63-24	RCIES	1-13-0-1-4	1,161	113	1,350	3.19	1.8	2,162	3-1294	277	36
Hartford, Conn.	435	3,588-4,056	9,152A	56-10	RCIES	0-21-2-0-6	1,184	0	1,937	2.47	3.1	936	2-A-note 2		
Jacksonville, Fla.	331	3,407-4,314	7,084C	72-24	CI	11-7-0-0-4	1,264	56	1,421	3.63	..	....	4-1564	539	51
Kansas City, Kan.	190	3,540-3,720	6,300M	72-9	C	1-11-0-3-2	741	69	810	5.06	4.2	1,543	4-1875	537	53
Knoxville, Tenn.	168	3,216-3,516	5,400M†	72-24	CI	0-12-0-1-2	....	....	765	1.50	6.0	514	3-1378	382	48
Little Rock, Ark.	160	3,220-3,575	5,395M	72-24	RCIES	1-13-0-1-3	585	36	657	...	..	....	4-1988	589	47
Miami, Fla.	612	3,156-4,188	11,000A	56-24	R	0-11-2-0-7	2,387	110	2,650	2.51	2.4	938	3-1444	273	51
Mobile, Ala.	145	2,724-3,120	6,396C	84-24	CIES	3-8-0-1-3	459	23	544	...	5.2	1,018	5-2439	957	50
Montgomery, Ala.	164	2,640-3,312	6,600C	84-24	RCI	1-9-0-0-3	493	145	676	...	2.9	....	3-1278	270	52
Nashville, Tenn.	345	3,180-3,816	6,996M	60-12	S	0-18-0-1-3	1,275	0	1,371	...	6.1	1,387	3-1249	349	46
New Bedford, Mass.	281	3,050-3,250	5,050M	48-10	....	0-8-3-1-4	917	0	965	1.85	2.6	744	2-A-note 2		
New Haven, Conn.	374	3,750-4,000	9,500M	56-10	RCIES	2-13-0-1-5	1,552	0	1,699	3.30	4.9	776	3-B-note 2		
Norfolk, Va.	344	2,898-3,552	7,056A	72-24	RCIES	0-12-5-1-6	1,352	0	1,458	4.55	5.3	789	3-1402	346	54
Oklahoma City, Okla.	351	....-....	8,400A	72-24	RCIES	..-..-..-0-9	1,253	0	1,289	3.01	5.2	922	3-1329	301	52
Pasadena, Calif.	174	4,032-4,788	9,600A	67-24	RS	2-12-1-1-2	841	0	885	2.32	3.6	190	3-1429	281	46
Paterson, N. J.	229	....-....	....B	60-24	RCI	0-13-0-0-3	....	....	....	...	6.6	461	3-1487	487	53
Peoria, Ill.	143	3,872-4,200	6,864A	72-24	CI	1-8-2-2-2	618	72	779	3.93	3.6	1,285	4-1759	661	52
Phoenix, Ariz.	243	3,528-4,440	8,100A	48-8	RES	3-12-1-0-2	1,093	0	1,147	...	4.7	689	4-1948	486	38
Providence, R. I.	504	3,471-3,809	7,241S	61-10	RCIS	0-19-0-1-8	1,851	22	2,079	2.86	1.3	1,837	2-A-note 2		
Reading, Pa.	85	....-....	4,500C	72-10	None	2-11-1-0-3	13v	0	304	...	13.2	191	4-1950	859	51
Richmond, Va.	389	3,510-4,160	7,800S	72-24	RCI	10-17-6-0-7	1,577	296	2,012	3.21	9.8	136	3-1358	375	52
Sacramento, Calif.	260	4,050-4,800	10,320A	60-10	RCI	0-11-3-0-4	1,206	0	1,237	...	4.7	....	3-1274	340	38
Salt Lake City, Utah	224	3,180-3,960	6,500C	63-24	RCIES	0-12-4-0-3	854	0	985	1.62	3.6	374	4-1718	538	54
Savannah, Ga.	163	2,930-3,088	....A	72-24	RCIES	2-10-2-1-2	526	0	582	1.85	7.8	170	4-1807	669	50
Scranton, Pa.	229	3,113-3,600	4,060M	56-10†	ES	7-2-5-2-1	....	....	....	...	2.7	1,873	5-2047	851	53
Shreveport, La.	224	2,890-3,264	6,498C	60-24	C	0-12-0-1-2	778	0	882	4.43	5.1	1,295	4-1868	608	51

Somerville, Mass. . . .	238	$3,362-3,851†	$6,050M†	48-10	None	0-7-5-0-4	$ 909†	$ 0†	$ 954†	$ . . .	3.6	$2,191	4-B-note 2		
South Bend, Ind.	230	4,234-4,517	6,496M	70-24	RCIES	2-12-0-2-3	1,066	94	1,250	. . .	6.2	644	3-1483	534	42
Spokane, Wash.	236	3,444-3,912†	6,480S†	63-24	. . . .	1-13-0-3-2	918†	0†	1,001†	. . .	7.6	337	3-1498	322	36
Springfield, Mass. . . .	491	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .B	48-10	RCIES	0-9-11-1-8	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. .	. . . .	2-A-note 2		
Syracuse, N. Y.	423	3,300-3,780	7,610M	63-10	RCIS	0-18-0-0-8	1,632	0	1,720	5.26	3.0	1,174	3-1202	393	39
Tacoma, Wash.	292	4,140-4,560	9,120A	56-10	RCIES	1-13-1-0-4	1,385	100	1,577	4.87	8.1	399	3-1217	343	49
Tampa, Fla.	173†	3,441-3,858	6,500M	72-24	None	3-10-9-0-2	751	45	912	6.74	5.1	953	5-2393	1027	52
Trenton, N. J.	237	3,750-4,780	7,500C	56-10	CIES	0-10-2-0-4	1,069	0	1,133	3.29	3.6	1,293	3-1488	469	53
Tulsa, Okla.	300	3,151-3,696	6,300M	56-10	CI	9-8-0-0-5	1,036	0	1,074	2.85	4.6	784	3-1378	473	44
Utica, N. Y.	204	3,200-3,650	5,750S	70-24	ES	0-11-0-0-5	745	68	887	3.89	2.5	1,399	2-941	170	40
Waterbury, Conn. . . .	268	3,514-3,890†	8,226B†	56-10	RCIES	0-14-0-0-4	972†	84†	1,104†	2.42	2.7	814	3-B-note 2		
Wichita, Kan.	259	3,372-3,912	7,680A	66-24	None	0-12-2-3-3	967	146	1,165	2.73	4.1	488	3-1407	352	55
Wilmington, Del.	248	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-10	RCIS	1-14-0-3-3	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	4.49	5.8	1,092	3-1218	235	50
Worcester, Mass. . . .	461	3,141-3,827	9,060A	56-10	RCIE	0-14-5-3-7	1,782	0	1,979	. . .	4.6	. . . .	2-A-note 2		
Yonkers, N. Y.	221	3,600-4,600	8,600A	56-10	RCIES	0-7-5-1-4	898	0	957	2.99	4.0	1,031	3-1124	309	36
Youngstown, Ohio	227	4,283-4,283	7,865M	56-24	RCIES	0-13-0-0-2	1,011	0	1,061	2.97	2.0	3,493	4-1942	873	50
50,000 to 100,000															
Alameda, Calif.	87	4,200-4,800	8,940A	67-24	RCI	1-4-0-1-1	419	0	450	1.48	3.2	379	3-1480	353	44
Albuquerque, N. M. . .	103	2,868-3,084	5,832A	72-10	RCIES	0-12-0-0-2	293	0	331	. . .	. .	. . . .	6-2528	969	49
Alexandria, Va.	78	3,500-4,300	6,550A	72-24	RCIE	0-7-3-0-3	245	0	354	. . .	5.5	359	5-2009	725	51
Alhambra, Calif.	60	3,936-4,764	8,328A	67-24	RCIES	0-4-0-0-1	282	0	317	. . .	3.2	379	4-1558	587	52
Altoona, Pa.	121	3,115-3,527	4,644M	56-10	ES	2-5-0-1-2	433	0	451	. . .	4.8	195	6-2327	976	33
Amarillo, Tex.	121	3,090-3,830	6,546A	72-24	RCI	5-6-0-0-1	396	0	442	10.14	2.9	2,265	5-2211	919	48
Asheville, N. C.	81	2,880-3,600	5,940A	72-10	RCIES	5-2-0-1-1	272	0	317	2.23	1.1	2,838	5-2021	727	53
Atlantic City, N. J. . .	215	3,300-3,800	6,250S	72-10	RCI	0-9-7-1-6	850	0	933	. . .	. .	. . . .	3-1405	477	52
Augusta, Ga.	130	3,060-3,306	6,420. .	72-24	RCIES	1-7-0-1-2	452	0	511	. . .	7.0	685	3-1492	388	52
Aurora, Ill.	50	3,900-4,140	5,820M	72-24	E	1-5-1-1-1	212	0	226	3.86	4.0	621	4-1828	712	53
Bay City, Mich.	112	3,916-4,116	6,393C	63-24	RCIES	0-6-1-1-2	468	60	568	5.14	5.5	319	4-1925	532	39
Bayonne, N. J.	191	4,000-4,000	7,500S	56-10	RCES	0-8-0-0-3	875	25	931	. . .	2.7	. . . .	3-1152	254	37
Beaumont, Tex.	105	3,270-3,780	7,320A	72-24	RCIS	2-8-2-1-2	398	0	434	2.64	5.4	308	5-2285	841	50
Berwyn, Ill.	41	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	CES	1-3-0-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	1.59	2.2	724	5-2135	699	40
Bethlehem, Pa.	84	3,090-3,450†	4,350C†	56-10	RCI	. . . .	270v†	0†	283†	. . .	. .	. . . .	5-2088	853	49
Binghamton, N. Y. . . .	171	. . . .-. . . .	5,900C†	56-24	RCIES	5-3-1-0-3	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	4.15	2.0	2,841	3-1332	270	54
Brockton, Mass.	168	3,275-3,475	5,200M	63-10	RCI	0-7-5-1-2	591	0	644	. . .	7.3	701	3-B-note 2		
Brookline t, Mass. . . .	201	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	48-10	S	0-7-7-0-3	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. .	. . . .	2-A-note 2		
Burbank, Calif.	92	4,272-5,148	9,828A	68-24	RCIES	0-4-2-1-1	433	0	538	18.37	3.7	484	4-1638	448	50
Cedar Rapids, Iowa . .	96	3,903-4,200	5,424C	72-24	RCIES	0-8-0-0-2	396	0	460	2.74	5.5	261	3-1373	460	37
Charleston, S. C.	105	3,000-3,400	6,000B	84-24	RCIS	2-6-0-1-1	362	0	389	. . .	6.8	344	5-2169	777	50
Charleston, W. Va. . .	103	3,165-3,720	5,300M	72-24	RCI	0-8-0-0-2	369	52	455	6.07	3.3	961	3-1429	520	54
Chester, Pa.	18	. . . .-. . . .	C	72-24	ES	2-7-0-0-3	2v	19	147	. . .	3.5	660	5-2235	1028	46
Cicero, Ill.	73	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	S	0-6-0-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	4.42	3.7	788	4-1711	510	37
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio .	65	3,900-4,700	7,500A	72-24	C	0-4-0-0-2	306	0	333	1.86	3.6	218	4-1533	394	43
Clifton, N. J.	88	3,900-4,500	6,825A	72-24	. . . .	1-0-1-1-1	418v	54	507	2.96	1.6	1,707	4-1987	803	48
Columbia, S. C.	126	3,018-3,444	6,780A	72-11	CI	4-5-0-1-2	418	0	474	4.62	7.1	548	3-1310	487	51
Columbus, Ga.	112	2,880-3,480	5,400B	72-24	RCIS	3-5-0-1-2	401	0	440	2.10	4.7	317	3-1177	342	53
Covington, Ky.	87	3,506-3,506	5,000A	56-24	RCIE	0-7-1-1-1	341	0	370	1.78	3.2	224	4-1596	444	51
Cranston, R. I.	85	2,800-3,300	5,400M	72-14	CIE	0-4-1-2-2	246	30	364	. . .	3.2	523	5-C-note 2		

TABLE XV—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 25,000—Continued

City	Number of Full-Time Paid Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen — Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief —Salary, How Appointed	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Other Firemen's Duties	No. of Pieces Fire Equipment	Fire Dept. Expenditures: 1954 (in thousands)			Fire Loss			Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts. Year		
							Salaries and Wages	Hy-drant Rental	Total for Dept.	Avg. Per Capita 1950-54	Bldg. Fires Per 1,000 Pop.	Per Bldg. Fire 1954			
50,000 to 100,000—continued															
Davenport, Iowa	91	$3,820-3,880	$ 5,830M	68-24	RCIES	3-4-0-0-3	$ 362	$ 53	$ 459	$2.93	2.4	$ 637	3-1450	553	51
Dearborn, Mich.	127	4,487-5,080	7,200S	63-24	RCIES	0-7-0-2-1	650	0	675	4.20	2.1	2,410	3-1272	460	41
Decatur, Ill.	51	4,080-4,080	5,280B	72-. .	CI	1-3-0-1-1	201	0	214	. . .	5.2	. . . .	5-2096	824	52
Durham, N. C.	106	2,286-3,222	6,000A	72-24	RCIS	3-2-0-2-1	319	38	393	3.53	6.8	366	4-1724	652	45
East Chicago, Ind.	97	4,140-4,740	6,900M	67-24	R	0-5-0-0-1	469	0	513	3.09	4.3	496	4-1827	534	54
East Orange, N. J.	153	3,850-4,600	. . . .M	56-10	RCIES	0-5-0-0-3	702	0	748	. . .	3.2	. . . .	2-865	275	51
East St. Louis, Ill.	74	4,200-4,200†	6,600. .†	56-24	RCIES	1-6-0-1-1	320†	31†	364†	. . .	5.7	624	5-2151	772	51
Evanston, Ill.	89	4,080-4,620	7,680A	67-24	CIES	0-8-0-0-2	478	0	488	. . .	. .	. . . .	3-1482	334	35
Fresno, Calif.	201	4,044-4,776	9,624M	66-24	RC	0-9-1-1-2	905	0	1,051	4.78	2.2	1,452	3-1431	332	45
Gadsden, Ala.	50	2,700-3,300†	5,400C	72-24	E	3-5-1-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	249	2.79	3.9	1,267	6-2866	1219	47
Galveston, Tex.	114	2,820-3,420	6,240M	72-10	RCIES	2-11-4-1-2	358	0	392	. . .	1.2	3,037	5-2170	643	51
Glendale, Calif.	130	4,158-5,052	9,600A	67-24	RCIS	3-4-2-2-2	642	40	804	1.64	3.0	470	3-1479	367	46
Green Bay, Wis.	86	3,720-4,020	7,000B	72-24	None	0-4-1-1-1	357	72	450	4.53	5.6	508	4-1708	581	34
Greensboro, N. C.	101	2,856-3,744	7,800A	84-24	RES	1-8-1-1-1	366	0	428	3.87	6.1	733	3-1303	459	51
Greenville, S. C.	90	2,785-3,402	5,300C	72-11	CIE	0-7-0-1-1	306	0	650	5.42	7.4	445	4-1774	686	47
Hamilton, Ohio	101	3,840-4,260	6,540A	56-24	RCI	2-6-0-1-2	430	0	488	. . .	5.0	524	5-2110	862	46
Hammond, Ind.	115	4,140-4,500	6,100M	67-24	RCIE	0-6-1-0-2	527	0	578	1.60	5.8	110	4-1970	596	53
Hampton, Va.	21	3,300-4,080	5,700A	72-24	RCIS	4-4-3-1-0	85v	22	154	. . .	5.3	691	not available		
Harrisburg, Pa.	101	3,034-3,328	4,848C	56-10	. . . .	0-9-6-0-3	333	0	378	. . .	4.2	668	4-1937	783	26
Hoboken, N. J.	158	3,900-4,500	7,050S	56-10	RCIS	0-6-5-0-3	792	0	816	. . .	5.6	1,347	3-1436	311	33
Holyoke, Mass.	140	3,538-3,768	6,225B	56-10	RCIES	7-0-0-0-3	665	0	688	. . .	7.6	1,090	2-A-note 2		
Huntington, W. Va.	126	3,319-3,441	4,994M	72-24†	RCIE	0-9-11-0-3	437	76	610	. . .	5.5	797	5-2057	895	35
Irvington, N. J.	132	3,800-5,000	. . . .S	56-10	RCI	0-5-1-0-3	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	2.52	3.4	482	2-941	244	50
Jackson, Mich.	88	3,498-4,392	7,120A	67-24	RCI	0-6-0-1-1	376	0	409	3.17	4.2	2,501	4-1648	583	52
Jackson, Miss.	123	3,051-3,480	6,372C	72-24	RCIE	0-9-0-0-2	392	0	507	1.76	4.1	560	3-1461	499	30
Johnstown, Pa.	107	3,024-3,420	4,800C	60-10	RCI	0-7-1-0-1	368	34	424	. . .	4.1	139	3-1611	640	41
Joliet, Ill.	61†	3,900-3,900	5,300. .	84-24†	. . . .	. . . .	249	0	276	3.54	5.0	710	5-2122	662	46
Kalamazoo, Mich.	99	3,870-4,468	7,883A	72-24	CIES	0-6-0-0-1	374†	98†	644†	2.45	3.2	740	3-1249	362	33
Kenosha, Wis.	102	4,110-4,290	8,160B	72-24	CES	0-6-0-0-3	428	102	612	. . .	4.3	902	4-1552	556	37
Lakewood, Ohio	67	3,720-4,645	7,215M	72-24†	ES	0-4-0-0-2	323	0	334	1.33	1.1	431	3-1408	328	50
Lancaster, Pa.	84	3,600-. . . .	4,600C	56-10	CI	0-5-0-0-2	329	0	343	2.53	3.9	913	4-2390	850	33
Lansing, Mich.	182	3,876-4,233	8,415C	65-24	ES	0-9-2-0-3	767	78	1,010	5.83	3.1	1,251	3-1330	425	50
Laredo, Tex.	74	2,340-2,340	4,980C†	72-24	IES	4-1-1-1-0	180	12	196	1.06	2.0	196	6-2563	692	51
Lawrence, Mass.	204	3,460-3,460	4,900S	48-10	RCIE	1-7-0-0-3	699	0	777	4.57	3.4	1,293	3-B-note 2		
Lexington, Ky.	111	2,928-3,312	5,652A	72-24	ES	0-9-1-2-1	354	49	477	. . .	. .	. . . .	3-1446	340	54
Lima, Ohio	54	3,315-3,780	5,220M	63-24	CIES	0-5-7-1-2	209	0	234	3.28	5.3	897	5-2102	787	52
Lincoln, Neb.	131	3,120-3,294	5,880C	72-24	CIES	0-9-2-1-3	407	0	505	2.71	3.4	875	4-1913	386	32
Lorain, Ohio	67	4,020-4,020	6,144M	63-24	RCIES	0-6-7-0-2	268v†	0	292†	2.04	1.9	559	4-1756	633	50

Lowell, Mass.	233	$3,427-3,427	$ 5,200A	48-10	CI	0-11-0-0-4	$ 839	$ 0	$ 878	$. . .	. .	$. . . .	4-B-note 2		
Lubbock, Tex.	118	3,150-3,240	6,300A	72-24	RCIES	0-7-10-0-2	390	30	456	. . .	5.1	596	7-3393	1261	48
Lynn, Mass.	287	3,385-3,610†	5,090..†	48-10	RCIES	0-13-0-0-4	1,055†	0†	1,088†	. . .	6.4	. . . .	3-B-note 2		
McKeesport, Pa.	78	4,062-4,062	4,860M	48-8	CIES	0-5-0-1-1	278	0	289	. . .	4.4	960	6-2588	374	33
Macon, Ga.	116	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	. . . .	1-6-0-1-1	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	3.68	5.9	497	5-2091	861	47
Madison, Wis.	174	3,876-4,584	10,123B	67-24	S	2-6-2-1-3	774	120	952	. . .	2.9	492	3-1461	528	40
Malden, Mass.	166	3,500-3,700	5,700S	48-10	RCIE	0-4-2-0-3	629	0	663	4.33	1.7	3,010	3-B-note 2		
Manchester, N. H. . . .	228	. . . .-3,335	6,250B	48-10	CIES	0-11-3-2-4	750	0	832	5.74	3.3	1,937	3-1255	323	49
Medford, Mass.	165	3,354-3,744	6,006A	48-10†	CI	0-6-0-0-2	643	0	664	. . .	2.6	789	3-B-note 2		
Mount Vernon, N. Y. .	104	3,990-5,000	8,000S	56-10	RCIES	0-6-0-0-3	464	0	521	4.29	3.9	1,885	3-1409	569	36
Muncie, Ind.	77	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	C	3-4-0-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	4.71	6.9	597	6-2702	1048	46
New Britain, Conn. . .	143	3,848-4,056	7,384..	56-10	RCIES	0-8-0-1-1	605v	0	648	. . .	2.3	738	4-B-note 2		
New Rochelle, N. Y. . .	132	3,745-4,943	7,895A	56-. .†	RCIES	0-6-2-0-3	612	83	714	3.04	4.5	1,002	3-1224	247	36
Newton, Mass.	236	3,508-3,908	6,856M	48-10	None	2-8-0-1-2	933	0	1,022	2.92	. .	. . . .	2-A-note 2		
Niagara Falls, N. Y. .	182	3,530-4,450	7,450A	63-24	RCIE	0-9-2-0-4	779	24	847	2.11	3.6	607	3-1457	439	35
Oak Park, Ill.	73	4,282-4,924	8,127A	70-24	CIES	0-3-1-0-2	339	0	357	1.25	3.8	223	3-1472	367	47
Ogden, Utah	67	3,300-3,600	5,880A	72-24	RCIES	0-4-1-1-1	260	0	293	3.14	3.9	481	4-1976	659	53
Orlando, Fla.	62	3,120-3,600	6,000M	72-24	CI	0-4-0-0-1	216	22	261	. . .	1.5	2,019	5-2041	815	52
Passaic, N. J.	114	3,650-4,300	7,000S	56-24	None	0-6-0-0-2	496	28	544	11.26	. .	. . . .	4-1947	765	50
Pawtucket, R. I.	114	3,120-3,120	9,175M	68-10	RCI	0-4-3-3-1	395	0	421	4.30	0.9	8,942	4-B-note 2		
Pittsfield, Mass.	114	3,700-4,100	6,300M	56-10	RCI	0-5-1-0-2	432	0	455	. . .	4.4	. . . .	5-B-note 2		
Pontiac, Mich.	104	4,264-4,537	7,813A	63-24	CS	0-5-0-2-1	463	48	536	4.10	4.8	1,435	4-1824	753	44
Port Arthur, Tex. . . .	68	3,120-3,984	6,504A	72-10	ES	0-4-0-0-1	226	0	260	2.46	1.9	644	6-2664	1049	48
Portland, Me.	181	2,950-3,211	5,064A	72-10	RCIES	4-9-9-0-5	545v	8	673	2.71	2.1	3,965	2-A-note 2		
Portsmouth, Va.	91	3,000-3,324	5,700A	72-24	ES	0-8-0-1-1	311	0	342	. . .	4.6	1,730	5-2399	992	50
Pueblo, Colo.	102	3,327-3,780	6,420A	72-24	CI	6-2-0-1-1	393	19	462	5.69	5.4	248	4-1675	479	54
Quincy, Mass.	203	3,350-3,900	6,300A	48-10	RCI	0-7-1-1-4	829	0	900	3.77	4.5	776	3-B-note 2		
Racine, Wis.	128	3,958-4,283	7,625B	72-24	CIE	0-7-0-1-2	567	111	756	1.61	2.9	755	3-1226	426	48
Raleigh, N. C.	100	2,760-3,540	5,280A†	84-24	ES	1-5-0-1-1	319	0	360	. . .	6.7	545	5-2173	959	49
Richmond, Calif.	152	4,356-4,800	10,044A	63-24	RCIES	3-4-0-1-1	643	0	712	1.46	3.7	444	3-1447	324	52
Roanoke, Va.	130	3,000-3,600	6,000A	84-24	CIES	2-9-2-0-2	485v	48	564	2.85	3.8	350	3-1487	474	49
Rockford, Ill.	111	4,200-4,200	7,000B	72-24†	RCIES	1-6-1-1-1	469	0	500	2.04	4.5	494	4-1675	510	43
Saginaw, Mich.	145	4,000-4,180	8,000A	63-24	RES	0-9-1-1-2	625	40	722	4.50	3.0	647	3-1497	378	44
St. Joseph, Mo.	124	2,934-3,120	4,950M	84-24	ES	10-2-0-2-1	358	75	491	. . .	5.9	104	6-2603	948	47
St. Petersburg, Fla. . .	110	2,860-3,588	6,604A	72-24	RCIE	0-6-6-1-2	338	0	383	1.12	3.1	342	5-2068	753	53
San Angelo, Tex.	66	3,000-3,564	6,000A	72-24	RCIE	6-0-3-1-0	217	14	250	. . .	4.1	722	20-note 1		
San Bernardino, Calif.	112	3,672-4,308	7,944M	67-24	ES	1-6-4-0-0	472	0	506	3.93	3.7	499	5-2300	658	46
San Jose, Calif.	156	3,978-4,836	9,972A	70-24	RCIES	1-14-2-0-2	720	35	808	3.86	2.1	3,219	4-1744	338	46
Santa Monica, Calif. . .	94	4,224-4,956	9,408A	68-24	RCIS	1-6-1-1-1	463	1	678	1.86	3.7	330	3-1469	345	50
Schenectady, N. Y. . . .	204	3,167-3,830	7,145A	56-24	None	0-11-0-0-4	755v	0	801	. . .	2.7	764	3-1496	500	53
Sioux City, Iowa	104	3,480-3,840	6,000A	78-24	CIES	1-6-1-2-1	373	0	451	4.64	4.6	1,151	4-1830	685	47
Sioux Falls, S. C. . . .	72	3,397-3,780	5,748M	72-24	CI	0-4-0-2-1	282	0	297	5.34	2.7	1,797	5-2126	702	50
South Gate, Calif. . . .	50	3,828-4,740	7,800C	67-24	RIES	0-3-1-0-0	222	2	241	4.08	3.9	851	4-1770	462	49
Springfield, Ill.	81	4,200-4,200	5,700S	67-24	CIE	0-8-0-0-2	332	0	422	. . .	. .	. . . .	5-2408	923	49
Springfield, Mo.	96	2,958-3,048	4,800A	72-24	CI	0-6-1-1-2	306	76	399	. . .	5.1	282	5-2256	896	34
Springfield, Ohio	93	3,906-4,236	7,288A	72-24	RCI	2-6-0-0-3	418	0	505	5.50	5.4	604	5-2014	732	29
Stamford, Conn.	119	3,615-4,335	7,500M	56-10	RCIES	1-3-1-0-3	623v	32	922	. . .	2.4	3,918	4-B-note 2		
Stockton, Calif.	132	3,770-4,716	9,204A	67-24	RCIES	0-9-0-1-1	685	16	748	3.86	3.8	1,306	3-1379	303	52

TABLE XV—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 25,000—Continued

City	Number of Full-Time Paid Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen — Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief —Salary, How Appointed	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Other Firemen's Duties	No. of Pieces Fire Equipment	Fire Dept. Expenditures: 1954 (in thousands)			Fire Loss			Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts. Year		
							Salaries and Wages	Hy-drant Rental	Total for Dept.	Avg. Per Capita 1950-54	Bldg. Fires Per 1,000 Pop.	Per Bldg. Fire 1954			
50,000 to 100,000—continued															
Terre Haute, Ind. . . .	122	$3,540-3,720	$ 5,400M	72-24	RI	1-7-0-2-2	$ 468	$ 80	$ 599	. . .	6.7	$1,105	3-1426	578	35
Topeka, Kan.	130	3,180-3,480	5,700M	72-24	S	3-5-0-1-2	460	32	519	$3.46	4.4	507	3-1499	535	44
Troy, N. Y.	158	3,050-3,050†	4,850S†	68-24	ES	3-9-1-0-3	495†	0†	567†	. . .	7.4	376	3-1132	417	31
Union City, N. J.	116	3,450-4,000	7,000S	56-24	RCI	0-6-0-0-3	473	56	549	. . .	4.3	869	3-1379	413	35
Upper Darby tp, Pa. . .	15	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-12	CIS	1-6-4-0-4	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. .	. . . .	5-2308	961	46
Waco, Tex.	100	3,000-3,600	5,160A	72-24	None	1-6-0-1-1	341	0	449	. . .	. .	. . . .	5-2303	554	48
Waterloo, Iowa	92	3,540-4,020	6,120M	72-24	ES	1-7-0-1-1	339	0	382	3.88	5.4	906	3-1307	475	50
Wheeling, W. Va.	81	3,390-3,718	5,400A	72-24	ES	7-1-0-0-2	283	0	346	. . .	3.4	282	4-1905	653	50
Wichita Falls, Tex. . .	92	. . . .-. . . .	6,300A	72-24	RCIES	3-7-0-0-1	311	0	898	7.26	6.3	2,338	6-2841	991	48
Wilkes-Barre, Pa. . . .	115	2,834-3,307	5,082C	56-10	RES	0-8-5-1-4	364†	10†	389†	4.00	2.8	4,043	5-2147	752	53
Winston-Salem, N. C. .	129	2,700-3,456	6,064A	66-24	RCI	0-7-0-0-1	464	0	535	3.81	1.9	2,616	5-2063	800	49
Woonsocket, R. I. . . .	132	3,120-3,120	6,000S	56-10†	CES	0-6-0-0-3	440	0	458	. . .	. .	. . . .	4-B-note 2		
York, Pa.	65	3,200-3,700	4,500C	56-10	E	1-8-0-0-2	241v	19	275	. . .	3.2	677	4-2269	851	36
25,000 to 50,000															
Abilene, Tex.	76	3,120-3,300	6,000A	72-24	CIES	1-5-3-1-2	265	0	332	4.62	5.3	760	5-2039	534	48
Abington tp, Pa.	. . . .	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	13†	52†	. . .	. .	. . . .	5-2126	688	48
Albany, Ga.	53	3,000-3,647	5,652A	72-24	RCIES	1-4-0-0-1	187	0	226	. . .	. .	. . . .	3-1306	539	54
Alexandria, La.	96	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	60-12	E	1-5-0-0-2	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	3.71	10.0	499	6-2567	1029	50
Aliquippa, Pa.	14	3,735-3,900	4,800C	72-24	CIS	1-3-4-1-1	59v	11	76	1.93	2.6	1,761	6-note 2		
Alliance, Ohio	26	3,630-3,720	4,320M	56-24	S	0-3-0-0-1	98v	0	106	. . .	2.2	764	6-2525	1007	49
Alton, Ill.	32	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24†	. . . .	0-4-0-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	3.85	8.0	472	6-2560	962	48
Amsterdam, N. Y. . . .	58	3,060-3,360	4,750S	68-24	CES	1-3-0-0-2	196	0	216	2.50	4.2	590	4-1830	679	41
Anderson, Ind.	93	3,900-3,900	6,080M	72-24	CES	0-6-0-1-1	371	37	459	4.64	4.1	1,880	5-2387	718	38
Ann Arbor, Mich. . . .	57	3,769-3,918	6,750B	63-24†	CIES	1-4-2-0-2	224v	5	244	6.01	5.9	924	5-2262	862	41
Anniston, Ala.	30†	2,937-3,190	5,200C	72-24†	. . . .	. . . .	101	11	126	. . .	5.7	448	6-2654	1041	50
Appleton, Wis.	54	3,370-3,920	5,600B	73-24	RCIES	0-4-4-1-1	205	67	314	3.27	9.1	373	4-1644	478	53
Arlington t, Mass. . . .	97	3,116-3,881	6,640A	48-10	RCIES	0-3-0-0-3	377	0	411	. . .	1.4	. . . .	3-B-note 2		
Ashland, Ky.	35	3,190-3,540	4,752A	63-24	RCIES	3-0-0-0-1	128	14	164	. . .	. .	. . . .	4-1934	746	53
Athens, Ga.	. . . .	2,820-2,820†	4,320C†	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	0	126	. . .	6.3	585	4-1755	738	54
Auburn, N. Y.	67	3,287-3,720	5,307A	70-10	RCIES	0-4-0-1-1	241	0	252	2.25	3.8	512	4-1624	445	38
Bakersfield, Calif. . . .	108	3,972-4,596	8,652A†	72-24	RCIES	1-6-2-0-2	485	15	579	6.44	4.9	1,220	3-1284	189	49
Bangor, Me.	78	2,789-3,389	5,735A	65-10	RES	2-4-0-1-2	253	15	315	. . .	10.5	772	5-B-note 2		
Barberton, Ohio	34	3,660-3,960	5,148M	72-24	CIES	0-3-0-0-1	136	0	151	5.05	2.4	5,190	5-2146	922	49
Battle Creek, Mich. . .	79	3,684-4,100	7,488C	73-24	RCIES	0-4-0-0-2	327	0	402	6.30	3.4	1,564	4-1801	740	46
Belleville, Ill.	31	4,020-4,020	5,100B	84-24	ES	0-3-0-0-1	134	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. .	. . . .	6-2555	876	51
Belleville, N. J.	52	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-10	CIES	1-3-0-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	1.96	3.8	1,186	3-1057	349	47
Bellingham, Wash. . . .	53	3,600-4,020	5,400M	56-10	CIES	0-3-1-0-1	213	16	291	. . .	. .	. . . .	4-1755	792	45

Belmont t, Mass.	50	$3,600-3,800	$ 5,800C	61-10	. . . .	0-3-0-0-1	$ 190	$ 0	$ 205	. . .	6.3	$ 103	4-B-note 2		
Beloit, Wis.	41	3,600-3,900	5,760B	72-24	CIES	2-3-0-0-1	168	58	239	$4.98	. .	. . . .	4-1860	685	50
Bessemer, Ala.	33	3,381-3,610	4,001S	56-24	RCES	1-4-0-0-0	107	0	140	. . .	. .	. . . .	6-2722	1037	54
Beverly, Mass.	81	. . . .-. . . .	5,208M	56-10	RCIS	1-2-2-1-1	. . . .	0	. . . .	. . .	8.4	1,182	4-B-note 2		
Beverly Hills, Calif. .	76	4,278-5,280	9,300C	62-24	RCIES	0-4-1-0-1	345	1	360	6.45	4.9	1,278	3-1374	305	39
Billings, Mont.	47	3,840-3,960	6,000M	48-8†	RCIES	0-5-0-1-1	178	14	203	7.04	2.1	4,027	4-1968	819	49
Biloxi, Miss.	34	2,640-2,640	3,960M	84-24	CIES	0-4-0-0-1	95	0	103	. . .	. .	. . . .	6-2568	1092	53
Bloomfield, N. J.	83	3,800-4,700	7,300C	56-10	RCIE	0-4-0-2-1	342†	0†	368†	2.49	4.8	1,119	2-901	397	48
Bloomington, Ill.	32	3,600-3,900	5,400B	72-24†	CIES	0-2-0-1-1	127	0	133	4.57	4.3	1,089	5-2426	891	43
Bloomington, Ind. . . .	29	3,380-3,692	4,656M	72-24	CIS	2-2-0-0-1	108	0	120	1.46	6.8	72	7-3039	1196	42
Boise City, Idaho	75	3,300-3,480	5,700M	72-24	CIE	1-5-0-0-1	264	11	305	. . .	3.5	1,018	4-1510	406	52
Bremerton, Wash. . . .	53	3,948-4,068	5,310M	63-24	CIES	2-2-0-2-1	216	9	259	2.56	9.4	68	3-1429	499	48
Bristol, Conn.	57	3,250-3,875	6,400C	56-10	CIES	1-5-0-0-1	238v	4	264	. . .	3.8	1,465	5-B-note 2		
Brownsville, Tex. . . .	57	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-12	ES	2-4-3-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	2.2	. . . .	7-2961	823	49
Burlington, Iowa	39	3,284-3,600†	4,500C†	72-24	CIE	1-4-0-0-1	149†	0†	169†	6.92	3.5	576	4-1600	563	51
Burlington, Vt.	57	2,640-3,117	5,000B	72-24	RCIS	2-3-1-0-1	177	0	199	. . .	8.1	. . . .	4-B-note 2		
Butte, Mont.	44	4,260-4,404	5,340M	48-8†	RCIS	0-3-2-0-1	180	23	212	7.44	2.9	8,382	6-2856	1151	52
Champaign, Ill.	23	3,900-3,900	4,560C	84-24	CES	1-4-1-0-1	84	9	100	4.76	4.2	537	5-2314	901	40
Charlottesville, Va. . .	15	2,760-3,000	3,780C	84-24†	CIES	2-3-0-0-1	43	0	58	. . .	5.2	2,671	6-2619	980	51
Chelsea, Mass.	86	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .M	56-10	RCI	0-5-1-0-2	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	4.00	10.3	402	3-B-note 2		
Cheyenne, Wyo.	49	3,150-4,020	5,400M	72-24	ES	4-1-0-0-1	205	0	214	2.35	3.4	1,444	5-2245	798	46
Chicopee, Mass.	93	3,725-3,725	6,500M	56-10†	RCIES	1-3-3-1-2	371	0	395	2.54	2.4	583	4-B-note 2		
Clarksburg, W. Va. . .	29	3,330-3,420	4,620A	72-24	None	0-5-0-0-1	105	0	115	. . .	3.9	68	6-2581	969	46
Clinton, Iowa	35	3,460-3,840	4,985M	72-24	RCIES	0-3-0-0-1	139	31	185	1.79	6.0	102	5-2145	618	46
Colo. Springs, Colo. . .	68	3,456-4,008	7,080A	72-24	RCIES	1-6-0-0-1	288	0	313	3.17	5.0	154	4-1682	627	40
Columbia, Mo.	28	2,592-2,976	5,000A	84-24	RCIES	2-2-0-0-1	83	0	91	. . .	5.1	176	7-note 2		
Compton, Calif.	46	4,242-4,656	7,836A	67-24	RES	0-3-0-0-0	209	0	225	. . .	3.1	1,680	4-1662	439	52
Concord, N. H.	46	2,930-3,410	5,930A	84-24	ES	2-6-2-1-2	170	0	184	1.92	9.2	201	4-1578	603	50
Council Bluffs, Iowa . .	52	3,336-3,588	5,208A	72-24	CIES	4-1-0-0-1	198	0	225	6.69	3.9	2,402	4-1950	750	51
Cumberland, Md.	56	2,838-3,234	4,237M	60-10	RCE	2-2-0-1-1	177	0	187	. . .	5.2	. . . .	5-2436	814	49
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio .	31	3,960-4,680	5,580M	48-24	CIS	1-2-0-0-0	143v	0	163	2.12	4.2	838	4-1802	658	54
Danville, Ill.	49	3,900-3,900	4,800B	72-24†	CIE	1-4-1-0-1	188	25	226	. . .	2.8	4,246	6-2727	890	51
Danville, Va.	55	3,180-3,540	5,800A	72-24	ES	5-1-0-0-1	195	36	254	2.96	6.7	353	5-2187	791	51
Daytona Beach, Fla. . .	50	2,862-2,916	5,040A	84-24	E	0-5-0-0-1	156	51	258	3.19	3.6	691	5-2475	797	53
Dubuque, Iowa	69	3,732-3,840	6,420A	84-24	CIES	0-5-0-1-1	278	0	321	. . .	7.2	191	3-1296	407	46
East Cleveland, Ohio .	37	3,940-4,700	7,500A	72-24	RCIES	0-2-0-1-0	179	0	185	1.36	1.9	488	4-1933	703	41
East Hartford t, Conn.	53†	3,856-4,106†	6,038B†	60-10†	. . . .	. . . .	216v†	12†	259†	. . .	2.7	1,058	5-C-note 2		
Easton, Pa.	50	3,153-3,521	5,173S	56-10	ES	2-2-0-0-1	179	0	190	. . .	2.9	282	5-2312	959	41
E. Providence t, R. I. .	87	3,193-3,579	5,573C	56-10	RCI	0-5-0-1-2	241	21	302	. . .	3.4	256	4-B-note 2		
Eau Claire, Wis.	55	3,168-4,080	6,000B	72-24	RCIES	0-4-0-1-1	221	69	340	2.35	4.9	327	4-1616	543	51
Elgin, Ill.	37	3,900-4,020	4,920B	84-24	CIES	0-5-0-0-1	155	9	203	3.02	1.9	970	4-1644	595	41
Elkhart, Ind.	66	4,200-4,200	5,400M	72-24	RCIES	0-5-0-0-1	270	35	325	5.18	8.1	507	4-1973	528	48
Elmira, N. Y.	110	3,836-4,048	6,500M	56-10	CI	0-4-0-2-1	419	0	458	1.85	2.9	668	4-1881	705	38
Elyria, Ohio	44	4,032-4,200	5,280M	72-24	RCIES	0-3-0-1-1	175	0	180	2.67	1.5	1,277	5-2335	864	38
Enid, Okla.	41	2,820-3,000	4,800A	72-24	RCIES	4-1-0-0-1	127	0	150	. . .	5.4	1,076	6-2766	874	46
Euclid, Ohio	49	3,496-4,610	7,200S	56-24	CI	0-3-1-1-0	223	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	3.6	302	5-2424	854	53
Eugene, Ore.	57	3,490-4,020	6,300A	72-24	RCIES	2-5-0-1-1	199	13	243	3.73	2.0	2,925	4-1762	640	50
Everett, Mass.	126	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	48-10†	RCIES	0-4-0-0-3	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	3.65	3.7	567	3-B-note 2		

TABLE XV—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 25,000—Continued

City	Number of Full-Time Paid Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen — Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief —Salary, How Appointed	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Other Firemen's Duties	No. of Pieces Fire Equipment	Fire Dept. Expenditures: 1954 (in thousands) Salaries and Wages	Hy-drant Rental	Total for Dept.	Fire Loss Avg. Per Capita 1950-54	Bldg. Fires Per 1,000 Pop.	Per Bldg. Fire 1954	Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts. Year
25,000 to 50,000—continued													
Everett, Wash.	70	$3,720-4,260	$ 5,400S†	56-24	C	0-4-0-0-1	$ 307	$ 15	$ 359	$1.98	3.8	$ 547	3-1335 529 47
Fairfield t, Conn. . . .	36	3,069-3,654†	. . . .B	56-10†	RCIES	4-3-0-0-1	. . . .	90†	137†	. . .	0.5	1,132	6-C-note 2
Fairmont, W. Va.	30	3,240-3,240	4,800M	72-24	CIES	1-3-0-0-1	101	0	108	. . .	4.1	165	6-2905 1214 50
Fargo, N. D.	55	3,144-3,564	5,232C	72-24	RCIES	0-4-0-1-1	182	. . . .	270	6.70	4.5	3,829	4-1703 604 50
Fayetteville, N. C. . . .	52	2,880-3,420	5,500A	84-24†	RCIES	4-2-0-0-0	172	0	197	2.48	8.0	273	4-1620 623 53
Ferndale, Mich.	38	4,512-4,944	6,804C	63-24	CIS	0-3-0-1-0	179	0	222	3.25	3.1	845	5-2370 841 52
Fitchburg, Mass.	109	3,490-3,607	5,750M	56-10†	RCIES	5-0-1-1-2	408	0	441	. . .	4.1	. . . .	4-B-note 2
Fond Du Lac, Wis. . . .	47	3,672-3,888	5,220B	73-24	RCIES	1-3-0-0-1	186	55	263	9.63	5.6	420	4-1877 736 53
Fort Dodge, Iowa	27	3,510-3,810	5,490C	78-24	CIES	1-2-0-0-1	106	0	114	2.34	3.1	1,970	4-1749 781 53
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	76	2,952-3,600	5,520A	72-24	CIES	4-4-1-1-1	273	0	310	2.04	2.7	776	4-1854 561 53
Fort Smith, Ark.	87	. . . .-. . . .	4,200C†	72-24	CIES	4-6-0-1-1	269†	0†	274†	4.82	4.0	1,459	4-1944 585 49
Framingham t, Mass. .	. . . .	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. .	. . . .	5-B-note 2
Gainesville, Fla.	34	2,520-3,300	5,100A	78-24	CIE	3-2-0-0-1	98	0	112	. . .	5.3	163	4-1689 633 48
Galesburg, Ill.	24	3,900-3,900	4,094M	84-24	CES	0-3-3-0-1	98	0	120	3.63	2.0	698	6-2641 938 54
Garfield, N. J.	0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. . . .	1-3-0-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. .	. . . .	5-2290 794 53
Gloucester, Mass. . . .	57	2,807-3,007	3,800A	56-. .	CIS	1-4-1-1-1	190v	0	211	9.73	13.1	1,982	4-B-note 2
Grand Forks, N. D. . .	32	3,042-3,492	5,274A	72-24	ES	0-2-0-0-1	104	0	117	. . .	4.8	269	6-2541 1026 51
Granite City, Ill.	24†	3,960-3,960	4,500C	72-24†	. . . .	. . . .	96	12	116	. . .	. .	. . . .	7-3071 1204 51
Great Falls, Mont. . . .	53†	3,750-4,170	5,010M	. .-8	. . . .	3-2-1-0-1	213	6	249	1.26	3.3	156	7-3204 1197 52
Greenville, Miss. . . .	33	2,940-3,120	4,800C	84-12	RCIE	1-3-0-1-0	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	2.01	3.1	1,869	5-2162 711 52
Greenwich t, Conn. . .	46	3,696-4,512	9,240C	56-10	ES	4-10-0-2-4	197	26	291	. . .	3.8	980	5-C-note 2
Hackensack, N. J. . . .	55	4,100-4,700	6,500A	70-24	RCIES	0-4-0-0-1	266	46	337	. . .	3.1	1,986	3-1035 385 49
Hagerstown, Md.	21	3,150-3,600	4,680M	84-24	CIES	0-5-1-1-2	71	22	108	. . .	7.3	996	6-2816 1101 47
Hamden t, Conn.	58	3,200-3,600†	5,000M†	56-10†	CIES	5-3-0-1-0	214†	23†	301†	. . .	1.1	1,203	6-C-note 2
Hamilton tp, N. J. . . .	0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. .	. . . .	4-1741 690 50
Hamtramck, Mich. . . .	86	4,438-4,918	7,348S	63-24	RCIES	0-3-0-1-1	419	14	450	6.11	6.5	254	3-1343 408 35
Hattiesburg, Miss. . . .	38†	2,580-2,580	3,300M	72-24	RIE	1-2-1-1-1	96	0	120	1.91	4.0	596	6-2607 705 54
Haverford tp, Pa. . . .	0†	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	14†	35†	. . .	1.8	1,555	5-2088 904 47
Haverhill, Mass.	130	3,328-3,432	4,600A	48-10†	CIE	0-5-0-0-2	468v	0	498	. . .	. .	. . . .	4-B-note 2
Hazelton, Pa.	. . . .	3,336-3,336	3,387C	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .	102	0	108	. . .	. .	. . . .	5-2351 902 37
Hempstead, N. Y. . . .	. . . .	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .	51v	0	94	. . .	3.6	441	5-2420 937 34
Highland Park, Mich. .	94	4,648-5,002	8,750C	63-24	RCIES	0-3-0-0-2	493	0	519	3.88	4.9	1,067	3-1225 379 33
High Point, N. C.	69	2,580-3,540	5,580A	72-24	RCIES	0-5-0-1-1	242v	0	280	9.31	9.0	3,216	4-1725 456 54
Hot Springs, Ark. . . .	45	2,580-3,180	4,200. .	72-24	CI	1-3-4-1-0	132	0	162	3.61	4.7	983	5-2472 871 51
Huntington Pk., Calif. .	46	4,764-4,956	7,812C	67-24	CI	0-3-0-0-2	222	1	248	. . .	1.1	. . . .	4-1881 482 51
Hutchinson, Kan.	51	3,036-3,930	5,496A	74-24	RCIES	1-4-5-2-1	172	34	227	4.71	6.0	590	4-1793 484 54
Independence, Mo. . . .	43	3,540-3,540	4,800B	72-10	ES	5-0-0-1-1	156	25	177	2.60	5.4	700	7-note 2
Inglewood, Calif.	62	4,044-5,004	7,500C†	67-24	R	0-4-1-0-1	298	0	318	2.90	3.3	453	4-1726 371 53

Iowa City, Iowa	21	$3,503-3,800	$ 4,730A†	72-24	RCIES	1-1-0-1-1	$ 78	$ 18	$ 101	$4.47	3.5	$ 293	6-2857	1096	46
Ithaca, N. Y.	39	3,800-4,200	5,900B	56-10	CI	2-4-0-1-1	144	0	164	. . .	4.8	1,448	5-2474	969	46
Jackson, Tenn.	51	2,775-3,420	5,000M	84-24	CIE	0-3-0-0-1	151	1	83	5.39	8.3	1,595	5-2466	973	37
Jamestown, N. Y. . . .	77	3,621-3,901	5,360M	67-10	RCIES	1-4-0-1-1	301	30	356	. . .	3.5	836	3-1316	433	41
Jefferson City, Mo. . .	. . . .	3,000-3,000	3,900M	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .	59	0	68	. . .	3.2	1,379	6-note 2		
Johnson City, Tenn. . .	30	2,640-3,000	4,770	84-10	RCI	0-3-0-1-1	88	0	101	1.86	5.7	381	5-2169	662	52
Joplin, Mo.	42	2,808-2,976	4,200A	72-24	RCIES	2-5-2-0-1	165	12	185	. . .	6.8	. . . .	6-2690	940	48
Kankakee, Ill.	24	3,900-4,140	5,400M	84-24	CIE	0-2-0-0-0	. . . .	17	125	. . .	2.0	6,507	6-2754	1113	53
Kearny, N. J.	113	4,050-4,550	6,550M	56-24	. . . .	2-3-0-0-3	528	0	548	1.88	1.3	528	2-892	297	51
Key West, Fla.	35	3,000-3,300	5,100A	60-24	ES	1-3-4-1-0	99	3	122	. . .	. .	. . . .	6-2674	798	47
Kingston, N. Y.	49	3,370-3,650	5,500B	56-10	CIE	3-0-2-0-2	177	0	201	1.97	6.2	190	4-1501	619	41
Kokomo, Ind.	65	3,600-3,600	5,040M	72-24	RCIES	0-4-0-1-1	244	0	272	. . .	5.6	392	5-2401	884	51
Lackawanna, N. Y. . . .	82	4,100-4,100	5,750M	48-8	ES	0-3-0-0-2	316	22	347	2.99	2.1	1,362	5-2140	888	53
La Crosse, Wis.	91	3,840-4,200	6,240B	67-24	CIE	1-5-0-2-1	378	91	484	3.23	6.3	452	3-1434	368	38
Lafayette, Ind.	64	3,600-3,840	4,860M	72-24	ES	2-4-0-0-1	240	0	274	. . .	1.4	1,424	5-2374	844	34
Lafayette, La.	37	2,340-2,580	4,800M	60-10	CI	1-3-1-0-1	111	0	122	. . .	. .	. . . .	6-2746	788	38
LaGrange, Ga.	25	2,640-3,000	4,800A	84-24	RCIES	2-3-0-0-1	70	37	115	. . .	4.3	1,100	6-2635	1029	52
Lake Charles, La. . . .	56	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	60-24	RCIES	0-7-0-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. .	. . . .	5-2440	952	52
Lakeland, Fla.	44	2,880-3,180	5,700A	72-24	RCIES	3-3-0-0-1	142	0	152	. . .	5.8	533	5-2113	764	48
Laurel, Miss.	29	. . . .-. . . .	3,822C	72-24	CES	2-2-0-1-0	80	0	89	. . .	5.6	487	7-3362	1005	54
Lawton, Okla.	31	2,904-2,904	4,800M	82-24	RCIES	2-2-0-0-1	93	0	106	. . .	8.1	967	6-2654	944	48
Lebanon, Pa.	18	. . . .-. . . .	C	84-24	S	0-8-0-0-2	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. .	. . . .	5-2317	965	53
Lewiston, Me.	59	2,819-3,120	4,420B	84-24	RCIES	1-5-0-0-2	186v	11	249	4.59	4.7	724	4-B-note 2		
Lincoln Park, Mich. . .	22	4,550-4,875	6,450C	63-24	CIES	. . . .	99	0	117	3.52	5.4	993	5-2404	1134	54
Linden, N. J.	104	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-10†	RCIES	0-3-3-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	2.23	5.9	407	3-1497	419	50
Lockport, N. Y.	49	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	60-10	E	0-3-0-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	6.33	4.9	2,814	5-2073	638	53
Lower Merion tp, Pa. .	17	. . . .-. . . .	6,150C	84-24†	ES	2-13-2-1-4	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	3.5	1,594	5-2256	678	47
Lynchburg, Va.	77	2,940-3,300	5,400A	84-24	RCIES	0-7-0-0-1	255	17	288	3.70	6.8	347	4-1866	807	39
Lynwood, Calif.	22	3,972-4,752	7,200C	69-24	RCIES	1-2-0-0-0	112	2	118	3.88	3.0	578	4-1937	554	53
Manchester t, Conn. . .	14	3,972-4,576	. . . .A	56-10	CES	0-4-0-1-1	64v	31	131	. . .	. .	. . . .	7-D-note 2		
Manitowoc, Wis.	47	3,636-3,870	5,160B	74-24	RCIES	0-3-0-0-1	192	45	254	3.53	3.8	389	4-1960	648	41
Mansfield, Ohio	52	3,237-3,456	4,224M	72-24	CIES	0-7-0-0-2	220	0	238	. . .	5.3	426	6-2664	1088	41
Maplewood tp, N. J. . .	49	. . . .-4,700	6,750C	56-10	CI	0-3-0-0-1	188	27	229	. . .	4.4	306	3-1231	436	47
Marion, Ind.	55	3,180-3,360	4,300M	72-24	RCI	2-2-0-1-1	188	37	246	6.41	9.5	355	5-2340	898	48
Marion, Ohio	40†	3,360-3,600	4,710S	72-24†	. . . .	. . . .	146	. . . .	. . . .	7.18	4.2	506	6-2514	1042	40
Mason City, Iowa	38	3,420-3,600	5,000M†	68-24	CIES	0-3-1-1-1	139	0	157	2.96	2.8	1,706	4-1984	736	36
Massillon, Ohio	32	3,750-3,900†	4,500M†	56-24	CIES	1-3-0-0-1	114v†	1†	131†	2.79	. .	. . . .	5-2261	735	46
Maywood, Ill.	19	4,063-4,333	5,970A	72-24	CIES	0-2-0-1-0	86	0	96	1.69	3.1	815	6-2800	1171	44
Melrose, Mass.	53	3,038-3,811	5,850M	56-10	CIES	0-3-0-0-1	188	11	246	.95	1.2	736	4-B-note 2		
Meriden, Conn.	68	3,710-3,710	5,565B	56-10	RCIES	2-2-0-0-1	256v	0	320	2.83	3.8	1,790	4-B-note 2		
Meridian, Miss.	58	2,880-2,880	4,620A	72-24	CIES	1-5-0-0-1	164	0	192	. . .	6.2	448	5-2153	801	53
Miami Beach, Fla. . . .	100	3,912-4,764	7,740A	72-24	ES	0-4-0-1-1	406	4	461	. . .	. .	. . . .	4-1530	569	51
Michigan City, Ind. . .	39	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	RCIES	0-3-1-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	3.01	7.0	183	5-2085	810	52
Middletown, Conn. . . .	27	3,058-3,828	5,929M	56-10	RCIES	1-2-0-0-1	97v	0	151	. . .	3.9	. . . .	5-C-note 2		
Middletown, Ohio	66	3,669-4,255	6,696A	56-24	ES	0-4-0-0-1	240	0	268	2.17	4.9	358	5-2115	844	51
Milford t, Conn.	57	3,200-3,850	5,600B	56-10	CIES	4-4-2-0-1	202	6	275	. . .	6.1	613	5-C-note 2		
Mishawaka, Ind.	61	3,960-4,080	5,130M	72-24	CI	1-4-0-1-1	558	0	277	. . .	4.3	1,843	4-1615	563	41
Moline, Ill.	45	3,900-3,976	4,772C	76-24	RES	5-1-0-1-1	162	0	194	. . .	3.7	415	4-1664	655	37

TABLE XV—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 25,000—Continued

City	Number of Full-Time Paid Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen — Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief —Salary, How Appointed	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Other Firemen's Duties	No. of Pieces Fire Equipment	Fire Dept. Expenditures: 1954 (in thousands)			Fire Loss			Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points,	Fire Dept. Def. Pts.	Year
							Salaries and Wages	Hy-drant Rental	Total for Dept.	Avg. Per Capita 1950-54	Bldg. Fires Per 1,000 Pop.	Per Bldg. Fire 1954			
25,000 to 50,000—continued															
Monroe, La.	104	....-....	....	60-24	....	4-3-1-1-1	....	....	....	$ 3.63	5.2	$ 935	6-2526	663	49
Montclair, N. J.	90	....-....	$ ....S	61-10	RCIE	0-5-0-1-1	....	....	....	1.98	..	....	3-1150	390	48
Morgantown, W. Va.	23	$2,751-3,360	4,260A	72-24	RCIES	1-2-0-0-1	$ 78v	$ 3	$ 124	...	2.8	128	6-2924	1008	48
Mt. Lebanon tp, Pa.	7	3,660-4,200	6,000C	51-9	CI	0-2-1-1-1	38v	16	57	...	2.4	353	4-note 2		
Muskegon, Mich.	77	3,850-4,200	7,200A	67-24	RCIS	1-5-0-0-1	336	25	398	...	5.7	1,683	4-1732	491	32
Muskogee, Okla.	59	2,568-2,676	4,560A	56-10	CIES	0-4-0-0-1	162	0	176	...	3.8	761	5-2054	813	50
Nashua, N. H.	73	3,331-3,630†	5,720B	72-24	RCIES	0-6-4-2-1	270v†	13†	305†	3.27	6.4	415	4-1552	516	50
New Albany, Ind.	45	2,880-3,000	4,440M	72-24	CIES	1-2-1-0-1	135	0	152	14.14	7.3	3,496	6-2802	942	46
Newark, Ohio	45	....-....	....	56-24	CE	3-1-0-0-1	....	....	....	...	0.8	2,048	5-2312	725	26
New Brunswick, N. J.	74	3,600-4,200	5,800C	56-10	CIES	3-1-0-0-1	321	10	359	9.95	4.1	1,530	4-1925	752	48
Newburgh, N. Y.	70	3,500-3,900	5,675A	56-10	CI	0-4-1-1-1	275	0	290	...	4.1	1,673	3-1172	430	42
New Castle, Pa.	58	3,336-3,480	3,852S	56-10	RCIS	4-5-1-1-1	208v	14	254	3.88	5.0	629	6-2688	1021	28
New Kensington, Pa.	6	....-....	....	72-12	E	0-2-3-1-0	....	....	....	...	1.7	2,985	4-1743	536	41
New London, Conn.	36	3,905-4,057	5,480A	56-10	ES	2-6-1-0-2	161v	0	196	3.97	3.0	2,813	5-B-note 2		
Newport, Ky.	48	3,172-3,525	4,700A	63-24	CIES	0-3-0-1-1	192	0	207	...	5.3	26	4-1790	707	49
Newport, R. I.	75	3,254-3,554	5,500A	56-10	CS	0-5-0-0-2	268v	25	320	1.48	6.1	281	5-C-note 2		
Newport News, Va.	74	3,334-3,814	6,800A	84-24	CI	0-5-1-1-3	287	22	334	4.19	8.1	735	3-1431	549	48
Norman, Okla.	23	2,460-2,880	3,960A	72-24	RCIES	2-0-1-1-1	72v	0	75	.78	2.5	239	6-2757	701	39
Norristown, Pa.	....	....-....	....	..-..	....	....	7v	0	65	...	3.3	665	4-2109	864	47
Northampton, Mass.	52	3,224-3,640	5,408M	56-10	CI	3-1-0-1-1	195v	0	225	1.98	5.5	259	5-B-note 2		
North Bergen tp, N. J.	80	....-....	....	56-10	RCI	0-5-0-1-1	....	....	....	...	2.3	2,748	4-1682	673	52
N. Little Rock, Ark.	69	2,940-3,603	4,980..	72-24	....	3-3-0-0-1	218	9	253	...	5.5	1,353	5-2163	621	47
Norwalk, Conn.	76	3,600-4,080	6,900B	56-10	CIES	1-6-0-2-1	301v	9	352	5.45	8.5	1,073	4-B-note 2		
Norwood, Ohio	51	3,885-4,410	6,195M	56-24	RCIE	0-3-0-1-1	219	0	233	1.28	4.7	278	5-2051	829	33
Nutley, N. J.	16	2,990-4,190	....M	69-24	RCIE	1-2-0-0-1	69v	0	83	4.18	3.1	155	4-1662	819	49
Odessa, Tex.	73	3,372-3,684	7,800A	72-24	ES	2-6-0-0-1	278	0	312	5.59	7.7	742	26-note 1		
Orange, N. J.	63	2,982-4,052†	6,100S†	56-10	CIES	0-3-0-0-1	267†	0†	302†	4.31	9.0	1,161	4-1628	537	41
Oshkosh, Wis.	81	3,720-4,080	5,700B	72-24	S	0-6-0-0-1	337	66	419	...	5.9	316	3-1449	398	37
Ottumwa, Iowa	38	3,588-3,840	....A	72-24	IES	2-3-0-0-1	158	0	174	4.26	6.0	249	5-2459	1026	51
Owensboro, Ky.	56	3,000-3,120	4,980A	72-24	CIS	1-3-1-0-1	167	0	188	...	..	....	4-1814	497	47
Paducah, Ky.	70	2,940-3,180	4,800A	72-24	CIES	0-5-0-0-1	224	0	282	...	11.0	1,632	4-1790	597	54
Palo Alto, Calif.	50	4,014-4,872	8,040A	68-24	RCIES	1-3-2-1-1	212	14	289	2.63	6.1	437	3-1405	380	54
Panama City, Fla.	30	2,670-3,000	4,560A	72-24	RCIS	2-4-6-0-0†	91	14	120	...	..	....	6-2505	746	52
Parkersburg, W. Va.	43	2,850-3,300	4,716M	66-24	RCI	2-3-0-1-1	135	0	166	6.03	2.7	3,350	4-2034	917	40
Parma, Ohio	32	4,372-4,810	7,000S	63-24	RCIES	1-2-0-0-0	152	0	164	1.70	1.9	508	4-1897	601	51
Penn tp, Pa.	0	....-....	....	..-..	....	....	....	....	14	...	..	....	6-2662	982	28
Pensacola, Fla.	96	3,216-3,720	6,900A	60-24	CIES	1-4-0-0-2	348	0	370	2.09	4.4	364	4-1703	543	50
Perth Amboy, N. J.	45	....-....	....	56-24	RCIE	0-6-0-0-3	....	....	....	...	2.6	5,770	4-1932	829	50

Petersburg, Va.	52	$2,744-3,084	$ 5,000A	84-24	RCIES	1-0-3-1-1	$ 163	$ 0	$ 182	$2.86	10.3	$ 71	4-1746	516	50
Pine Bluff, Ark.	45	2,760-2,880†	3,840..†	72-24	CIE	4-2-0-1-0	130†	0†	141†	. . .	8.1	. . . .	6-2766	1022	49
Plainfield, N. J.	83	3,300-4,300	6,400M	56-10	CIES	0-4-0-0-2	325	67	417	. . .	3.9	. . . .	3-1372	483	46
Pocatello, Idaho	30	3,540-3,720	5,400A	72-24	CIES	0-3-0-1-1	112	0	119	. . .	4.5	2,281	5-2211	833	35
Pomona, Calif.	53	3,846-4,512	7,416C	72-24	ES	1-4-1-1-0	219	2	236	2.09	2.2	3,319	6-2553	913	49
Port Huron, Mich. . . .	60	3,880-4,100	6,000A	63-24	RCIES	0-4-0-1-1	237	0	253	3.66	4.8	525	4-1899	638	31
Portsmouth, Ohio . . .	46	3,720-3,720	5,400A	72-24	RCIES	0-4-1-0-0	182	0	193	. . .	4.6	231	4-1660	642	30
Poughkeepsie, N. Y. . .	67	3,771-4,108	6,500A	56-10†	ES	4-3-0-0-2	287v	0	315	. . .	5.1	1,539	4-1541	590	30
Provo, Utah	25	3,006-3,900†	4,656C†	67-10	RCIES	0-3-1-0-1	89v†	. . . .	94†	. . .	2.6	5,632	5-2443	771	53
Quincy, Ill.	46	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	RCI	1-4-0-1-1	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	3.11	5.3	314	5-2337	846	41
Rapid City, S. D. . . .	33	3,300-3,792	5,304A	72-24	RCIES	2-0-5-0-1	120v	0	134	. . .	2.8	5,294	6-2843	1039	51
Redondo Beach, Calif.	26	4,056-4,680	6,960A	72-24	RCIES	0-2-0-0-0	114	8	129	2.19	4.2	958	6-2784	815	46
Redwood City, Calif. .	41	3,876-4,704	7,212A	65-10	ES	2-4-0-0-1	183	0	224	6.71	3.2	2,404	3-1437	520	54
Reno, Nev.	84	3,720-4,932	6,930A	72-24	E	0-8-0-0-2	338	11	399	7.49	9.4	568	4-1980	605	45
Revere, Mass.	111	3,500-3,700	5,700A	48-10	RCIES	0-5-0-0-2	416	0	439	3.67	2.4	1,761	4-B-note 2		
Richmond, Ind.	59	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	RCIES	0-6-1-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	7.6	143	4-1868	689	40
Riverside, Calif.	64	3,978-4,596	8,532A	72-24	CES	0-6-1-0-0	292	5	318	2.78	3.5	1,334	5-2330	764	37
Rochester, Minn.	57	3,330-3,600	5,280C	65-24	RCIES	3-3-0-1-1	161	14	208	2.71	6.0	156	5-2044	851	47
Rock Island, Ill.	45	3,900-3,900	5,340A	78-24	CIES	0-5-0-0-1	162	0	179	2.37	2.8	1,649	5-2029	752	54
Rocky Mount, N. C. . .	30	2,856-3,025†	5,142A	72-24	RCIES	2-3-0-0-1	99†	13†	137†	1.55	3.9	374	5-2087	798	51
Rome, Ga.	53	2,641-2,901	5,400A	72-24	CIE	0-6-0-0-1	155	0	188	. . .	. .	. . . .	5-2006	791	47
Rome, N. Y.	51	3,750-4,150	5,600A	67-24	CIS	1-5-1-1-1	188	0	195	1.91	3.7	722	4-1891	714	40
Roswell, N. M.	25	2,640-3,120	5,280A	72-24	CIE	2-2-0-1-0	80	0	98	2.17	7.1	290	6-2733	1007	53
Royal Oak, Mich.	65	4,292-4,810	6,214A	65-24	RCIES	3-4-0-1-1	294v	8	318	. . .	4.6	1,558	5-2131	858	31
St. Cloud, Minn.	31	3,070-3,382	4,252C	72-24	CIES	1-1-0-0-1	93	0	163	. . .	. .	. . . .	6-2732	995	49
Salem, Mass.	97	3,618-3,618	5,298M	56-10	RCI	1-5-2-0-2	371	0	407	5.13	4.5	376	2-A-note 2		
Salem, Ore.	83	3,905-3,905	5,990A	56-24	RS	2-4-0-0-1	333v	0	364	2.25	7.0	441	4-1932	447	51
Salina, Kan.	34	2,940-3,180	5,082A	72-24	ES	1-1-0-0-1	112	1	128	2.79	7.1	464	5-2096	810	49
Sandusky, Ohio	35	3,480-3,780	4,800A	63-24	RCIS	0-3-0-1-0	137	0	158	3.35	4.9	957	5-2337	875	45
San Leandro, Calif. . .	34	4,092-4,836	7,548A	67-24	RCIES	1-4-0-0-1	161	0	179	2.91	3.1	1,178	4-1980	541	49
San Mateo, Calif.	67	4,140-4,752	8,100A	62-24	RCIES	0-5-3-0-2	311	17	379	2.04	3.8	774	3-1395	437	49
Santa Ana, Calif.	88	3,870-4,500	8,160A	67-24	CIES	0-5-1-0-1	350	0	444	3.77	3.5	382	5-2312	851	37
Santa Barbara, Calif. .	77	3,810-4,512	7,728A	72-24	ES	1-7-2-0-1	322	0	347	1.23	3.3	347	4-1523	387	52
Santa Fe, N. M.	8	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	RCIES	2-1-0-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	1.2	179	7-3422	1311	42
Shaker Heights, Ohio .	62	3,696-4,512†	7,500..†	72-24†	CIE	2-3-1-2-1	268†	0†	317†	4.06	7.4	459	3-1474	483	48
Sharon, Pa.	28	3,600-3,840	4,530C†	56-24	CS	1-2-1-0-1	106	18	140	. . .	3.0	1,305	6-note 2		
Sheboygan, Wis.	63	4,009-4,131	6,131B	73-24	RCIES	0-3-0-1-1	254	71	335	1.07	7.3	107	4-1625	609	54
Spartanburg, S. C. . . .	59	3,048-3,276	4,500A	72-10	RCIE	1-5-1-0-1	199	0	221	2.92	3.1	900	5-2041	918	49
Steubenville, Ohio . . .	41	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-24	CIE	2-2-0-1-1	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	2.01	2.0	614	5-2367	901	45
Stratford t, Conn. . . .	49	3,265-3,927	5,950A	56-10†	ES	3-2-0-1-1	170	7	216	. . .	2.0	1,165	6-C-note 2		
Superior, Wis.	74	3,540-3,780	5,640B	72-24	None	1-3-0-1-1	307	86	418	3.91	7.4	804	4-1705	288	53
Tallahassee, Fla. . . .	50	2,991-3,471	6,600A	70-24	CIE	3-4-1-0-1	162	21	218	. . .	3.3	967	4-1569	426	51
Taunton, Mass.	77	3,251-3,251	4,676C	63-10†	. . . .	4-3-1-1-2	340	0	362	4.03	5.4	390	4-B-note 2		
Teaneck tp, N. J.	50	3,682-4,700	7,004A	72-. .	ES	0-3-0-0-2	237	60	314	. . .	3.6	572	3-1146	475	46
Temple, Tex.	29	2,310-. . . .	4,200A	72-24	RCIES	2-3-6-0-1	75v	0	114	. . .	1.9	2,467	22-note 1		
Torrington, Conn. . . .	34	3,536-3,744	4,940M	56-10	RCIES	3-1-1-1-1	129v	33	183	1.89	1.9	527	5-B-note 2		
Tucson, Ariz.	85	3,456-4,140	6,300A	72-24	RCI	0-6-1-0-1	331	28	402	3.79	2.4	4,548	4-1988	700	48
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	63	2,868-3,156†	5,100C	72-24	RCIES	4-4-0-0-1	157†	0†	183†	. . .	5.3	507	5-2044	808	50

TABLE XV—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 25,000—Continued

City	Number of Full-Time Paid Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen — Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief —Salary, How Appointed	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Other Firemen's Duties	No. of Pieces Fire Equipment	Fire Dept. Expenditures: 1954 (in thousands)			Fire Loss			Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts. Year		
							Salaries and Wages	Hy-drant Rental	Total for Dept.	Avg. Per Capita 1950-54	Bldg. Fires Per 1,000 Pop.	Per Bldg. Fire 1954			
25,000 to 50,000—continued															
Tyler, Tex.	53	$2,910-3,600	$ 5,340A	72-24	CI	3-3-5-0-1	$ 154	$ 0	$ 300	. . .	4.4	$ 741	6-2712	883	49
Union tp, N. J.	43	4,000-4,400	6,400C	56-10†	CIE	2-3-0-0-1	215v	70	307	. . .	4.7	1,957	5-2005	688	44
University City, Mo.	33	3,549-3,916	5,906A	65-24	CI	3-0-0-0-1	121	18	181	$1.55	0.9	246	6-note 2		
Vallejo, Calif.	77	3,690-4,320	7,200A	70-24	RCS	0-5-5-1-1	307	0	331	. . .	3.4	1,017	5-2489	933	41
Valley Stream, N. Y.	0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. . . .	0-4-0-0-2	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. .	. . . .	5-2201	886	33
Vancouver, Wash.	65	3,360-4,032	5,940A	56-24	CIE	2-2-1-1-1	259	2	285	. . .	13.3	580	4-1592	443	49
Vicksburg, Miss.	35	2,664-2,844	3,600C	72-24	RCIES	3-1-0-0-1	96	0	111	. . .	1.7	2,287	5-2144	807	45
Vineland, N. J.	8	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	RCIES	12-1-13-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. .	. . . .	6-2738	1081	49
Waltham, Mass.	126	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	48-10	CIS	2-5-0-0-2	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. .	. . . .	4-B-note 2		
Warren, Ohio	64	3,816-4,452	7,314..	63-24	RES	0-4-3-1-1	289	1	308	3.43	1.8	1,337	4-1913	791	42
Warwick, R. I.	. . . .	3,380-3,380	. . . .	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .	114v	55	215	. . .	. .	. . . .	5-C-note 2		
Warwick, Va.	23	3,180-3,660	5,300A	84-24	ES	4-2-0-0-0	77v	12	103	. . .	3.1	156	Not available		
Washington, Pa.	27	3,507-3,507†	4,030C†	60-10	CE	0-4-0-0-1	88†	9†	103†	1.60	3.4	325	7-note 2		
Watertown t, Mass.	88	. . . .-. . . .	5,800C	56-10	RCIES	1-4-0-1-1	364	0	386	. . .	2.6	197	3-B-note 2		
Watertown, N. Y.	67	3,200-4,100	5,830A	63-24	RCIS	0-4-0-1-1	240	0	256	1.87	3.7	477	3-1316	367	54
Waukegan, Ill.	44	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	68-24	RCIES	0-3-1-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	4.58	4.1	3,294	5-2289	1051	40
Wausau, Wis.	45	3,112-3,380†	4,750B†	78-24	RCIES	2-4-0-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	2.16	3.7	327	4-1831	584	52
Wauwatosa, Wis.	56	4,560-4,560†	6,600B†	70-24	RIES	0-2-1-1-1	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	1.22	5.2	227	3-1404	398	52
West Allis, Wis.	92	4,470-4,722	7,920B	67-24	CIE	1-3-1-0-1	390	0	437	3.40	3.2	686	4-1957	794	43
W. Hartford t, Conn.	76	3,559-4,127	8,000A	56-10	RCIES	0-4-0-0-2	323	4	360	. . .	0.9	1,485	5-C-note 2		
West Haven t, Conn.	30	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-10	RCIES	2-2-0-1-1	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. .	. . . .	5-C-note 2		
West New York, N. J.	82	. . . .-. . . .	6,000S	56-10	RCI	0-4-0-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	4.85	2.9	2,304	3-1320	609	48
West Orange, N. J.	58	3,700-4,600	6,950S	56-10	CES	0-2-0-1-0	268	51	334	1.73	5.1	213	4-1585	487	48
W. Palm Beach, Fla.	60	3,400-3,800	6,000A	60-24	CIES	4-0-3-0-1	225	30	323	. . .	1.0	3,727	5-2010	829	51
Weymouth t, Mass.	73	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-10	RCIE	1-4-4-0-2	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	2.7	976	4-B-note 2		
White Plains, N. Y.	111	3,700-4,600	7,350S	72-10	RCIES	0-7-0-0-2	470	15	524	2.38	4.8	873	2-942	309	36
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	36	3,120-3,540†	5,640C	72-24†	RCI	0-2-1-0-1	132†	15†	162†	. . .	1.8	482	4-1565	501	23
Williamsport, Pa.	66	3,100-3,205	4,450S	56-10	RCIE	0-7-0-0-1	224v	21	290	4.36	3.3	410	5-2383	811	40
Wilmington, N. C.	89	2,970-3,120	5,400C	72-12	. . . .	1-5-1-1-1	290	0	319	. . .	7.3	483	4-1846	738	49
Winona, Minn.	42	3,600-3,720	4,980B	67-24	CIES	1-3-1-1-1	138	0	158	. . .	6.0	358	5-2185	703	51
Woodbridge tp, N. J.	. . . .	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. .	. . . .	4-1741	690	50
Wyandotte, Mich.	56	4,372-4,898	7,296B	64-24	RCIES	1-3-0-0-1	279	0	301	2.45	3.7	798	5-2119	816	51
Yakima, Wash.	78	3,480-4,200	4,700M	56-24	RCIES	1-3-0-0-1	312	0	343	1.84	7.8	175	4-1588	533	51
Zanesville, Ohio	42	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	RCIES	0-5-0-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	5.80	4.4	1,318	6-2801	968	44

Table XVI

FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000: 1955

This table includes 500 of the 835 cities between 10,000 and 25,000 population. All data were reported to the Year Book late in 1954 and early in 1955 by city officials, except the insurance grading data which were supplied by the several rating agencies or by state officials in February, 1955. Under "Employees" the first figure is the number of full-time paid employees including civilians, but not including part-time employees or "sleepers"; the second is the number of volunteer firemen. Under "Work Hours Per Week" are shown the average hours in the regular work week for full-time firemen; under "Hours on Day Shift," are shown the hours on duty either 24-hours-on-24-hours-off or some other plan. Under "Other Firemen's Duties," "R" indicates fire prevention inspection in residential areas, "C"—fire prevention inspections in commercial areas, "I"—fire prevention inspections in industrial areas "E"—maintenance of equipment, and "S"—maintenance of fire stations. Under "No. of Pieces of Fire Equipment," the first column shows the number of pumpers under 750 GPM, the second column shows the number of pumpers of 750 GPM and over, and the third column shows the total number of hose and tank trucks, service ladder trucks, and aerial ladder trucks. Total fire department expenditures include equipment and all other payments, except hydrant rental and payments into retirement funds or those made directly by cities to retired employees. In the last three columns the four figures in order are the total or final insurance class, the total points of deficiency for the city, the number of points of deficiency for the fire department only, and the year last grading was made. See Table V for population figures. A single dagger (†) indicates 1953 figures; notes under fire insurance grading data are shown at end of table; leaders (. . .) indicate data not reported.

City	Employees—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Other Firemen's Duties	No. of Pieces Fire Equipment	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1954 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points,	Fire Dept. Def. Pts.	Year
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.			
Aberdeen, Wash. . . .	37-0	$4,020-4,140†	$5,360†	56-24	RCI	0-3-2	$150.5†	$159.4†	4-1905	624	33
Ada, Okla.	14-6	2,400-2,840	3,600	84-24	RCIES	2-2-3	33.8v	38.8	6-2948	872	40
Adrian, Mich.	23-0	3,720-4,140	4,980	72-24	CI	0-2-2	90.4	96.9	6-2526	941	52
Albany, Calif.	20-0	4,374-4,704	6,270	72-24	RCIES	0-2-2	94.9	109.0	3-1443	354	54
Albany, Ore.	15-27	3,480-3,732	5,172	72-24	RCIES	2-3-1	59.9v	68.1	5-2332	665	33
Albemarle, N. C. . . .	18-14	2,400-3,024	4,344†	84-24	CIES	2-3-0	57.9v	66.7	5-2030	703	50
Albert Lea, Minn. . .	17-69	3,204-3,564	4,920	72-24	RCIES	0-2-1	62.6v	69.3	6-2753	967	49
Albion, Mich.	12-15	3,650-3,800	4,300	72-24	CIS	2-2-1	44.1v	49.2	7-3481	1240	29
Alice, Tex.	16-42	2,760-2,976	. . . .	84-24	CIES	1-4-3	47.3v	53.6	37-note 1		
Allen Park, Mich. . .	17-0	4,498-4,796	6,800	63-24	CE	2-1-0	77.5	85.7	7-3092	1303	52
Alpena, Mich.	22-0	3,550-3,900	5,000	72-24	ES	0-3-3	85.0	101.5	6-2883	756	30
Ames, Iowa	19-0	3,423-3,840	4,386	78-24	RCIES	0-2-1	69.5	75	6-2812	1025	38
Amherst t, Mass. . .	13-22	2,540-3,260†	. . . .	56-10†	CES	1-3-1	45.3v†	55.8†	6-C-note 2		
Anaheim, Calif.	16-20	3,825-4,320	6,180	72-24	CIES	0-2-1	77.4v	87.9	6-2948	1102	50
Anderson, S. C.	25-0	2,831-2,904†	4,022†	72-11	RCIES	2-2-2	75.3†	96.9†	5-2163	907	53
Andover t, Mass. . . .	21-26	3,224-3,484	4,680	56-. .	CE	2-1-1	76.7	94.3	5-B-note 2		
Annapolis, Md.	20-125	2,900-3,200	. . . .	84-24	ES	1-9-18	65.2v	101.6	5-2087	659	50
Ansonia, Conn.	0-325	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. . . .	0-4-3	5.5v	41.0	6-C-note 2		
Antioch, Calif.	12-19	4,158-4,416	5,856	72-24	RCES	1-1-0	47.4v	60.4	5-2069	742	49
Arcadia, Calif.	35-0	3,780-4,284	7,080	72-24	RCIS	2-2-0	150.3	157.7	5-2350	687	53
Ardmore, Okla.	21-0	2,640-2,706	3,550	84-24	CIES	1-3-1	59.0	64.7	6-2642	814	53
Arkansas City, Kan. .	14-60	. . . .-3,312	3,984	84-10	CIES	2-1-1	44.5v	48.9	5-2488	743	48
Asbury Park, N. J. .	43-50	2,650-4,150	4,900	56-10	RCIES	0-3-1	185.4	210.5	E-note 3		
Ashland, Wis.	20-0	3,102-3,300	4,158	72-24	CIES	2-1-1	66.3	79.8	6-2696	745	54

TABLE XVI—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Employees—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Other Firemen's Duties	No. of Pieces Fire Equipment	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1954 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts. Year		
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.			
Ashtabula, Ohio	34-0	....-....	$5,200	63-24	RCIES	0-3-1	$136.3	....	6-2581	966	49
Atchison, Kan.	18-0	$3,090-3,180	4,490	78-11	RCIES	1-2-2	57.5	$ 60.7	5-2263	896	45
Attleboro, Mass.	82-0	3,285-3,350	4,850	48-10	CI	2-3-3	255.3	272.2	4-B-note 2		
Auburn, Ala.	7-10	2,640-3,000	4,800	84-24	....	1-1-0	20.0	28.8	7-3323	1231	53
Auburn, Me.	39-0	3,016-3,224	4,104	72-24	RIE	1-4-4	126.5v	156.5	4-B-note 2		
Augusta, Me.	29-30	2,938-3,562	4,800	72-11	RCIE	2-2-4	93.9v	116.5	4-B-note 2		
Aurora, Colo.	6-50	3,438-4,032	....	72-24	....	2-1-0	23.0v	31.3	8-3570	1430	51
Austin, Minn.	30-0	....-4,104	5,400	60-24	CI	1-3-1	115.3	121.9	6-2928	1007	46
Azusa, Calif.	7-17	3,948-4,800	....	72-24	....	0-2-3	36.7v	41.0	6-2678	867	39
Barre, Vt.	15-27	3,016-3,120†	4,002†	72-24	CIES	0-3-1	50.4v†	57.2†	5-C-note 2		
Bartlesville, Okla.	20-12	2,880-3,240	3,900	72-24	RCIES	1-2-1	60.7	67.0	6-2571	1083	36
Bath, Me.	9-39	2,652-3,182	4,004	84-24	ES	1-2-2	37.7v	49.2	6-C-note 2		
Baytown, Tex.	10-82	3,540-3,660	5,220	72-10	ES	4-2-2	42.8v	56.9	46-note 1		
Beacon, N. Y.	9-225	3,950-4,200	....	56-10	RCI	1-2-1	37.2	47.9	5-2418	816	29
Beatrice, Neb.	14-..	3,060-3,360	3,900	72-12†	....	1-0-2	47.1v	61.1	6-2979	877	49
Beaver Dam, Wis.	5-14	3,300-3,660	....	67-24†	....	0-3-1	23.8v	25.8	6-2809	983	44
Beaver Falls, Pa.	11-70	3,864-3,864	4,656	60-24	CIES	1-2-3	....	78.5	4-note 2		
Beckley, W. Va.	13-9	....-3,636	4,418	72-24	RCI	2-1-0	49.2	....	7-3305	1188	42
Bell, Calif.	13-0	4,218-4,680	6,420	66-24	RCIES	0-2-0	58.7	102.2	6-2580	740	47
Bellaire, Tex.	13-14	3,480-3,600	4,800	72-24	CIES	3-0-0	39.9	52.7	30-note 1		
Bemidji, Minn.	4-27	3,228-3,228	4,032	..-..	ES	0-2-0	9.5v	12.6	7-3399	1214	38
Bend, Ore.	14-31	3,872-4,202	5,023	70-24	CIES	1-3-2	58.2v	76.2	5-2425	744	50
Benton Harbor, Mich.	32-0	3,600-3,900	5,600	72-24†	RC	0-3-1	127.5	152.2	5-2487	670	48
Berea, Ohio	10-12	4,220-4,450	5,500	72-24	CIES	0-2-0	45.2v	49.1	6-2503	716	50
Bergenfield, N. J.	4-75	4,000-4,500	....	44-8	....	1-2-1	23.9v	34.1	D-note 3		
Berkley, Mich.	8-15	4,400-4,800	....	67-24	....	0-2-0	42.2	44.9	7-3221	1184	30
Berwick, Pa.	1-800	....-....	....	..-..	....	4-0-1	1.0v	11.2	6-note 2		
Big Spring, Tex.	21-0	3,150-3,240	4,872	72-24	CIES	2-1-1	64.2	71.5	27-note 1		
Birmingham, Mich.	27-16	4,451-4,920	8,713	67-24	CIES	0-2-1	139.3v	190.6	5-2277	734	49
Bismarck, N. D.	22-0	2,850-3,480	5,100	77-24	CIES	2-2-1	75.4v	92.1	6-2756	946	51
Bloomsburg, Pa.	0-1,500	...-....	....	..-..	....	6-1-1	1.0v	6.3	5-note 2		
Blue Island, Ill.	6-30	4,200-4,200	4,800	72-24	CI	0-3-1	26.6v	27.9	6-2886	1231	50
Bluefield, W. Va.	26-0	3,390-3,570	4,350	72-24	CIES	2-1-1	103.5	109.6	6-2838	902	40
Boone, Iowa	12-12	3,510-3,750	4,350	77-24	RCIES	2-2-0	46.2v	67.7	6-2980	1203	38
Borger, Tex.	15-8	2,760-3,390	3,720	72-24	CIS	2-2-1	46.3v	53.3	39-note 1		
Boulder, Colo.	20-0	3,096-3,552	5,364	84-24	CIES	1-2-1	66.6	89.4	5-2316	881	38
Bozeman, Mont.	10-0	3,750-3,960	4,680	48-8	CIS	2-0-1	39.9	46.5	6-2852	1212	50
Brainerd, Minn.	45-40	3,592-3,922	4,968	44-8	ES	1-1-1	26.5v	31.7	7-3264	1256	53
Brattleboro t, Vt.	7-42	3,022-3,120	6,030	84-24	....	3-1-1	32.1v	42.7	6-C-note 2		
Brawley, Calif.	18-6	3,650-4,200	6,540	72-24	ES	0-2-1	66.4v	84.7	5-2310	294	54
Bristol, Tenn.	15-0	2,400-3,360	3,720	84-24	CIES	0-2-1	33.1	35.9	5-2467	950	37
Bristol, Va.	12-12	2,610-3,240	4,680	84-24	RCES	1-1-3	40.1v	47.0	6-2702	1022	37
Brookfield, Ill.	5-17	3,900-4,406	5,400	84-24	....	1-1-1	20.5v	24.5	5-2240	856	52
Brownwood, Tex.	16-14	2,317-2,317	3,384	84-24	E	2-2-0	51.7v	67.0	34-note 1		
Brunswick, Ga.	25-0	2,760-2,830	4,186	72-24	IES	3-1-0	74.1	84.0	6-2555	735	50
Brunswick t, Me.	9-54	2,964-3,200	4,160	84-24	....	0-2-4	44.0v	47.0	6-C-note 2		
Bryan, Tex.	20-9	2,730-3,820	4,800	84-24	CIS	1-2-1	60.9v	77.7	23-note 1		
Bucyrus, Ohio	11-14	3,195-3,420	4,260	72-24†	RCIES	0-2-2	39.0v	42.5	6-2700	1039	51
Burlingame, Calif.	29-2	4,560-4,800	7,200	60-24	RES	1-2-3	127.3v	134.7	3-1428	411	51
Burlington, N. C.	36-25	2,646-3,252	5,760	84-24	CIES	1-2-2	111.3v	170.0	6-2520	1116	52
Butler, Pa.	31-0	3,720-4,320	....	60-10	CES	0-2-4	114.8	120.3	4-note 2		
Cadillac, Mich.	12-13	3,300-3,622	4,200	73-24	CIES	0-2-2	....	....	6-2788	904	54
Caldwell, Idaho	15-8	2,910-3,118†	3,743†	72-24	CIES	2-1-0	43.9v†	47.9†	5-2451	613	36
Canton, Ill.	9-0	....-3,960	4,125	75-24	ES	1-1-1	30.0	31.5	7-3239	1155	53
Carlsbad, N. M.	8-32	3,390-3,480	4,800	84-24	CIES	4-2-0	23.9v	41.1	8-3818	1427	52

Table XVI—Fire Department Data for Cities of 10,000 to 25,000—Continued

City	Employees—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Other Firemen's Duties	No. of Pieces Fire Equipment	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1954 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts. Year
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.	
Carnegie, Pa.	10-. .†	$3,259-3,595	$4,304	60-10†	. . . .	1-1-1†	$ 37.0	$ 39.3	6-2895 1167 24
Carthage, Mo.	11-20	2,400-2,676	3,816	84-24	CIES	2-2-4	32.9	38.8	6-note 2
Centralia, Ill.	11-3	3,766-3,766	4,221	72-24	CIS	1-1-0	46.6v	51.1	7-3104 1157 53
Chambersburg, Pa.	13-. .	2,756-2,756	. . . .	84-24	. . . .	4-2-. .	32.7	50.5	5-note 2
Charles City, Iowa	5-18	3,270-3,600	4,200	84-24	. . . .	3-1-0	20.7v	22.7	6-2989 1147 43
Cheltenham tp, Pa.	0-600	. . . .-. . . .	5,500	. .-. .	ES	2-8-8	. . . .	. . . .	5-2060 646 48
Chicago Hgts., Ill.	28-0	3,776-. . . .	5,300	72-24	ES	0-3-1	106.0	118.9	6-2627 1109 51
Chico, Calif.	21-41	3,660-4,080	6,300	70-24	CIES	0-4-2	96.7v	112.3	4-1802 440 51
Chillicothe, Ohio	28-0	. . . .-. . . .	4,800	56-24	RCIES	3-1-1	. . . .	. . . .	6-2656 1039 53
Chippewa Falls, Wis.	15-0	2,808-3,240	3,804†	72-24	RCIES	1-2-0	47.4	65.7	6-2929 1021 44
Chula Vista, Calif.	18-0	3,828-4,536	6,384	72-24	ES	1-2-0	73.0	78.1	5-2493 691 49
Clairton, Pa.	20-0	3,384-3,912	5,520	44-8	RCI	0-2-0	80.8	81.7	6-2649 938 28
Claremont, N. H.	15-38	3,315-3,315	4,420	84-24	RCIES	1-2-5	50.8v	62.8	5-2302 681 52
Clearwater, Fla.	32-0†	2,868-3,408	5,820	72-24	RCIES	3-3-4	106.7	122.5	5-2341 654 54
Cleburne, Tex.	12-20	2,640-3,120	4,780	84-24	ES	0-2-1	40.4v	47.9	29-note 1
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.	10-5	3,540-3,540	4,300	84-24	. . . .	1-2-0	35.1v	40.6	6-2563 940 32
Cohoes, N. Y.	44-0	2,700-2,700	3,350	72-24	RCIES	0-4-1	123.8	134.9	5-2058 817 32
College Park, Ga.	12-0	3,384-3,384†	4,598†	72-24	RCIS	2-0-0	39.9†	42.5†	6-2730 395 53
Collingswood, N. J.	6-150	3,000-4,000	. . . .	60-10	. . . .	2-2-0	22.7	31.2	D-note 3
Colton, Calif.	16-16	3,510-4,116	5,652	72-24	CIES	0-2-1	63.2v	73.8	6-2566 778 38
Columbia, Tenn.	11-9	2,460-2,520	3,600	84-12	RCIS	0-2-1	25.7v	. . . .	7-3120 1164 46
Columbus, Ind.	34-0	3,120-3,120	3,973	72-24	CIE	2-2-3	108.6	127.2	6-2538 966 43
Conneaut, Ohio	10-7†	3,612-3,756	4,500	72-24	CIES	0-2-1	43.3v	. . . .	6-2534 846 49
Connellsville, Pa.	12-50	2,940-3,360	3,360	60-10	RCIES	0-3-2	36.9v	38.4	6-note 2
Connersville, Ind.	23-0	3,298-3,339	4,603	70-24	CES	0-2-1	76.9	83.9	6-2856 1058 50
Coral Gables, Fla.	31-0	3,072-4,284	. . . .	72-24	RCIES	0-2-2	133.7	. . . .	3-1401 433 51
Corning, N. Y.	24-6	3,300-3,600	5,430	60-10	CIES	0-2-2	82.2v	93.4	4-1507 509 38
Corona, Calif.	6-18	3,630-4,296	5,232	72-24	ES	1-3-0	27.5v	34.1	6-2998 993 50
Coronado, Calif.	16-0	3,552-4,320	6,084	72-24	RCE	. . . .	79.1	96.3	4-1999 746 54
Cortland, N. Y.	19-170	3,200-3,700	. . . .	72-10	ES	1-2-1	67.9	83.2	4-1838 652 49
Corvallis, Ore.	12-72	3,414-4,200	5,184	72-24	. . . .	1-5-3	49.3v	60.2	5-2033 455 33
Coshocton, Ohio	13-30	3,014-3,078	3,767	56-24	CES	1-1-1	42.7v	48.7	7-3121 1132 30
Cranford, tp, N. J.	17-24	. . . .-. . . .	6,540	56-10	CIES	0-3-1	. . . .	. . . .	C-note 3
Crawfordsville, Ind.	19-0	3,216-3,516	4,692	72-24	RCIES	1-1-1	66.3	72.0	6-2688 762 40
Crowley, La.	8-37	2,280-2,280	3,900	84-24	. . . .	1-2-0	22.8v	. . . .	6-2745 921 36
Culver City, Calif.	42-2	4,380-5,148	8,592	63-24	RCIES	1-2-2	208.1	223.3	5-2193 491 49
Daly City, Calif.	19-54	3,900-4,512	6,360	72-24	RCIES	3-1-1	101.1v	187.8	4-1997 640 42
Danbury, Conn.	39-0	3,550-3,750	5,200	56-10	ES	0-3-1	156.9v	182.3	6-B-note 2
Danvers t, Mass.	22-27	3,220-3,412	4,500	56-10	RCIES	1-3-2	87.8v	95.1	5-B-note 2
Decatur, Ala.	38-0	2,475-3,060	4,800	. .-24	CIES	1-4-2	123.7	123.7	5-2302 662 54
Decatur, Ga.	24-7	2,715-3,360	5,040	72-10	CIE	2-2-0	77.0	89.0	5-2244 722 52
Delaware, Ohio	8-10	3,300-3,600	3,960	72-24	CIE	0-2-1	30.6v	36.4	6-2710 894 51
Des Plaines, Ill.	11-19	4,200-4,800	5,000	72-24	RCIES	1-1-2	47.8v	54.0	5-2503 911 50
Dodge City, Kan.	17-0	2,760-3,000	. . . .	84-24	RCIES	0-2-2	52.8	59.4	5-2379 1040 51
Dormont, Pa.	4-20†	3,570-4,440	. . . .	48-8	ES	0-1-1	26.5v	30.2	4-1801 582 24
Dothan, Ala.	30-0	2,700-2,940	4,992	84-24	RCIE	1-2-0	91.2	104.2	6-2513 862 47
Dover, N. H.	15-40	3,107-3,588	4,178	72-24†	RCIES	2-2-4	57.7v	123.5	5-2398 613 54
Downers Grove, Ill.	1-30	2,220-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	ES	4-1-2	19.5v	33.5	6-2745 1020 54
Dumont, N. J.	0-80	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. . . .	4-1-1	3.5v	33.5	D-note 3
Duncan, Okla.	14-15	2,700-2,940	. . . .	84-24	RCIES	2-0-2	40.2v	47.2	7-3466 1360 54
Duquesne, Pa.	20-0	3,540-3,918	4,920	48-8	RCI	0-1-2	80.4	85.2	5-2348 1002 28
Durant, Okla.	11-0	2,136-2,340	3,052	84-24	CIES	1-1-0	25.7	28.4	8-3562 1068 53
Dyersburg, Tenn.	18-0	2,077-2,077	. . . .	84-24	ES	0-1-2	39.5	44.0	6-2669 927 50
East Detroit, Mich.	15-30	4,100-4,700	6,500	63-24	S	1-1-0	68.0v	72.4	7-3125 1076 27
East Lansing, Mich.	20-0	3,630-4,140	5,400	72-24	RCES	1-1-2	73.4	81.7	7-3175 1050 52

Table XVI—Fire Department Data for Cities of 10,000 to 25,000—Continued

City	Employees—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Other Firemen's Duties	No. of Pieces Fire Equipment	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1953 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts. Year		
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.			
East Moline, Ill. . . .	11-0	$3,600-3,660	$4,080	84-24	CIES	1-2-0	$ 40.8	$ 44.0	6-2621	887	54
East Point, Ga.	34-0	3,060-3,600	5,700	60-11	RCIES	1-2-0	127.4	136.3	4-1619	465	48
El Centro, Calif. . . .	23-2	3,750-4,150	6,900	68-24	CIES	0-3-3	99.1v	109.6	6-2857	601	54
El Cerrito, Calif. . .	40-15	4,140-4,780	6,240	67-. .	RCIES	3-1-1	121.1v	132.1	4-1831	475	49
El Dorado, Kan. . . .	12-0	2,580-3,192	4,440	72-10	CIE	0-4-1	35.8	40.1	6-2708	861	43
Elizabeth City, N. C.	16-35	2,376-2,734	3,842	72-24	CIES	1-3-2	46.1v	54.9	5-2477	910	53
Elizabethton, Tenn. .	6-20	2,430-2,520	3,120	72-11	CIES	0-1-0	18.5v	21.9	6-2893	1082	50
Ellwood City, Pa. . .	4-28	3,588-3,588	3,984	56-24	. . . .	1-1-1	12.6v	. . . .	6-note 2		
Elmhurst, Ill.	7-20	3,600-4,350	. . . .	78-24	CES	2-2-0	23.8v	28.1	7-3350	1443	53
Elmwood Park, Ill. .	13-9	3,600-3,960	4,989	84-24	CIE	1-2-0	48.9v	51.4	5-2238	808	51
El Reno, Okla.	9-8	2,580-2,580	4,140	84-24	ES	2-1-1	25.5v	27.5	6-2727	1072	43
Elwood, Ind.	15-0	3,300-3,300	4,050	72-24	RCIES	1-1-1	50.5	125.7	6-2919	984	38
Emporia, Kan.	15-0	2,760-3,000	4,200	84-24	RCIES	0-2-1	46.5	48.7	6-2682	1009	49
Endicott, N. Y.	42-0	3,264-3,700	5,323	72-24	RCI	2-1-2	148.2	164.6	4-1955	820	38
Englewood, Colo. . . .	7-60	3,360-4,140	. . . .	84-24	. . . .	0-4-0	18.8	44.9	7-3247	880	39
Englewood, N. J. . . .	37-0	4,000-4,900	7,650	56-10	RCIES	0-3-3	160.9	186.3	B-note 3		
Escanaba, Mich. . . .	25-0	3,388-3,754	4,620	70-24	CIES	2-1-1	85.9v	114.1	6-2716	885	27
Fairfield, Ala.	6-0	3,453-3,694	. . . .	72-24	ES	1-1-2	12.0	14.2	6-2851	1252	48
Fairlawn, N. J.	0-100	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. . . .	1-3-1	7.5v	113.0	D-note 3		
Faribault, Minn. . . .	15-0	3,320-3,600	4,080	72-24	CIES	1-2-1	48.9	66.5	6-2655	1046	53
Farrell, Pa.	11-60	3,571-3,571	4,327	60-10	ES	1-2-0	40.4	42.2	7-note 2		
Fergus Falls, Minn. .	2-25	2,720-3,360	. . . .	44-8	. . . .	1-2-1	12.0v	17.3	6-2647	917	52
Ferguson, Mo.	10-0	3,000-3,552	4,680	74-24	ES	1-1-0	35.9	41.5	6-note 2		
Florence, Ala.	24-0	2,400-3,180	4,320	84-24	ES	2-2-1	71.9	77.9	5-2009	667	49
Florence, S. C.	37-0	2,520-3,180	4,860	72-24	CIES	2-3-1	104.6	116.7	5-2039	587	51
Fort Collins, Colo. .	16-0	3,300-3,600	4,200	72-24	RCIES	0-3-1	58.3	65.0	6-2967	1322	52
Fort Lee, N. J.	0-140	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. . . .	1-3-3	7.4v	25.8	D-note 3		
Fort Madison, Iowa .	13-0	2,940-3,480	4,200	70-24	CES	0-2-0	42.9	66.2	6-2964	1134	49
Fort Pierce, Fla. . .	12-35	2,860-3,536	. . . .	84-24	RCIES	1-2-4	47.2v	57.1	6-2705	1023	52
Fort Scott, Kan. . . .	12-0	2,640-2,820	3,180	84-24	. . . .	0-2-1	33.0	39.1	6-2962	1089	44
Fort Thomas, Ky. . .	8-14	3,700-3,800	4,377	72-24	RCIE	0-2-0	33.2	36.1	6-2492	790	49
Frankfort, Ky.	15-26	2,400-2,520	3,597	84-. .	CIES	1-2-1	41.8v	53.0	7-2993	1168	49
Frederick, Md.	12-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	RCI	1-4-1	43.7v	84.7	6-2616	992	49
Fredericksburg, Va.	10-40	2,750-2,950	3,750	65-24	RCIS	1-2-1	27.5	41.1	7-3408	1351	54
Freeport, Ill.	26-0	3,600-3,600	4,308	84-24	CIES	1-4-1	. . . .	. . . .	5-2147	765	49
Fremont, Neb.	11-84	3,030-3,180	3,900	72-24	RCIES	1-3-1	32.1v	37.7	6-2791	1083	48
Fremont, Ohio	19-2	3,396-3,636	4,620	56-24	CIES	1-1-2	72.3	80.6	5-2312	722	54
Fullerton, Calif. . . .	24-21	3,762-4,392	6,250	67-24	IES	0-3-1	. . . .	. . . .	5-2459	695	54
Fulton, Mo.	2-10	2,520-2,520	2,700	72-12	S	1-1-2†	8.5v	14.4	8-note 2		
Fulton, N. Y.	18-15	3,131-3,583	4,225	60-24	RCIES	0-2-1	61.3	66.3	4-1919	700	39
Gainesville, Ga. . . .	26-0	2,674-3,056	4,310	72-24	RCIES	2-2-1	72.1v	102.3	6-2887	1178	53
Gainesville, Tex. . . .	9-31	2,520-2,640	. . . .	84-24	. . . .	4-0-4	22.7	36.2	32-note 1		
Gardena, Calif.	17-5	4,092-4,740	7,008	72-24	RES	1-1-1	53.8	79.0	6-2943	1057	51
Garden City, Kan. . .	0-14	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	ES	3-0-0	2.3v	14.4	7-3083	1244	48
Gardner, Mass.	32-45	3,329-3,329	4,460	56-10	RCIS	2-4-4	123.0v	147.3	5-B-note 2		
Garfield Hgts., Ohio .	20-0	4,300-4,500	5,300	56-. .	RIE	2-1-0	101.3	108.7	5-2163	671	52
Garland, Tex.	14-21	3,075-3,600	4,800	72-24	RCIES	1-2-2	38.6	51.7	28-note 1		
Gastonia, N. C.	44-0	2,580-2,940	4,800	72-24	RCIES	0-3-0	137.3	149.3	5-2165	871	50
Glens Falls, N. Y. . .	34-0	3,250-3,500	4,700	72-24	RCIES	2-1-1	. . . .	139.4	4-1600	553	42
Gloversville, N. Y. .	28-13	3,016-3,328	4,576	72-24	CES	1-2-1	101.3v	116.8	4-1695	646	41
Goldsboro, N. C. . . .	33-26	2,402-2,812	4,300	84-24	CIE	2-3-1	93.6	107.9	5-2228	823	48
Goshen, Ind.	21-0	3,705-3,885	4,928	72-24	RCIE	1-3-1	81.2	91.3	6-2551	998	43
Grand Island, Neb. . .	37-0	2,550-2,880	4,500	72-24	CIES	1-3-2	101.5	110.8	6-2684	1043	48
Grand Junction, Colo.	17-0	3,480-4,200	5,400	72-24	CIES	2-2-0	67.3	71.7	7-3019	1203	28
Grand Prairie, Tex. .	6-24	3,420-3,600	4,800	72-24	. . . .	0-2-2	23.7	33.2	33-note 1		

TABLE XVI—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Employees—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Other Firemen's Duties	No. of Pieces Fire Equipment	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1954 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts. Year		
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.			
Great Bend, Kan. . . .	12-10	$3,180-3,780	$5,760	84-24	RCIES	0-2-0	$ 49.3v	$ 54.4	6-2990	1274	49
Greeley, Colo.	17-0	2,890-3,720	5,100	76-24	CIES	1-3-1	64.1	69.1	6-2745	1115	51
Greenfield t, Mass. .	22-35	3,500-3,919	4,871	56-. .	RCIES	1-1-1	90.6v	104.3	4-B-note 2		
Greenville, N. C. . . .	16-36	3,090-3,120	4,800	84-24	RCIES	2-3-1	48.5v	57.9	6-2571	952	51
Greenville, Tex. . . .	26-0	2,520-2,520	3,720	84-24	RCIES	7-5-3	66.1	76.0	26-note 1		
Greenwood, S. C. . . .	18-12	2,790-3,120	4,560	84-24	ES	1-2-1	60.3v	67.2	5-2141	959	54
Griffin, Ga.	20-0	2,882-3,257	4,968	84-24	RCIES	2-2-1	64.8	71.4	5-2086	726	54
Gr. Pte. Park, Mich.	23-0	4,350-4,944	6,960	63-24	RCES	0-2-1	112.4	117.2	4-1863	720	43
Guthrie, Okla.	13-1	2,160-2,568	3,120	84-24	RCIES	2-1-1	31.8	34.0	6-2960	866	55
Hanford, Calif.	15-5	3,276-3,936	6,192	84-24	RCIES	2-1-2	59.2v	115.8	4-1674	403	54
Hannibal, Mo.	25-0	2,580-2,820	4,200	84-24	CIES	0-3-2	72.5	80.5	6-2633	1021	47
Hanover, Pa.	8-150	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	74-24†	ES	0-3-2	. . . .	29.7	5-note 2		
Harlingen, Tex.	28-22	2,640-2,760	5,040	84-24	ES	2-3-2	72.3	84.6	31-note 1		
Harrisonburg, Va. . .	7-100	2,500-2,620	3,660	54-24†	. . . .	3-1-1	19.5	35.6	6-2835	971	50
Hawthorne, Calif. . .	20-12	3,960-3,960	7,127	67-24	RCIES	0-3-0	72.9v	88.5	7-3377	1050	48
Hawthorne, N. J. . . .	. .-. .	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. . . .	2-0-2	3.3v	18.5	D-note 3		
Hayward, Calif.	37-0	4,092-4,836	7,548	67-24	RCIES	3-2-2	97.3v	112.1	5-2351	869	50
Hazel Park, Mich. . .	17-12	3,970-4,720	5,870	65-24	RCIES	2-1-0	74.5	83.3	7-3145	1031	47
Helena, Mont.	19-0	3,480-4,140	4,800	48-8	CIES	2-2-1	77.5	87.9	6-2791	1143	42
Henderson, Ky.	30-0	2,828-2,828	3,900	84-24	. . . .	3-2-0	80.8	86.8	6-2861	883	49
Hialeah, Fla.	28-0	3,570-3,840	6,000	60-24	IES	3-0-0	90.4	111.7	6-2692	914	51
Hickory, N. C.	30-35	2,460-3,000	. . . .	84-24	CIES	1-4-2	64.0v	75.4	5-2005	623	51
Highland Park, Tex. .	27-0	3,480-4,440	. . . .	72-24	ES	1-1-1	109.4	113.5	19-note 1		
Hillside tp, N. J. . . .	45-0	4,290-5,100	6,400†	56-10	RCI	1-1-2	185.0	197.5	C-note 3		
Hobart, Ind.	3-18	4,020-4,020	4,380†	72-24	ES	2-0-0	17.3v	19.3	7-3031	1220	54
Holland, Mich.	12-20	3,315-3,893	. . . .	72-24	RCIES	4-0-1	58.9v	65.6	5-2485	844	53
Hollywood, Fla.	35-0	2,940-3,600	5,580	72-24	RCIES	2-3-2	122.0	131.7	5-2195	573	52
Hopewell, Va.	17-30	2,922-3,042	4,500	84-24	RCIES	1-1-1	53.0	59.9	6-2517	971	54
Hoquiam, Wash. . . .	20-0	3,870-3,870	4,560	72-24	S	0-2-2	74.3	. . . .	5-2385	723	34
Hornell, N. Y.	22-18	. . . .-3,400	4,200	60-10	RCIES	2-0-2	. . . .	76.2	5-2142	835	37
Houma, La.	16-20	2,640-2,700	3,000	. .-24	ES	3-2-2	25.3v	35.1	6-2853	1181	46
Hudson, N. Y.	0-210	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. . . .	2-1-1	. . . .	19.2	5-2263	925	42
Huntington, Ind.	29-0	3,120-3,480†	4,200†	63-24	CIES	1-3-1	86.4†	96.6†	6-2954	971	42
Huntsville, Ala.	26-0	2,520-2,700	5,100	84-24	ES	2-2-2	75.6	94.6	7-3067	1044	49
Hyattsville, Md. . . .	7-35	3,200-3,500	4,200	65-10	. . . .	0-3-2	25.4	30.6	5-2180	867	51
Idaho Falls, Idaho . .	33-0	3,480-3,900	4,920	60-24	RCIS	1-3-1	123.7	135.8	6-2723	851	48
Independence, Kan. .	13-0†	2,670-2,832	3,972	84-24	ES	2-1-2	38.0	39.9	6-2624	924	48
Indiana, Pa.	0-62	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. . . .	1-2-1	3.0	6.9	6-note 2		
Inkster, Mich.	14-0	5,000-5,000	6,720	68-24	CIES	1-1-0	57.8	64.3	7-3237	1034	31
Ironton, Ohio	16-0	. . . .-. . . .	4,608	56-24	RCIES	0-1-1	. . . .	. . . .	6-2666	1099	50
Ironwood, Mich. . . .	15-25	3,024-3,264	4,500	63-24	CI	1-1-1	55.1v	59.0	6-2841	1036	27
Jamestown, N. D. . .	1-22	. . . .-. . . .	4,380	. .-. .	None	2-3-2	8.8v	13.2	8-3592	1315	41
Janesville, Wis. . . .	31-0	3,600-4,068	5,760	72-24	CIES	1-2-2	130.2	145.5	5-2253	968	48
Johnson City, N. Y. .	32-0	3,081-3,650	5,100	72-24	CIE	1-2-1	119.1	121.2	4-1965	799	38
Johnstown, N. Y. . . .	17-6	3,120-3,276	4,130	72-24	CES	1-1-2	57.6v	74.6	5-1953	783	41
Jonesboro, Ark. . . .	18-12	2,400-2,700	3,600	72-24	RCIES	2-2-0	45.2	53.8	6-2968	1201	53
Junction City, Kan. .	11-0	2,880-3,300	4,200	84-24	RCIES	1-1-2	33.5	51.7	6-2939	1085	42
Kearney, Neb.	2-48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	CIS	1-2-0	1.0v	8.1	6-2690	899	53
Kent, Ohio	6-21	4,140-4,260	4,560	72-24	. . . .	2-0-0	32.2v	38.5	5-2202	676	48
Kingsport, Tenn. . . .	19-. .	2,856-3,648	4,536	84-24	CIES	0-3-1	66.6v	72.5	5-2075	773	53
Kingston, Pa.	12-60	3,034-3,034	3,630	48-8	RCIES	0-2-1	34.5v	39.0	6-note 2		
Kingsville, Tex. . . .	6-50	2,520-2,700	. . . .	120-48	ES	2-1-1	18.7v	27.4	32-note 1		
Kinston, N. C.	24-0	2,676-4,080	5,018	84-24	RCIES	2-3-1	79.5	88.6	5-2327	765	52
Kirkwood, Mo.	17-0	3,364-3,604	4,914	84-24	C	0-2-0	59.9	66.8	6-note 2		
Klamath Falls, Ore. .	24-10	3,420-3,660	4,800	72-24	RCIES	1-2-2	91.4v	94.7	5-2367	778	36

TABLE XVI—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Employees—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Other Firemen's Duties	No. of Pieces Fire Equipment	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1954 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts. Year		
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.			
Laconia, N. H.	17-50	$3,320-3,380	$4,160	84-24	RCIS	3-2-3	$64.2v	$77.2	5-2202	745	54
La Grange, Ill.	10-15	3,768-4,476	5,500	72-24	CIES	1-1-0	22.6v	26.1	5-2452	942	51
La Mesa, Calif.	16-4	3,828-4,536	6,084	72-24	CIES	1-1-1	72.1	84.5	6-2787	826	41
Lamesa, Tex.	4-22	3,150-3,600	....	72-48	....	0-1-1	12.5	18.7	35-note 1		
Lancaster, Ohio	21-0	3,425-3,600†	4,200†	56-24	ES	0-2-1	70.2†	85.7†	6-2672	1136	50
La Porte, Ind.	31-0	....-3,660	4,740	72-24	CIES	0-3-1	116.6	129.9	5-2120	711	40
Laramie, Wyo.	17-12	3,090-3,840	4,440	72-24	CIES	1-3-1	63.6v	68.2	6-2536	1012	51
Las Cruces, N. M.	5-19	2,400-3,120†	3,360†	48-8	RCE	2-0-3	15.2v†	21.1†	8-3993	1396	53
Las Vegas, Nev.	64-27	3,864-4,572	7,200	72-24	RCIES	1-3-2	262.7v	358.3	6-2949	1048	49
Latrobe, Pa.	1-200	....-....	....	..-..	....	3-0-4	3.9v	23.2	7-note 2		
Lawrence, Kan.	23-0	2,880-3,180	4,800	72-24	CIES	1-3-6	72.0	83.2	5-2276	743	38
Leavenworth, Kan.	18-0	2,940-2,940	4,200	84-12	CIE	0-2-1	....	....	5-2479	867	44
Leominster, Mass.	40-44	3,500-3,500	4,800	56-10	RCIES	1-4-4	155.1v	182.2	4-B-note 2		
Lewiston, Idaho	23-7	3,480-3,720	5,100	84-24	CIS	0-3-1	83.7	89.3	5-2060	642	40
Lewistown, Pa.	0-..	....-....	....	..-..	....	1-5-1	0.3v	30.8	6-note 2		
Lexington t, Mass.	34-14	3,500-3,758	5,500	61-10	CIES	2-2-2	137.9	177.4	5-B-note 2		
Lexington, N. C.	17-16	2,760-3,120	5,239	84-24	RCIES	1-3-0	53.4v	76.0	6-2526	950	50
Livonia, Mich.	38-29	5,070-5,980	6,084	72-24	CIES	2-2-0	136.9v	156.9	not available		
Lodi, Calif.	21-18	3,810-4,512	7,008	63-10	RCIES	0-2-1	92.3v	106.1	4-1873	609	54
Logan, Utah	22-0	3,060-3,300	4,200	72-10	RCIES	0-2-1	71.5	81.2	5-2366	708	52
Long Beach, N. Y.	30-150	3,350-5,145	....	56-24	RCS	1-2-4	144.0	168.2	6-2788	949	33
Longview, Tex.	30-0	3,000-3,625	5,200	84-24	C	6-3-1	106.0	161.0	22-note 1		
Longview, Wash.	24-0	3,900-4,260	5,580	67-24	RCIES	0-3-1	95.1	101.9	4-1963	673	46
Lufkin, Tex.	17-19	2,559-2,979	4,200	72-10	CIES	2-2-1	40.2v	63.2	20-note 1		
McAlester, Okla.	21-0	2,100-2,400	3,788	84-24	RCIES	0-1-4	57.1	59.9	6-3046	898	50
McAllen, Tex.	8-52	3,087-3,654†	4,914†	72-24	ES	1-3-2	34.9v†	43.9†	24-note 1		
Macomb, Ill.	6-3	3,600-3,600	3,600	84-24	CES	2-0-0	23.2	25.8	7-3052	1060	53
Madison, N. J.	5-65	....-....	....	62-10	CIS	1-2-1	18.4v	23.8	D-note 3		
Manhattan, Kan.	18-0	....-3,180	4,500	84-24	RCIES	3-1-0	50.9	59.5	6-2872	940	50
Manhattan Bch., Cal.	14-15	4,506-4,728	6,660	72-24	R	0-2-0	64.9v	72.6	6-2897	798	32
Mankato, Minn.	28-6	3,336-3,600	5,400	72-24	CIES	1-3-3	105.2	119.9	5-2440	716	50
Marinette, Wis.	17-0	3,150-3,384	4,320	72-24	RCIES	0-2-1	58.3	66.4	6-2899	905	46
Marquette, Mich.	25-0	3,000-3,240	4,406	70-24	CIES	0-3-1	83.3	104.3	6-2855	954	38
Marshall, Tex.	24-0	2,478-2,580	4,680	84-24	S	2-1-4	69.3	81.8	24-note 1		
Marshalltown, Iowa	17-20	3,120-3,510	4,400	72-24	CIS	2-2-1	61.4v	67.5	5-2450	850	51
Marshfield, Wis.	17-24	....-....	4,599	72-24	CIES	2-1-1	60.7	65.5	5-2352	713	53
Martinsburg, W. Va.	14-25	2,540-2,540	3,147	72-24	C	2-3-1	36.4	46.2	6-2525	792	27
Martinsville, Va.	17-35	3,270-3,420	4,410	84-24	ES	3-5-2	55.5v	61.5	7-3259	985	50
Massena, N. Y.	5-60	5,048-5,048	....	56-8	C	0-3-1	20.6	32.8	6-2760	1111	40
Mattoon, Ill.	19-0	3,600-3,600	4,560	74-24	CIES	1-1-1	66.2	71.8	6-2702	862	51
Medford, Ore.	37-20	3,690-4,200	5,880	72-24	RCIES	2-3-3	124.9v	140.0	5-2133	816	33
Menasha, Wis.	15-0	4,021-4,021	5,100	72-24	CIES	1-1-0	59.5	62.0	6-2770	1024	39
Menlo Park, Calif.	60-0	....-....	....	72-24	RCIES	3-4-5	....	....	4-1904	363	42
Menominee, Mich.	15-0	2,910-3,180	4,200	72-24	CIES	1-1-1	47.4	63.3	6-2768	699	28
Merced, Calif.	29-6	3,762-4,320	6,000	72-24	RCIES	2-3-1	107.9	119.8	3-1401	380	54
Mesa, Ariz.	12-9	3,360-3,720	5,400	84-24	RES	2-2-1	45.2v	52.5	6-2602	752	51
Mexico, Mo.	11-3	2,670-3,000	4,200	86-24	CIES	1-1-0	31.3v	39.8	7-note 2		
Middleboro t, Mass.	13-54	3,100-3,100	3,900	70-10	RCIS	3-3-2	44.5v	51.5	5-B-note 2		
Middletown, N. Y.	23-1,696	3,300-3,800	....	72-11	CIES	0-5-2	92.8v	120.3	4-1829	703	37
Midland, Mich.	19-16	4,420-4,880	7,500	72-24	CIES	2-2-1	83.0v	89.2	7-3080	1048	49
Midland, Tex.	38-0	3,300-3,600	7,200	84-24	CES	3-2-1	152.2	166.1	26-note 1		
Midwest City, Okla.	15-12	2,910-3,000	4,080	72-24	RCIS	2-1-0	46.4	49.1	6-2934	1128	49
Millville, N. J.	3-43	....-....	....	56-24	RIE	3-2-1	18.2v	59.7	E-note 3		
Milton t, Mass.	51-0	3,239-3,759	5,304	56-10	....	1-3-2	183.8	203.4	4-B-note 2		
Minot, N. D.	21-50	3,252-4,452	6,252	72-24	RCIES	0-1-2	70.5	81.0	6-2690	1036	49

TABLE XVI—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Employees—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Other Firemen's Duties	No. of Pieces Fire Equipment	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1954 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts. Year
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.	
Missoula, Mont.	30-0	$3,960-4,080	$5,220	48-8	CI	1-3-1	$ 80.0	$305.7	6-2813 1266 45
Mitchell, S. D.	8-27	2,808-2,898	3,390	72-24	ES	1-2-1†	22.1v	27.0	7-3143 954 26
Moberly, Mo.	19-0	2,604-2,650	4,409	84-24	RCIES	0-2-0	50.5	56.9	6-note 2
Modesto, Calif.	39-13	3,456-4,092	7,327	72-11	RCIES	3-2-1	165.2v	177.8	2-958 182 53
Monmouth, Ill.	6-20	3,600-3,600	3,780	56-24	CIS	1-2-1	22.4v	24.9	7-3152 934 41
Monroe, Mich.	34-0	3,945-4,191	5,250	68-24	IES	0-2-1	142.2	150.2	5-2162 603 51
Monroe, N. C.	12-3	2,760-2,880	4,140	84-24	CE	1-1-1	34.5v	40.0	6-2618 1053 50
Monrovia, Calif.	24-6	3,672-4,320	6,480	67-24	RES	0-2-0	113.0v	151.6	5-2458 811 37
Monterey, Calif.	34-10	3,238-3,936	5,599	72-24	CIES	0-4-2	147.0v	162.8	3-1470 429 53
Monterey Pk., Cal.	20-0	3,780-4,488	....	72-24	RCIES	0-2-0	82.4	87.5	6-2934 802 52
Morristown, N. J.	14-195	3,550-4,800	....	72-10	CES	0-4-2	71.0v	85.2	C-note 3
Mt. Clemens, Mich.	24-24	4,395-4,595	5,800	65-24	RCIES	0-1-3	95.1v	119.7	6-2663 953 54
Mt. Pleasant, Mich.	3-15	....-3,083	....	..-48	CES	2-2-0	17.7v	20.4	7-3305 1149 29
Mt. Rainier, Md.	2-50	3,200-3,596	....	72-10	ES	0-2-1	7.8v	47.5	4-1924 746 50
Mount Vernon, Ill.	10-0	3,600-3,600	4,080	72-24	CIES	1-1-0	36.8	39.7	7-3226 1271 53
Murfreesboro, Tenn.	17-0	2,400-2,880	3,900	72-12	ES	3-0-2	50.2	52.6	6-2523 949 54
Muscatine, Iowa	21-0	3,144-3,336	4,100	76-24	RCIE	1-2-1	68.0	72.1	5-2433 908 49
Muskegon Hts., Mich.	15-10	3,960-4,160	5,890	72-24	CIES	0-2-0	64.0	72.1	6-2901 1183 54
Nacogdoches, Tex.	16-14	2,400-2,580	....	72-24	ES	4-3-1	41.4v	51.2	26-note 1
Nampa, Idaho	20-0	3,198-3,750	4,800	72-10	E	1-2-0	72.0	87.0	6-2863 521 47
Napa, Calif.	22-6	4,320-4,836	7,200	84-24	RIE	1-2-1	93.2v	107.4	3-1313 372 51
National City, Cal.	19-0	3,828-4,536	6,384	72-24	CIES	1-1-1	80.0	84.3	6-2816 897 52
Naugatuck, Conn.	17-90	3,460-3,460	4,200	56-..	None	2-1-1	63.6v	76.5	6-C-note 2
Needham t, Mass.	38-12	3,300-....	5,800	56-10†	CIS	3-2-2	165.1v	183.7	4-B-note 2
Newark, N. Y.	2-156	3,750-3,750	....	48-..	CIES	2-2-2	6.0v	47.2	5-2411 913 37
New Bern, N. C.	10-90	3,000-3,240	....	80-24	ES	1-3-2	37.4v	74.9	6-2594 846 53
Newburyport, Mass.	20-29	3,224-3,224	....	48-10	....	1-0-2	74.7v	96.2	6-C-note 2
Newport Beach, Cal.	27-30	3,564-4,284	6,180	72-24	RCIES	0-4-1	109.8v	122.6	6-2545 693 31
Newton, Iowa	12-5	3,360-3,360	4,320	84-24	RCIES	1-1-2	41.3v	49.7	6-2762 1074 41
Newton, Kan.	14-0	2,880-3,324	4,800	72-24	CIES	3-1-0	47.6	55.9	6-2766 865 51
Niles, Mich.	19-0	3,625-....	5,500	72-24	CIES	1-2-1	79.1	88.2	6-2597 889 54
Norfolk, Neb.	13-80	2,940-3,180	3,900	72-24	CIES	1-1-1	40.2	44.9	6-2689 781 52
North Adams, Mass.	36-0	3,000-3,600	4,700	56-10	CIES	1-3-2	131.7	142.9	4-B-note 2
N. Attleboro t, Mass.	16-24	3,640-3,640	4,850	58-10	ES	3-3-2	64.1v	78.7	5-B-note 2
North Miami, Fla.	16-0	3,198-3,926	4,949	72-24	ES	1-1-0	56.1	60.4	6-2631 930 53
N. Tonawanda, N. Y.	33-800	3,836-4,036	4,936	56-10	RCES	2-4-2	122.5	153.6	6-2596 1027 52
Ocala, Fla.	17-0	2,880-3,300	5,100	96-24	C	1-2-0	52.3	62.4	6-2559 841 52
Oceanside, Calif.	18-10	3,618-4,008	....	76-24†	RCIES	1-4-1	69.4v	77.7	5-2372 823 48
Okmulgee, Okla.	23-0	2,460-2,820	3,720	84-24	IES	2-1-2	63.0	68.7	6-2881 1238 46
Oneida, N. Y.	13-59	3,295-3,545	4,383	84-24	CIES	1-1-1	50.3v	59.6	4-1859 619 39
Ontario, Calif.	30-10	3,846-4,512	6,480	72-24	RS	0-4-1	124.7v	144.1	6-2842 979 49
Opelika, Ala.	11-0	2,700-3,000	4,860	84-24	CIES	1-2-0	34.1	39.9	6-2642 977 51
Orangeburg, S. C.	18-6	3,000-3,300	5,250	84-24	RCIES	1-2-2	57.5v	95.0	5-2030 669 55
Oskaloosa, Iowa	10-6	2,880-3,360	3,780	84-24	RCIES	1-2-0	35.7v	38.9	6-2827 960 40
Ottawa, Ill.	13-8	3,900-3,900	5,100	84-24	RCES	1-1-1	52.6v	61.8	6-2730 1026 53
Ottawa, Kan.	10-0	2,820-3,060	3,600	84-24	CIES	0-2-0	29.2	33.6	6-2987 1177 51
Owatonna, Minn.	6-31	3,030-3,480	4,200	86-24	CIES	0-1-1	23.2v	29.2	7-3152 1048 48
Oxnard, Calif.	25-15	3,684-4,356	7,140	72-24	RCIES	0-3-0	88.8v	96.2	5-2425 673 51
Painesville, Ohio	17-9	3,768-4,788	5,280	63-24†	RCES	0-2-1	82.7v	90.2	5-2232 645 48
Palestine, Tex.	13-0	2,640-2,820	3,120	72-24†	CIE	2-1-0	34.0	36.6	22-note 1
Pampa, Tex.	15-5	3,036-3,276	4,416	72-24	CIE	1-2-2	48.9v	57.9	24-note 1
Park Ridge, Ill.	6-23	3,786-4,860	....	78-24	RCES	1-1-1	21.9v	40.1	5-2165 825 51
Parsons, Kan.	17-0	2,751-3,036	4,020	84-24	CIES	1-1-2	54.0	56.8	5-2276 745 40
Pasadena, Tex.	0-60	....-....	....	..-..	....	1-2-3	....	16.1	37-note 1
Pascagoula, Miss.	14-0	2,820-3,000	4,200	84-24	RES	1-3-4	36.3	40.5	6-2875 866 53

Table XVI—Fire Department Data for Cities of 10,000 to 25,000—Continued

City	Employees—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Other Firemen's Duties	No. of Pieces Fire Equipment	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1954 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts. Year		
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.			
Pasco, Wash.	7-22	$3,840-3,840	$4,920	72-24	CIS	1-1-0	$ 30.8v	$ 37.5	6-2737	855	47
Pekin, Ill.	13-0	3,996-3,996	4,464	72-24	C	1-2-1	51.8	52.6	6-2887	1244	53
Pendleton, Ore.	13-47	3,240-4,020	5,220	72-24	RCIES	0-2-1	53.5v	68.2	5-2320	834	33
Peru, Ind.	28-0	3,540-3,540	4,800	72-24	CIES	0-4-1	102.2	. . . .	5-2174	770	41
Petaluma, Calif.	16-8	3,480-4,080	5,400	78-24	RCIES	0-5-2	66.9v	75.9	3-1459	422	52
Phoenixville, Pa.	9-150	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-12	CE	0-3-2	. . . .	19.5	5-2068	839	50
Piedmont, Calif.	20-1	3,960-4,560	6,240	72-24	RCIES	0-2-1	105.6	115.6	3-1474	421	50
Pittsburg, Kan.	24-0	2,820-3,120	4,476	84-24	RCIES	2-2-1	70.9	76.7	6-2971	1164	50
Plainview, Tex.	17-0	2,640-2,880	3,960	84-24	RCIES	2-1-0	47.3	52.3	30-note 1		
Plattsburgh, N. Y.	16-56	3,150-3,550	. . . .	72-24	CIES	0-2-1	57.6v	70.3	5-2362	966	40
Plymouth t, Mass.	26-45	3,122-3,472	5,390	56-10	S	4-0-8	96.9v	124.3	5-B-note 2		
Ponca City, Okla.	25-0	2,940-3,300	5,400	72-10	CIES	2-2-3	69.8	77.7	6-2943	1012	50
Port Angeles, Wash.	11-16	3,840-4,164	5,100	63-24	RCIES	2-2-1	49.9v	62.5	5-2339	913	40
Port Chester, N. Y.	8-410	3,653-4,457	. . . .	55-. .	ES	0-5-4	35.7	109.6	5-2147	872	37
Portsmouth, N. H.	21-45	3,291-3,583	4,827	76-24	RCIES	3-3-1	84.4v	120.0	6-2944	1053	50
Pottstown, Pa.	8-4	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-12	CIES	2-4-1	4.7v	46.9	5-2493	933	49
Pottsville, Pa.	. .-. .	. . . .-. . . .	4,164	. .-. .	. . . .	4-7-3	4.1	36.4	5-2202	900	30
Princeton, N. J.	0-150	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	E	0-2-3	4.5v	18.5	D-note 3		
Puyallup, Wash.	10-17	3,444-4,188	5,100	65-24	RCIES	2-1-0	49.3v	53.3	5-2460	1023	54
Reading t, Mass.	20-47	3,408-3,610	. . . .	56-10	CIE	3-2-1	79.4v	104.4	5-B-note 2		
Redding, Calif.	16-50	3,552-3,816	5,406	68-24	ES	0-3-2	64.1	76.9	3-1477	491	54
Redlands, Calif.	20-9	3,276-4,092	4,464	72-24	CIES	1-2-1	79.0v	88.4	5-2380	728	54
Red Wing, Minn.	13-30	3,000-3,660	4,400	84-24	CIES	2-1-3	45.2v	68.2	5-2313	965	53
Reidsville, N. C.	6-19	. . . .-3,213	. . . .	84-24	CIE	0-3-0	16.3v	21.3	7-3153	1187	51
Rensselaer, N. Y.	18-400	3,425-3,425	. . . .	72-24	RCIES	0-4-1	47.9	61.6	5-2086	830	41
Richfield, Minn.	6-29	3,708-4,500	5,592	68-24	ES	4-0-0	30.4v	34.4	9-. . .	. . .	. .
Richmond, Ky.	7-12	2,160-2,160	2,400†	72-24	CES	1-1-0	16.9v	18.1	7-3122	1118	50
Richmond Hgts., Mo.	11-0	3,540-3,780	4,620	84-24	CI	1-0-0	42.3	46.0	6-note 2		
Ridgewood, N. J.	26-37	3,200-4,000	. . . .	69-24	CS	0-3-3	119.0	134.1	B-note 3		
River Forest, Ill.	11-16	4,410-4,586	6,550	72-24	CIES	1-0-1	49.0v	52.8	6-2614	1006	45
River Rouge, Mich.	28-0	4,653-4,853	6,750	65-24	RCIES	0-2-0	144.4	164.3	6-2868	1118	53
Rochester, N. H.	13-65	3,030-3,030	4,264	84-24	CIES	4-4-2	53.9v	59.9	5-2204	517	54
Rock Hill, S. C.	16-25	2,790-3,300	4,800	84-24	RCIES	2-2-. .	52.0	65.8	6-2560	1241	53
Rock Springs, Wyo.	4-8	3,300-3,900	3,900	84-12	ES	0-2-0	18.7v	21.1	8-3735	1385	54
Roselle, N. J.	14-30	. . . .-. . . .	5,400	56-10	ES	0-2-3	61.8v	70.5	C-note 3		
Roseville, Mich.	12-9	4,352-4,352	6,000	72-24	ES	2-1-1	59.5v	66.6	7-3180	1213	29
Ruston, La.	11-10	2,400-2,520	4,200	84-24	ES	2-2-0	. . . .	35.0	7-3286	1087	46
Rutland, Vt.	29-10	2,563-3,114	4,900	72-24	CIES	1-3-1	96.9v	116.6	4-B-note 2		
Rye, N. Y.	9-210	4,380-4,822	. . . .	65-24	ES	1-2-2	43.1	57.2	5-2071	693	37
St. Augustine, Fla.	17-0	2,900-3,040	4,410	76-24	C	0-1-1	51.0	57.0	5-2300	698	45
St. Charles, Mo.	6-20	3,000-3,240	3,480	84-24	ES	1-2-1	17.8v	27.9	7-note 2		
St. Clair Shrs., Mich.	30-15	4,250-5,052	7,000	63-24	CIES	0-2-1	141.2v	176.7	7-2681	801	54
St. Joseph, Mich.	17-4	3,893-4,284	6,384	72-24	CIES	0-3-0	68.3v	72.3	6-2849	904	32
St. Louis Park, Minn.	18-19	4,180-4,828	6,180	65-24	CIS	2-2-0	77.3v	101.1	6-2783	1039	54
Salinas, Calif.	22-18	3,564-4,320	6,756	72-24	ES	1-3-2	89.0v	95.8	5-2280	755	54
Salisbury, N. C.	27-7	2,912-3,117	5,484	78-. .	CES	0-4-2	85.4v	137.5	5-2014	679	54
San Benito, Tex.	4-33	2,500-2,820	3,900	56-. .	RCE	1-2-2	12.8v	33.5	37-note 1		
San Bruno, Calif.	13-14	3,900-4,512	6,672	60-24	RCES	1-1-0	51.9v	58.6	5-2354	796	45
San Buenaventura, Cal.	30-6	3,480-4,236	6,948	72-24	CIES	0-3-2	115.8v	125.3	4-1919	374	52
San Carlos, Calif.	20-16	4,050-4,620	7,200	60-24	ES	0-3-2	78.8v	103.8	5-2459	811	46
San Fernando, Calif.	16-0	3,762-4,572	6,384	66-24	RCIES	1-1-0	69.7	73.6	5-2394	649	50
Sanford, N. C.	4-31	2,760-2,760	. . . .	84-24	. . . .	0-3-3	14.9v	19.7	7-3065	1137	51
San Gabriel, Calif.	22-0	3,942-4,632	7,320	69-24	CIES	0-2-0	106.8	120.6	5-2187	547	53
San Luis Obispo, Cal.	18-6	3,504-4,032	6,288	72-24	RCIES	0-4-0	64.4v	77.4	6-2829	1114	44
San Marino, Calif.	20-0	3,936-4,500	6,600	67-24	RCES	1-1-0	77.8	84.7	5-2282	755	46
San Pablo, Calif.	21-10	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-. .	RES	6-2-1	. . . .	. . . .	4-1730	387	53
San Rafael, Calif.	17-19	3,900-4,620	6,000	84-24	IES	1-3-5	82.3v	106.6	4-1844	694	47

TABLE XVI—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Employees—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Other Firemen's Duties	No. of Pieces Fire Equipment	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1954 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points,	Fire Dept. Def. Pts.	Year
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.			
Santa Clara, Calif. . .	23-75	$3,804-4,644	$5,856	68-24	ES	1-3-1	$ 90.2v	$108.2	3-1355	149	54
Santa Cruz, Calif. . .	31-0	3,438-4,044	6,330	72-24	CIES	2-2-1	107.0	112.8	4-1733	578	51
Santa Maria, Calif. .	2-15	. . . .-. . . .	6,000	. .-. .	. . . .	1-1-1	18.3v	24.4	6-2614	864	46
Santa Paula, Calif. . .	0-22	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. . . .	1-1-1	8.4v	35.1	6-2749	932	51
Santa Rosa, Calif. . .	28-0	3,456-4,320	7,140	72-24	RCES	0-3-1	111.5	131.8	4-1885	510	49
Sapulpa, Okla.	17-0	2,850-2,940	3,480	84-24	CIES	2-0-1	50.5	57.6	6-2559	685	49
Sarasota, Fla.	24-6	3,024-3,084	5,400	72-24	E	4-1-1	74.0v	89.1	5-2268	692	53
Saratoga Sprgs., N. Y.	31-0	3,119-3,440	4,252	72-24	CIES	1-1-2	109.2	118.6	5-2071	855	42
Saugus t, Mass.	22-4	3,750-3,850	5,250	48-10	. . . .	1-1-2	96.9v	105.3	5-C-note 2		
Slt. Ste Marie, Mich.	25-12	3,240-3,955	5,115	63-24	CIES	1-1-1	90.9v	97.3	6-2631	823	51
Scarsdale, N. Y. . . .	28-25	4,134-4,892	6,320	56-10	CIES	0-3-3	112.0	135.5	4-1755	598	36
Scottsbluff, Neb. . . .	17-35	3,000-3,300	4,620	72-24	CIES	2-3-1	57.4	67.7	5-2371	876	53
Selma, Ala.	25-0	2,400-2,760	3,900	84-24	CIE	2-2-1	68.2	75.8	5-2333	686	55
Shaler tp, Pa.	0-425†	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. . . .	4-3-2†	. . . .	9.4	6-note 2		
Shawnee, Okla.	28-0	2,520-. . . .	4,200	72-10	CIES	1-3-..	77.3	90.6	6-2792	1129	46
Sheridan, Wyo.	13-0	3,000-3,600	4,020	72-24	CIES	0-1-0	46.0	47.5	8-3535	1500	51
Sherman, Tex.	34-0	2,580-3,480	4,714	84-24	CIES	2-2-3	98.4	108.0	17-note 1		
Shorewood, Wis. . . .	25-0	4,026-4,680	. . . .	70-24	RCS	0-1-1	114.3	128.1	4-1856	718	52
Sidney, Ohio	15-0	3,600-4,400	4,500	72-24	CIES	0-3-1	58.5	63.2	5-2292	624	53
Snyder, Tex.	7-20	2,910-3,360	. . . .	84-24	ES	2-1-2	23.9v	26.5	40-note 1		
Somerville, N. J. . . .	0-190	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. . . .	1-2-1	3.9v	11.9	D-note 3		
S. Charleston, W. Va.	15-20	3,480-4,140	5,400	84-24	CE	1-2-1	55.1v	62.4	6-2514	913	49
South Euclid, Ohio . .	17-0	3,780-4,740	6,120	72-24	RCIES	1-1-1	78.3v	92.2	5-2038	810	47
South Milwaukee, Wis.	10-25	3,780-4,680	. . . .	72-24	CIES	0-2-1	54.5v	61.0	6-2767	905	43
South Norfolk, Va. . .	12-71	3,200-3,200	3,874	84-24	ES	3-1-0	43.4v	53.5	7-3008	972	53
South Pasadena, Cal.	20-0	3,852-4,632	7,320	66-24	C	0-3-1	93.6	103.6	4-1991	610	49
South Portland, Me. .	31-120	2,785-3,014	4,315	63-24	CI	4-4-3	97.4v	122.8	4-B-note 2		
South River, N. J. . .	0-70	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	None	2-0-1	3.5v	8.0	E-note 3		
S. San Francisco, Cal.	25-6	4,068-4,944	7,668	60-24	RCES	1-2-1	118.5v	133.6	3-1452	561	53
Springfield, Ore. . . .	16-28	3,540-3,780	4,800	72-24	RES	1-2-1	61.4v	67.9	5-2110	584	52
Springfield tp (Delaware Co.), Pa.	0-50	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. . . .	2-1-1	. . . .	38.6	4-1797	687	47
State College, Pa. . .	0-125	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	None	1-3-2	. . . .	8.1	6-note 2		
Statesville, N. C. . . .	13-21	2,793-2,946	3,600	84-24	CE	2-2-1	41.2v	53.6	5-2188	981	50
Staunton, Va.	5-50	. . . .-3,180	. . . .	72-24	RE	2-2-3	14.8v	19.3	6-2696	966	53
Stillwater, Okla. . . .	21-40	2,805-. . . .	4,200	84-24	CIES	3-2-2	54.0v	61.1	5-2264	584	53
Stoughton t, Mass. . .	10-22	3,120-3,432	4,576	56-10	CIE	1-1-3	42.1v	51.3	4-B-note 2		
Suffolk, Va.	21-27	2,820-3,365	4,749	84-24	CIES	1-2-1	66.2	91.0	5-2268	697	54
Sumter, S. C.	24-10	2,895-3,120	4,320	. .-24	CES	3-2-1	50.9v	59.4	6-2549	859	53
Swampscott t, Mass.	32-0	3,661-3,891	5,018†	63-10	RCES	2-1-1	145.9	147.1	4-B-note 2		
Sweetwater, Tex. . . .	18-6	2,640-3,060	4,200	73-24	ES	0-2-3	53.2v	61.5	19-note 1		
Swissvale, Pa.	7-75	3,540-4,560	4,560	84-24	CIE	0-0-1	27.5v	32.6	4-1950	649	24
Takoma Park, Md. . .	10-40	3,400-3,700	. . . .	65-10	RCI	0-2-1	35.5v	51.2	4-1767	655	48
Texarkana, Tex. . . .	43-0	3,000-3,840	4,020	72-24	RCIE	3-1-2	143.8	159.8	6-2748	1030	50
Thomasville, Ga. . . .	21-0	2,568-2,700	3,840	84-24	CIES	2-2-1	51.5	57.9	5-2419	804	51
Thomasville, N. C. .	14-11	2,400-3,000	4,380	84-24	CIE	0-3-2	43.2v	48.7	6-2898	1014	53
Torrance, Calif. . . .	50-8	4,512-4,932	6,852†	65-24	RES	1-4-1	205.7v	258.2	6-2688	889	36
Traverse City, Mich.	15-15	3,210-3,630	4,950	72-24	CIS	1-1-1	55.5v	71.8	6-2756	740	28
Trinidad, Colo.	14-0	2,400-3,000	4,020	84-24	RCES	2-0-1	43.3	47.9	7-3055	1077	54
Tulare, Calif.	10-26	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	RS	0-2-1	36.3v	41.1	4-1882	560	50
Twin Falls, Idaho . . .	25-0	2,880-3,372	4,752	70-24	RCIES	1-2-0	84.0	99.0	5-2392	806	52
Two Rivers, Wis. . .	15-0	3,412-3,780	5,040	72-24	ES	0-3-2	58.0	98.2	5-2287	852	40
Uniontown, Pa.	15-100	3,480-3,480	4,080	60-24	CIES	2-2-2	53.4	98.3	6-note 2		
University Hts., Ohio	16-0	3,906-4,728	6,930	72-24	CES	0-1-1	75.2	82.2	4-1989	706	51
University Pk., Tex.	25-0	3,540-4,080	. . . .	84-24	CES	0-3-1	106.1	112.1	19-note 1		
Victoria, Tex.	29-60	3,060-3,249	4,800	84-24	ES	1-4-1	79.9	195.3	21-note 1		
Visalia, Calif.	18-8	3,420-3,840	6,600	72-24	RCIES	0-2-3	50.7v	73.3	4-1957	450	53

TABLE XVI—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Employees—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Other Firemen's Duties	No. of Pieces Fire Equipment	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1954 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts. Year
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.	
Wabash, Ind.	15-0	$3,480-3,840	$4,680	72-24	CIES	1-1-1	$ 52.1	$ 55.7	7-3191 1188 39
Wakefield t, Mass. . .	29-21	3,200-3,700	4,600	56-10	CIES	1-2-2	111.4v	134.1	5-B-note 2
Walla Walla, Wash. .	51-0	3,540-3,900	6,000	65-24	CIE	0-3-2	193.3v	211.2	4-1760 644 51
Washington Ct. Hse., O.	8-20	3,501-3,600	4,116†	72-24	CIES	1-2-1	31.0v	35.7	7-3072 1002 50
Watertown t, Conn. .	0-70	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. . . .	1-0-3	7.9v	14.9	6-C-note 2
Watertown, Wis. . . .	16-15	3,420-3,960	4,920	72-24	RCIES	2-1-3	61.6v	102.7	5-2361 891 51
Waterville, Me.	10-75	2,686-2,926	. . .	84-11	RCIES	0-3-3	37.9v	43.8	4-B-note 2
Watervliet, N. Y. . . .	25-75	2,800-3,000	3,648	72-24	CIES	1-2-2	75.5	81.1	5-2049 770 30
Watsonville, Calif. . .	12-20	3,276-3,936	6,048	72-24	RCIES	1-2-2	49.2v	55.5	5-2487 686 48
Waukesha, Wis.	34-0	3,900-4,380	6,420	72-24	CIES	1-2-1	149.1	212.8	5-2191 729 40
Waxahachie, Tex. . .	9-1	2,490-2,580	3,430	84-24	RCIE	0-2-1	25.4v	27.3	not available
Waycross, Ga.	23-1	2,856-2,856	. . . .	84-24	RCIE	1-1-1	71.1	76.4	6-2515 889 53
Webster Groves, Mo.	24-0	3,450-3,600	4,890	72-24	CIS	0-3-0	75.2v	89.4	6-note 2
Wenatchee, Wash. . .	23-0	3,540-3,840	5,280	63-24	CIES	2-1-2	93.0	107.0	4-1728 658 53
Westfield, Mass. . . .	45-7	3,200-3,500	4,900	48-. .	CIES	3-3-1	164.1	209.7	5-B-note 2
W. Frankfort, Ill. . .	3-14	3,600-3,600	3,600	56-8	. . . .	1-0-0	13.0v	14.3	8-3675 1328 54
West Monroe, La. . .	10-9	2,340-2,860	3,640	. .-. .	ES	1-3-0	21.7v	26.6	8-3511 1060 53
Westport t, Conn. . .	25-250	3,385-4,327	5,464	56-10	CIES	1-4-2	95.9v	110.7	6-C-note 2
W. Springfield t, Mass.	61-0	3,224-3,848	5,830	56-10	CIES	0-3-2	228.0	254.7	5-B-note 2
W. University Pl., Tex.	8-20	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	E	1-1-0	30.9	41.8	30-note 1
Wethersfield t, Conn.	0-53	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	ES	0-3-0	0.0	15.8	6-C-note 2
Whitefish Bay, Wis. .	21-. .	4,428-4,752	6,396	70-24	RCES	0-1-1	101.5	105.0	5-2080 840 52
Whittier, Calif.	46-0	3,666-4,380	6,612	72-24	RCIES	1-5-3	202.0	246.9	5-2325 715 48
Wilmette, Ill.	17-0	4,440-4,620	7,000	73-24	CIES	0-1-1	70.5	73.7	5-2163 886 53
Wilson, N. C.	25-21	3,000-3,120	5,100	84-24	RCIES	0-4-1	84.3v	99.4	5-2069 798 52
Winchester t, Mass. .	31-15	3,322-3,817	5,381	56-10	ES	3-2-1	124.8v	147.9	4-B-note 2
Winchester, Va. . . .	8-100	2,400-3,000	. . . .	84-12	ES	1-2-1	22.1	34.2	6-2828 714 53
Windsor t, Conn. . . .	0-110	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. . . .	3-1-5	6.5v	31.5	8-D-note 2
Winnetka, Ill.	14-12	3,750-4,620	7,680	72-24	RCIES	0-2-1	76.7v	87.9	4-1700 579 48
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	17-0	3,827-4,021	5,063	72-24	CIES	2-1-3	67.3	71.2	6-2689 964 51
Wood River, Ill. . . .	4-18	3,600-3,720	4,500	72-24	RC	0-2-0	17.6v	20.5	7-3002 1107 53
Woodbury, N. J. . . .	4-80	3,200-3,800	. . . .	48-8	RCES	1-3-2	14.7	24.9	D-note 3
Xenia, Ohio	14-4	3,000-3,480	4,500	72-24	CIES	0-2-1	50.1v	55.6	6-2999 1107 30
Ypsilanti, Mich. . . .	23-0	3,777-4,075	5,275	63-24	CIS	0-1-1	97.2	115.1	6-2954 968 53

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[1] The fire defenses of Odessa, San Angelo, and Temple, and all Texas cities under 25,000, except Texarkana, are graded by the engineers of the Board of Insurance Commissioners of the state of Texas. The figure given is the key rate which, in addition to being a city's basis rate, represents the city's classification. The basis rate is a measure of the city's ability to cope with the fire problem. The method of grading the factors considered is published for each city, and municipal officials in that state thus know how the basis is determined. National Board data are available for most Texas cities over 25,000 because these figures are compiled by the Board for the use of company members doing business in Texas.

[2] The New England Fire Insurance Rating Association (covering all states in New England except New Hampshire) supplied only the total or final classification for most cities as determined by the National Board of Fire Underwriters and also the minimum rate dwelling grade indicated by a capital letter following the National Board class. There are six grades of protection with respect to minimum rates on dwelling-house property, "A" being the best and "F" the poorest. The rating organizations in Pennsylvania (except for Allegheny County) and Missouri supplied only the total or final class for most cities under 50,000.

[3] In classifying the fire defenses of cities under 25,000 the Schedule Rating Office of New Jersey uses letters instead of figures and provides only nine classes. The letter "A" indicates that the city has less than 1,000 points of deficiency under the National Board Grading Schedule, a Class "B" town 1,001 to 1,500 points of deficiency, and 500 additional points (up to a total of 5,000) for each class. A class "A" city in New Jersey would therefore be the same as a Class 2 city elsewhere, a class "B" city the same as a Class 3 city, etc. The letter "S" after the class indicates that the municipality or a part thereof has a seasonal population and/or serious frame structural conditions.

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STANDARDS OF THE NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION. Partial list of standards prepared by NFPA committees and published in 1954 in pamphlets by National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston 10 (complete list on request): No. 29-C HYDRANTS FOR PRIVATE FIRE SERVICE. 16pp. 25 cents. No. 31 OIL-BURNING EQUIPMENTS. 20pp. 35 cents. No. 58 LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS. 76pp. 35 cents. No. 68 GUIDE FOR EXPLOSION VENTING. 60pp. 75 cents. No. 191 PORTABLE PUMPING UNITS. 8pp. 25 cents. No. 193-T TENTATIVE PROCEDURE FOR AERIAL LADDER TESTING. 24pp. 50 cents. No. 220 STANDARD TYPES OF BUILDING CONSTRUCTION. 8pp. 25 cents. No. 385 TANK VEHICLES FOR FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS. 20pp. 35 cents. No. 403 AIRCRAFT RESCUE AND FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT FOR AIRPORTS. 40pp. 50 cents. No. 604 SALVAGING OPERATIONS. 36pp. 50 cents.

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Police Administration

Developments in 1954

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DURING each recent year the spotlight of publicity has focused public attention on a specific crime problem, such as the sex offender, organized crime, and narcotics. Public attention in 1954 was fixed on juvenile delinquency. Whether juvenile behavior has seriously deteriorated in the past year or two and whether society with its present civilization stands in consequent jeopardy are moot questions. While statistics indicate an upsurge in juvenile delinquency, some qualified persons question their validity; while the press reported unusual cases of youthful vandalism and terrifying accounts of juvenile brutality leading in some cases to unprovoked homicidal attacks on helpless victims, a blanket indictment of youth on these accounts may not be justified.

During 1954 a number of developments grew out of and contributed to the focusing of public attention on juvenile delinquency. The United States Senate Subcommittee Investigating Juvenile Delinquency held hearings in many sections of the country to which police, youth authorities, and other juvenile workers were summoned. Television, radio, and press accounts of the hearings further emphasized the seriousness of the juvenile crime problem.

The Special Juvenile Delinquency Project of the Children's Bureau in the United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, designed to investigate causes of juvenile delinquency and to establish remedies for it, held action in this field. A study of police services for children and youth in 611 cities, conducted by the International Association of Chiefs of Police in cooperation with the Special Juvenile Delinquency Project, revealed that 50 per cent of these cities have police juvenile specialists. The proportion of police departments with juvenile specialists ranges from 100 per cent in cities over 500,000 population to 28 per cent in cities under 10,000 population. The majority of departments use only male officers for this work although a substantial number (132) also assign policewomen to these duties. The number of juvenile officers ranges from one to eight per 100,000 population in the cities reporting.

A number of jurisdictions (East Hartford, Connecticut; St. Louis, Missouri; Alameda County and Oakland, California, are examples) enacted curfew ordinances prohibiting children under certain ages from appearing in a public place unaccompanied by an adult after a designated night hour. These ordinances also provide penalties for parents who fail to exercise reasonable diligence to prevent their children from becoming delinquent.

A study of juvenile vandalism was made for Denver, Colorado, by a committee headed by a representative of the Bureau of State and Community Service of Colorado University.

Crime Trends. Although admittedly deficient, statistics are more accurate on crimes than on juvenile delinquency. Analysis of crime data published in "Uniform Crime Reports" by the FBI reveals that crime increased during the first six months of 1954 as compared with the amount of crime during the same period in 1953. Based on reports from 2,287 cities, urban crime increased 7.2 per cent. Robberies increased 22.6 per cent while burglaries and larcenies increased 11.8 and 7.1 per cent, respectively. Murder decreased 2.1 per cent, and negligent manslaughter declined 6.4 per cent. Auto thefts decreased 2.7 per cent, and aggravated assaults declined 0.5 per cent. Rape cases increased 0.6 per cent.

Rural crime increased even more—11.9 per cent. Murder increased 5.8 per cent although manslaughter by negligence decreased 0.6 per cent. While rape and auto theft decreased 3.5 and 0.8 per cent respectively, all other crimes showed the following percentage increases: robbery, 10.8; aggravated assault, 1.8; burglary, 16.7; and larceny, 13.6.

The FBI reports that 75.5 per cent of crimes against the person (murder, negligent manslaughter, rape, and aggravated assault) were cleared by arrest in 1953, or about 10 out of every 13 crimes. More than nine of 10 homicides were cleared in contrast to only 22.9 per cent of property crimes (robbery, burglary, auto theft, and larceny).

Preventive Patrol. The police continued to recognize patrol as their principal crime-prevention arm. Some departments increased the effectiveness of their patrol by more complete motorization accomplished in some instances by providing foot patrolmen with motor transport and in others by converting from two-man to one-man patrol car operation.

In cities of more than 250,000 population, Kansas City, Missouri, completing the first 12 months of exclusive one-man patrol car operation, joined San Antonio, Texas, which has operated with one-man car patrol since 1939. While 13 of the 41 cities in this population group use some one-man patrol cars on all shifts, these two are the only ones that operate exclusively with one-man cars.

Prior to the conversion to one-man cars, 24 two-man cars patrolled Kansas City on each shift. The conversion provides 41 cars during all hours except from 8:00 p.m. to 4:00 a.m. when 52 cars are in operation. To cover the same number of beats with two-man cars would have required 152 additional officers at an annual salary cost of $592,800. The increased preventive value of this more intensive patrol has been credited by the Kansas City department with a 19.7 per cent decrease in major crime and a 9.5 per cent increase in their clearance by arrest. Burglaries decreased 21 per cent and robbery clearances increased 20 per cent.

Due to comprehensive training the conversion was not made at a sacrifice to the safety of the officers. Rules and regulations prohibit an officer from tackling an especially hazardous assignment until he notifies the radio dispatcher and receives assistance from other cars in the area. No officer has been killed or wounded since the system was placed in operation.

The New York City police department demonstrated the preventive value of patrol by experiment. In one precinct a recruit class of 250 graduates was assigned to supplement a normal authorized strength of 189 patrolmen. The substantial decrease of crime resulting from this heavy blanket of foot patrol was used as justification for a requested additional 7,000 men—a proposed increase of nearly one-third the present authorized strength.

While the cost will probably forestall an early increase of manpower in the proportion requested, the experiment is a praiseworthy example of the type of research that police departments are conducting with increasing frequency to obtain basic information for guidance in the more effective use of their resources.

The Eau Claire, Wisconsin, police department intensified its patrol of four automobiles by placing in operation at night two three-wheeled motorcycles that had previously been used on only the day shift. One of the motorcycles was assigned to cover two small business sections and the other to work three former walking beats in the central business district. In this way two men now do work that formerly required five. The department emphasized that their motorized officers are merely patrolmen who are provided with motor vehicles to get them from one area to another; they are required to perform all the duties of foot patrolmen.

Equipment. The police continued to demonstrate their appreciation of the value of mechanical and electrical devices to assist them in their work. Several departments adopted crash helmets for their motorcycle officers and seat straps for their police cars. Over 600 radar units are now in use for scanning the speed of motorists. Mobile emergency headquarters units for communications during disaster have been provided by Michigan state police, the Richmond, California, police, and the Los Angeles police department; the wide expanse of territory in Los Angeles made it necessary to provide three such units in that city.

Communications facilities continued to expand. Teletype networks increased in number and coverage. Some departments experimented with small radio receivers to be carried by foot patrolmen. The Detroit police installed a precinct public-address system which enables personal communication to all precinct stations from the executive offices.

The Michigan state police installed a new fingerprint identification machine that reduces to minutes a task formerly requiring two or more hours of work by an identification expert. The machine operates on the same principle as other punch-card tabulators.

Personnel. "Uniform Crime Reports" shows an average of 1.8 police employees per 1,000 population for all cities as of April, 1954. The averages varied for different population groups, ranging from 1.3 in cities of less than 10,000 to 2.3 in cities over 250,000. The use of civilian employees in police work has grown steadily within recent years. From 1950 to 1954 the percentage of civilian employees has risen from an average of 7.5 per cent to 9.3 per cent. Cities of 100,000 to 250,000 population report the highest proportion, 12.3 per cent, as compared to the low of 5.1 per cent for cities 10,000 to 25,000. In addition to utilizing civilian personnel in records, communications, and other office work, some departments employ civilians to act as school-crossing guards and to police parking meters. Many of the civilian employees are women.

An increasing number of departments employ young men under 21 years of age as apprentices or aides to perform non-police tasks; following completion of training and satisfactory work, they are appointed as regular officers on attaining their majority.

Kalamazoo, Michigan, has completed a year of successful operation. under a system of pay increases for policemen based on merit and performance. It has been credited with 45 per cent decrease in time lost from illness, a 60 per cent increase in the number of doors and windows of business establishments found to be insecure, and a doubling of the number of stops made by officers for dangerous driving practices. Under this system there has been an improvement in personal appearance and pride in work of officers. Many who have had an attitude of indifference in the past have begun to discuss with their superiors ways of improving themselves so as to be eligible for merit increases.

College Training for Police. New proposals to consolidate police department and some college facilities may provide fresh impetus toward police professionalization through training at the collegiate level. The New York city police department and the Bernard Baruch School of Public Administration of the City College of New York on the Atlantic and the Oakland, California, police department and the Oakland Junior College on the Pacific have agreed on courses of police study that will lead to the Associate in Arts degree. The plans envision a regulation that will require a new recruit to complete the degree requirements. This is the type of program that has been operated successfully by the Wichita, Kansas, police department and Wichita Municipal University since 1935.

An increasing number of local colleges are providing in-service police training. In some instances the training is of the short-course type; in others it is fitted into the regular school term to correspond to other instruction.

Training for Foreign Police Officials. The Foreign Operations Administration and the International Association of Chiefs of Police formally executed an agreement to provide training in the United States for 225 foreign police administrators and technicians during the next three years. FOA will reimburse the IACP up to $832,941 for the three-year period. Under the expanded technical program the IACP, working with FOA, will assume the major responsibility for the training; they will make arrangements with academic institutions and United States police agencies for the specific training, provide technical literature, and supervise the program of study.

Police Department Statistics

DETAILED data on police administration in 1954 are presented in Table XVII for cities over 10,000 population. This table reports the number of police employees, salaries of patrolmen and police chiefs, the work week, patrol cars and motorcycles, number of police on traffic, and annual departmental expenditures.

For comparison of police and fire data, see the fire department section elsewhere in this Year Book. This article on police summarizes and analyzes the detailed statistics in Table XVII to enable city officials to make comparisons as to cost, performance, and accomplishments.

Comparison of individual cities with these statistics must be made with caution. Reserve officers may or may not be used to replace absentees; some departments use two shifts; some cities use special school crossing guards, others use regular police for this purpose; some departments use uniformed personnel for routine office work; police departments may or may not operate their own radio and alarm systems; and a heavy volume of automobile traffic may require more of the force on traffic duty.

Hours of Work. Data for individual cities on hours of work for police patrolmen are reported in Table XVII. The median is 48 hours per week for all cities over 10,000. The median for cities over 500,000 population is 41 hours; for cities between 250,000 and 500,000, the median is 44 hours; 100,000 to 250,000, 42 hours; 50,000 to 100,000, 41 hours; 25,000 to 50,000, 44 hours; and 10,000 to 25,000, 48 hours.

A total of 132 cities over 10,000 reduced the work week for policemen in 1954,[1] compared to 122 cities making such reductions in 1953, and 139

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[1] The 132 cities over 10,000 population reducing policemen's work week in 1954 are: Azusa, Coronado, Fullerton, Hanford, Hermosa Beach, La Mesa, Merced, Monterey, Ontario, Orange, Oxnard, Redding, San Buenaventura, and Santa Rosa, California; Pueblo, Colorado; Windsor tp, Connecticut; Bradenton, Gainesville, Hialeah, and Pensacola, Florida; Dalton, Georgia; Evergreen Park, Freeport, Maywood, Moline, Monmouth, River Forest, Springfield, and Waukegan, Illinois; Anderson, Gary, Hobart, and Michigan City, Indiana; Dubuque, Iowa; Junction City, Kansas; Covington, Kentucky; Cumberland, Maryland; East Hampton t, North Attleboro, Northbridge t, and Southbridge t, Massachusetts; Inkster, Muskegon, Port Huron, Roseville, Sault Ste Marie, and Ypsilanti, Michigan; Albert Lea and Duluth, Minnesota; Kirkwood and St. Joseph, Missouri; Delaware tp, Gloucester City, Haddonfield, Irvington, Madison, Maplewood tp, Montclair, Nutley, Paterson, Pennsauken tp, Red Bank, Rutherford, and Vineland, New Jersey; Buffalo, Endicott, Fulton, Jamestown, Kenmore, Middletown, Mount Vernon, Newark, North Tonowanda, Oneonta, Ossining, Oswego, Port Chester, Rye, Scarsdale, Tonowanda, White Plains, and Yonkers, New York; Euclid, Fostoria, Fremont, Hamilton, and Ironton, Ohio; Lawton and Tulsa, Oklahoma; Klamath Falls, Oregon; Aliquippa, Ambridge, Arnold, Beaver Falls, Berwick, Bethlehem, Bloomsburg, Butler, Chester, Dubois, Easton, Ellwood City, Greensburg, Hazleton, Harrisburg, Jeannette, Lock Haven, McKeesport, Meadville, Nanticoke, New Castle, Pottsville, Sunbury, Uniontown, Washington, West Mifflin, Wilkes-Barre, and York, Pennsylvania; Cranston, Pawtucket and Providence, Rhode Island; Houston, Lufkin, and San Benito, Texas; Puyallup, Washington; Appleton, Milwaukee, Neenah, Superior, Wausau, Wauwatosa, and West Allis, Wisconsin.

TABLE 1 *

POLICE DEPARTMENT TRENDS, 1950-55

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
ENTRANCE SALARY OF PATROLMEN: MEDIAN					
Cities over 500,000	$ 3,264	$ 3,500	$ 3,660	$ 3,725	$ 3,900
250,000 to 500,000	3,000	3,120	3,500	3,605	3,787
100,000 to 250,000	2,795	2,937	3,172	3,381	3,471
50,000 to 100,000	2,804	3,120	3,256	3,354	3,498
25,000 to 50,000	2,775	3,013	3,240	3,395	3,538
10,000 to 25,000	2,686	2,880	3,093	3,212	3,350
MAXIMUM SALARY OF PATROLMEN: MEDIAN					
Cities over 500,000	$ 3,768	$ 4,080	$ 4,400	$ 4,500	$ 4,692
250,000 to 500,000	3,500	3,795	3,780	4,200	4,274
100,000 to 250,000	3,170	3,432	3,720	3,912	4,030
50,000 to 100,000	3,168	3,442	3,612	3,744	3,900
25,000 to 50,000	3,060	3,327	3,600	3,780	3,845
10,000 to 25,000	2,939	3,125	3,376	3,540	3,700
POLICE CHIEF'S SALARY: MEDIAN					
Cities over 500,000	$10,150	$10,216	$12,000	$11,957	$12,000
250,000 to 500,000	6,860	7,899	8,000	8,209	8,442
100,000 to 250,000	5,883	6,216	6,600	6,876	7,200
50,000 to 100,000	5,217	5,700	6,000	6,006	6,446
25,000 to 50,000	4,451	4,897	5,177	5,400	5,569
10,000 to 25,000	3,883	4,200	4,478	4,774	4,855

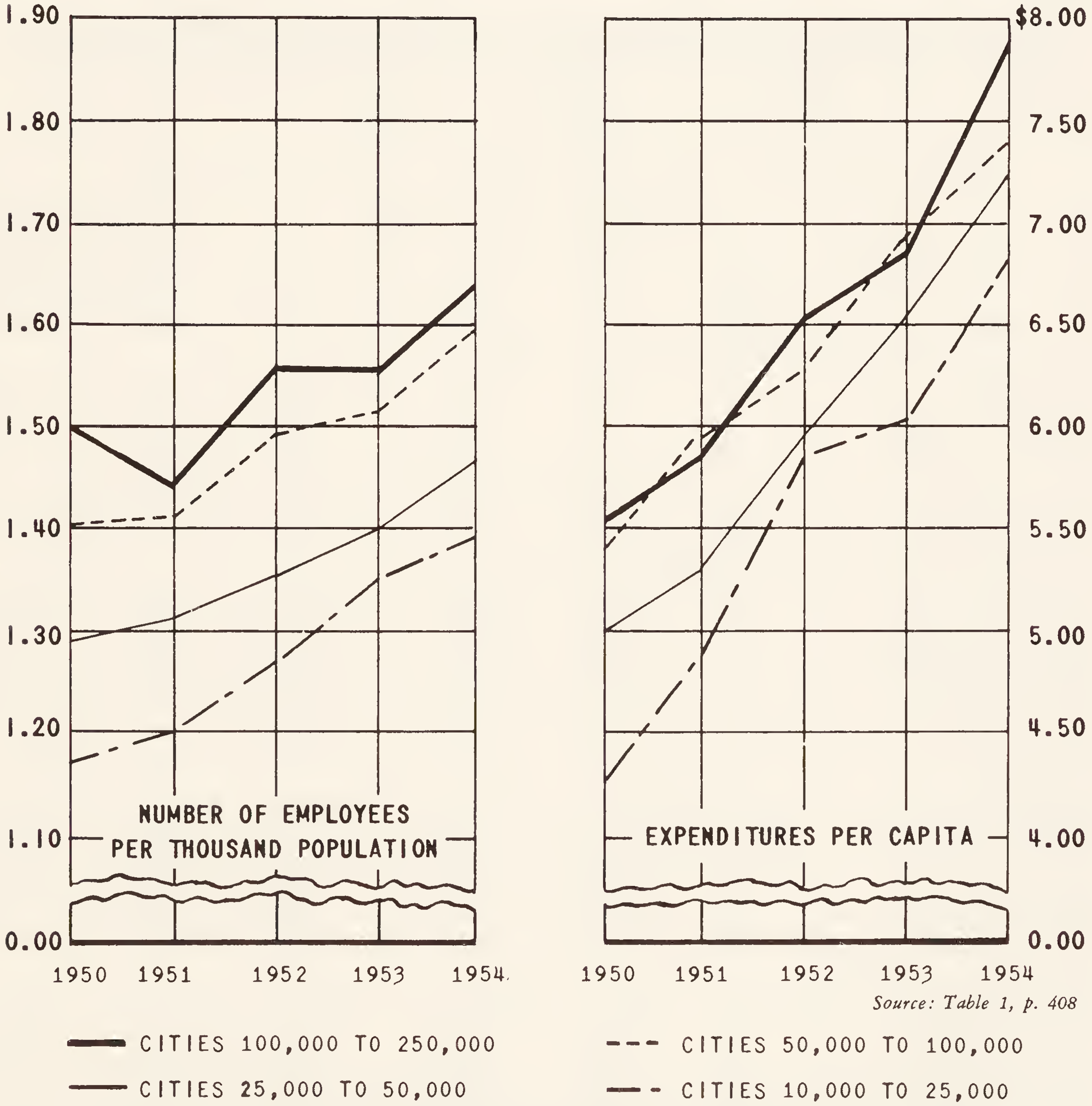
	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
POLICE DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURES FOR SALARIES AND WAGES, PER CAPITA					
Cities over 500,000	$ 8.80	$ 9.36	$ 10.42	$ 11.09	$ 11.11
250,000 to 500,000	4.83	5.50	6.07	6.50	6.79
100,000 to 250,000	4.82	5.03	5.63	5.95	6.87
50,000 to 100,000	4.64	5.13	5.41	5.95	6.44
25,000 to 50,000	4.18	4.53	5.12	5.54	6.15
10,000 to 25,000	3.50	3.95	4.35	4.98	5.54
POLICE DEPARTMENT TOTAL EXPENDITURES, PER CAPITA					
Cities over 500,000	$ 10.26	$ 9.95	$ 11.13	$ 11.64	$ 11.72
250,000 to 500,000	5.52	6.30	6.82	7.36	7.67
100,000 to 250,000	5.58	5.80	6.51	6.81	7.88
50,000 to 100,000	5.40	5.91	6.30	6.85	7.42
25,000 to 50,000	5.00	5.35	5.97	6.57	7.22
10,000 to 25,000	4.33	4.89	5.81	6.06	6.77
POLICE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES PER 1,000 POPULATION: MEDIAN					
Cities over 500,000	2.32	2.23	2.29	2.37	2.38
250,000 to 500,000	1.47	1.50	1.41	1.52	1.66
100,000 to 250,000	1.50	1.45	1.56	1.56	1.63
50,000 to 100,000	1.40	1.41	1.49	1.51	1.59
25,000 to 50,000	1.29	1.31	1.36	1.40	1.47
10,000 to 25,000	1.17	1.20	1.27	1.35	1.39

*No. of employees and salaries are summarized from "Police Department Statistics" in the 1951, 1952, 1953, and 1954 Municipal Year Books and from data collected for this edition; expenditure data and number of police department employees are for the years 1950 to 1954.

making reductions in 1952. Twenty-five of the cities reducing the work week are over 50,000 population, 28 cities are between 25,000 and 50,000, and the remaining 79 cities are from 10,000 to 25,000 population. A total of 57 of these cities reduced their work week to 40 hours.

Number of Police Employees. Table XVII shows for cities over 10,000 population the total number of full-time paid police employees as reported by police chiefs late in 1954, and Table 2 summarizes this information. The median number of policemen per 1,000 population is 1.46 for all cities over 10,000 and ranges from 1.39 in cities of 10,000 to 25,000 to 2.38 for cities over 500,000. Table 1 shows an increase in the number of policemen per 1,000 population in every population group over the past five years.

Police Salaries. Table XVII shows data on annual entrance and maximum salaries of police patrolmen and annual salaries of police chiefs as



Source: Table 1, p. 408

MEDIAN NUMBER OF POLICE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES PER 1,000 POPULATION AND TOTAL EXPENDITURES PER CAPITA, 1950–1954 reported by city officials early in 1955. These data are summarized in Table 2 with five-year trends shown in Table 1. Entrance salaries of patrolmen range at the median from $3,350 in cities between 10,000 and 25,000 to $3,900 for cities over 500,000. Maximum salaries of patrolmen at the median range from $3,700 in cities of 10,000 to 25,000 population to $4,692 for cities over 500,000. Median entrance and maximum salaries are from $74 to $192 higher per year than those reported in the 1954 Year Book and have been increasing steadily over the last five years as shown in Table 1.

The median salaries for police chiefs range from $4,855 in cities of 10,000 to 25,000 to $12,000 in cities over 500,000. Comparison of salaries of police chiefs with those of fire chiefs and other city officials can be made in Table IX in another part of the Year Book. Table 1 shows that police chiefs' salaries have been increasing steadily for the past five years.

Method of Appointment of Police Chief. Table XVII shows the authority for the original appointment of the police chief in cities over 25,000 popu-

TABLE 2
POLICE EMPLOYEES AND POLICE SALARIES IN CITIES OVER 10,000 BY POPULATION GROUPS

Population Group	No. of Cities Reporting	Lowest	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Highest
NO. OF POLICE EMPLOYEES PER 1,000 POP. (1954)						
Over 500,000	18	1.19	2.08	2.38	2.71	3.81
250,000 to 500,000	21	1.03	1.37	1.66	1.88	3.30
100,000 to 250,000	63	1.04	1.43	1.63	2.00	2.66
50,000 to 100,000	119	0.79	1.30	1.59	1.82	3.50
25,000 to 50,000	258	0.60	1.21	1.47	1.84	3.93
10,000 to 25,000	518	0.40	1.13	1.39	1.71	3.64
ENTRANCE SALARY OF PATROLMEN (1955)						
Over 500,000	17	$3,360	$ 3,630	$ 3,900	$ 4,385	$ 4,680
250,000 to 500,000	22	2,928	3,525	3,787	3,993	4,740
100,000 to 250,000	51	2,640	3,141	3,471	3,570	4,428
50,000 to 100,000	111	2,460	3,120	3,498	3,900	4,487
25,000 to 50,000	203	2,400	3,104	3,538	3,815	4,764
10,000 to 25,000	475	1,770	2,964	3,350	3,705	5,070
MAXIMUM SALARY OF PATROLMEN (1955)						
Over 500,000	17	$3,600	$ 4,180	$ 4,692	$ 5,202	$ 5,830
250,000 to 500,000	22	3,498	4,074	4,274	4,641	5,100
100,000 to 250,000	51	3,088	3,780	4,030	4,283	5,733
50,000 to 100,000	111	2,460	3,546	3,900	4,308	5,148
25,000 to 50,000	203	2,664	3,540	3,845	4,200	5,400
10,000 to 25,000	475	2,340	3,240	3,700	4,200	5,980
SALARY OF POLICE CHIEF (1955)						
Over 500,000	13	$9,500	$10,772	$12,000	$14,604	$18,000
250,000 to 500,000	20	6,960	7,418	8,442	10,024	12,300
100,000 to 250,000	50	4,060	6,270	7,200	8,194	11,000
50,000 to 100,000	108	4,500	5,730	6,446	7,639	10,044
25,000 to 50,000	214	3,720	4,935	5,569	6,563	10,020
10,000 to 25,000	540	2,690	4,300	4,855	5,700	8,592

lation. For 424 reporting cities, the chief is appointed by the city manager in 164 cities, by the mayor in 116 cities, by the city council in 61 cities, by the police or safety board in 51 cities, and by a safety director or commissioner in 26 cities. In one city the police chief is appointed by the governor, and in five cities the police chief is elected directly by the people.

Extent of One-Man Patrol Cars. Table 3 shows that 198 out of 1,000 reporting cities use one-man patrol cars exclusively for police patrol. A combination of one- and two-man cars is used by 569 cities, and 233 cities use two-man cars only. Of the 198 cities using one-man cars exclusively, 129 are in the 10,000 to 25,000 population group. Three-fourths of the reporting cities use one-man patrol cars part or all of the time.

TABLE 3

MANNING OF POLICE PATROL CARS IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1955

Population Group	Number of Cities Reporting Motorized Patrol	Two-Man Patrol Cars Only		One-Man and Two-Man Patrol Cars		One-Man Patrol Cars Only	
		Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Cities over 500,000	18	9	50.0	9	50.0	0	0.0
250,000 to 500,000	21	5	23.8	14	66.7	2	9.5
100,000 to 250,000	63	24	38.1	33	52.4	6	9.5
50,000 to 100,000	120	43	35.8	66	55.0	11	9.2
25,000 to 50,000	260	63	24.2	147	56.5	50	19.3
10,000 to 25,000	518	89	17.2	300	57.9	129	24.9
All cities over 10,000	1,000	233	23.3	569	56.9	198	19.8

Shifts Where One-Man Patrol Cars Are Used. Table XVII shows for individual cities using one-man patrol cars, the shifts when such patrol cars are employed—day, evening, and night. Of the 767 cities using one-man patrol cars, 345 use them on day, evening, and night shifts, 129 use them on day and evening shifts, and 271 use them on the day shift only. The remaining 22 cities use one-man cars on other variations of shifts.

Number of Motor Vehicles. Table XVII shows 1954 information on the number of patrol cars and two-wheel and three-wheel motorcycles in cities over 10,000. The figures on patrol cars range from 889 in New York City to one or two patrol cars in 208 cities. Los Angeles leads in the number of two-wheel motorcycles with 420 while 355 reporting cities have no two-wheel cycles. The range in three-wheel cycles runs from 153 in Chicago to 291 cities with no three-wheel cycles.

Police on Traffic. Figures in Table XVII reveal that New York City leads all cities in the number of police on traffic duty with 2,253. The range runs to nine cities with only one patrolman on traffic. A total of 477 cities reported that they have a formally organized traffic bureau, division, or unit.

Police Department Expenditures. Table XVII includes 1954 information on police salaries and wages and total police department expenditures for individual cities. Included in the figures are expenditures for new equipment but specifically excluded are pension payments to retirement funds and to former employees. These data are summarized for 1954 in Table 4 with five year trends shown in Table 1.

Total police department expenditures were $9.15 per capita in 879 cities over 10,000. Expenditures per capita generally are higher in larger cities, ranging from $11.72 in cities over 500,000 to $6.77 in cities of 10,000 to 25,000. Salaries and wages comprise about 91 per cent of total police expenditures for all cities over 10,000. It should be noted that this ratio increases steadily from about 82 per cent in the 10,000 to 25,000 population group to 98 per cent in the cities over 500,000 (see Table 4). Table 1 shows a steady increase in police department expenditures for all population groups from 1950 to 1954.

Police Call Boxes. Information was not obtained for this Year Book on the number of call boxes for cities over 10,000, but figures in the 1954 Year Book showed the number of call boxes broken down by automatic recording boxes, locked telephone boxes, and open telephone boxes. A total of 1,030 cities reported having 7,365 automatic recording police call boxes. Almost 80 per cent of these automatic recording boxes were in cities over 100,000. A total of 982 cities reported a total of 6,556 locked telephone boxes, and 1,025 cities reported a total of 4,612 open telephone call boxes.

TABLE 4

POLICE DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURES IN 1954

Population Group	Number of Cities Reporting	Population of Cities Reporting (000 omitted)	Police Department Expenditures: 1954				
			Salaries and Wages		Total		Per Cent Salaries and Wages to Total
			Amount (in thousands)	Per Capita	Amount (in thousands)	Per Capita	
Cities over 500,000	17	25,914	$287,970	$11.11	$303,623	$11.72	98.1
250,000 to 500,000	22	7,943	53,944	6.79	60,918	7.67	88.6
100,000 to 250,000	51	7,535	51,746	6.87	59,343	7.88	87.2
50,000 to 100,000	111	7,864	50,679	6.44	58,344	7.42	86.9
25,000 to 50,000.	203	7,260	44,658	6.15	52,448	7.22	85.1
10,000 to 25,000.	475	7,287	40,384	5.54	49,344	6.77	81.8
All cities over 10,000	879	63,803	$529,381	$ 8.30	$584,020	$ 9.15	90.6

TABLE XVII

POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1955

This table includes all of the 512 cities over 25,000 population and 530 of the 835 cities between 10,000 and 25,000, according to the 1950 census. All of these data were reported late in 1954 and early in 1955 by city officials. Under "No. Employees" the "Total" includes both uniformed and civilian personnel. "Work Hours Per Week" shows the average number of hours worked in seven days. Under "Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum," the figure to the left of the dash (-) is the total salary, including cost-of-living increases, paid to a full-time patrolman during his first 12 months on the force, and the figure to the right of the dash is the highest yearly salary, including cost-of-living increases, paid to a full-time patrolman not holding any promotional rank. "Shifts with One-Man Patrol Cars" indicates the shifts on which one-man patrol cars are used, "D" for day shift, "E" for evening shift, and "N" for night shift. A double dagger (‡) means the city uses only one-man patrol cars. The next column shows first the number of patrol cars used for regular police patrol service, excluding ambulances and rescue trucks; the second figure shows the number of two-wheeled motorcycles; and the third figure the number of three-wheeled motorcycles. "No. Police on Traffic" shows full-time equivalent number on all types of traffic duty; "T" indicates an organized traffic bureau or division within the police department. "Total Expenditures for Department" includes new equipment and all other expenditures except payments by city into pension or retirement fund or payments to retired employees. A single dagger (†) indicates 1953 figures. Leaders (. . .) indicate data not reported. See preceding article for detailed explanation.

POLICE CHIEF—HOW APPOINTED (shown only for cities over 25,000)

A—by city manager
B—by police or safety board
C—by city council
E—elected
G—by governor
M—by mayor
S—by police or safety commissioner or director

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hours Per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief-Salary, How Apptd.	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	No. Patrol Cars, 2-Wheel Cycles 3-Wheel Cycles	No. Police on Traffic	Police Department Expenditures, 1954 (in thousands)	
								Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
Over 1,000,000									
Chicago, Ill.	7,849-424	44	$4,442-4,925	$13,500M†	None	444-100-153	825T	$33,625†	$35,384†
Detroit, Mich.	4,677-475	40	4,619-5,162	18,000M	None	254-155-55	478T	23,444	24,114
Los Angeles, Calif. . .	5,213-941	44	4,500-5,280	15,500B	DN	263-420-86	936T	25,378	27,366
New York, N. Y.	21,174-958	42	3,725-5,830	15,000M	DEN	889-357-126	2,253T	94,123	96,440
Philadelphia, Pa.	4,943-412	48	3,583-4,500	13,000M	DEN	241-76-106	582T	20,979	22,623
500,000 to 1,000,000									
Baltimore, Md.	2,864-270	48	3,600-4,100	12,500G	DEN	94-91-8	315T	10,900	11,457
Boston, Mass.	3,054-210	40	3,540-4,160	12,500S	None	95-2-32	283T	12,912	13,836
Buffalo, N. Y.	1,354-175	40	3,950-4,250	12,000M	None	119-44-20	120T	5,600	5,947
Cincinnati, Ohio	867-46	44	4,049-4,692	10,163A	DEN	102-16-11	243T	3,918	4,037
Cleveland, Ohio	2,159-351	40	3,798-4,914	11,352M	None	275-25-20	486T	10,009	11,503
Houston, Tex.	954-258	40	4,080-4,200	10,944M	DEN	78-26-13	76T	3,604	4,025
Milwaukee, Wis.	1,730-90	40	4,327-4,713	11,890B	DEN	142-53-27	184T	7,804	8,514
Minneapolis, Minn. . .	621-59	40	3,816-4,332†	9,204M	D	37-8-9	98T	2,787†	3,019†
New Orleans, La. . . .	1,012-17	48	3,360-3,600	10,000M	None	31-47-7	230T	2,944	3,457
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1,476-42	44	. . . .-. . . .	. . . . S	None	32-55-10	330T	. . . .	. . . .
St. Louis, Mo.	2,324-445	56	3,660-3,840	9,500B	None	236-92-28	230T	8,659	9,364

Table XVII—Police Department Data for Cities over 10,000—Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hours Per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief-Salary, How Apptd.	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	No. Patrol Cars, 2-Wheel Cycles 3-Wheel Cycles	No. Police on Traffic	Police Department Expenditures, 1954 (in thousands)	
								Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
500,000 to 1,000,000—continued									
San Francisco, Calif.	1,787-104	40	$4,680-5,280	$14,208B	DEN	36-80-74	336T	$9,409	$9,936
Washington, D. C.	2,373-176	40	3,900-4,641†	12,500C†	None	134-87-10	218T	9,321†	9,943†
250,000 to 500,000									
Akron, Ohio	290-18	44	3,919-4,355	7,912M	None	..-12-16	66T	1,278	1,421
Atlanta, Ga.	783-100	48	2,928-3,600	10,000C	None	90-58-22	220T	2,410	2,987
Birmingham, Ala.	433-46	48	3,432-3,732	7,106C	D	..-9-15	86T	1,597	1,854
Columbus, Ohio	525-109	40	3,774-4,056	8,484S	DEN	47-40-12	102T	2,108	2,216
Dallas, Tex.	786-99	44	3,480-4,500	10,500A	DEN	71-33-20	269T	3,079	3,668
Denver, Colo.	690-118	48	3,600-4,200	7,800S	DN	42-12-25	109T	2,473	2,754
Fort Worth, Tex.	451-29	48	3,610-4,300	10,032A	D	24-49-5	136T	1,794	2,032
Indianapolis, Ind.	829-71	48	3,620-4,020	8,000M	None	34-54-17	128T	3,279	3,510
Jersey City, N. J.	987-162	40	4,200-4,600†	11,500C†	None	47-23-5	101T	....	....
Kansas City, Mo.	749-171	48	3,540-4,140	10,000B	DEN‡	78-30-30	131T	2,732	3,321
Long Beach, Calif.	452-80	40	4,224-5,004	9,744A	D	25-38-8	64T	2,012	2,307
Louisville, Ky.	550-40	48	2,994-3,498	7,200S	DEN	47-18-9	102T	1,844	2,089
Memphis, Tenn.	458-85†	48†	3,972-4,332	7,740C	...	..-..-..	...	1,738	1,997
Newark, N. J.	1,237-104	48	4,000-4,900	7,900S	None	61-22-49	180T	6,211	6,817
Oakland, Calif.	789-110	40	4,740-5,100	12,300A	DEN	65-51-18	156T	4,010	4,527
Omaha, Neb.	298-34	48	3,960-4,080	6,960C	None	..-16-13	72T	1,347	1,471
Portland, Ore.	755-95	40	3,601-4,248	9,600M	D	28-22-14	119T	2,921	3,252
Rochester, N. Y.	559-81	44	3,800-4,200	7,235A	DEN	22-5-24	96T	2,140	2,283
St. Paul, Minn.	398-30	40	3,912-4,608	9,108B	DEN	21-0-4	70T	1,592	1,755
San Antonio, Tex.	420-67	48	3,480-4,210	8,400A	DEN‡	57-20-11	73T	1,400	1,601
San Diego, Calif.	570-81	40	4,218-5,004	11,448A	DE	51-44-15	185T	2,497	2,863
Seattle, Wash.	850-104	40	3,900-4,380	11,000M	DN	143-43-33	121T	3,581	4,123
Toledo, Ohio	465-77	48	4,340-4,740	7,310A	DE	22-0-5	58T	1,901	2,070
100,000 to 250,000									
Albany, N. Y.	....	..	3,034-3,284	5,225..	...	..-..-..	...	1,000	1,227
Allentown, Pa.	138-10	44	3,480-3,780	5,090M	DEN	9-3-5	31T	456	530
Austin, Tex.	189-30	48	3,015-3,840	5,820A†	DEN‡	13-8-9	31T	673	810
Baton Rouge, La.	131-10	48	2,700-3,300	7,800M	None	20-20-3	36T	475	571
Berkeley, Calif.	137-5	40	4,428-4,800	10,596A	DEN‡	68-0-5	17T	706	911
Bridgeport, Conn.	367-19	40	3,430-4,190	7,750..	None	17-10-7	46T	1,498	1,627
Cambridge, Mass.	246-8	48	3,510-4,060	5,620..	None	20-3-1	28T	953	1,232
Camden, N. J.	196-91	42	2,800-3,800	5,525S	None	25-12-4	23T	987	1,110
Canton, Ohio	136-4	40	3,408-3,657†	5,313S†	DE	40-13-3	...T	542†	642†
Charlotte, N. C.	240-20	48	3,300-4,116	8,598C	None	36-4-14	...T	854	969
Chattanooga, Tenn.	179-11	48	3,180-3,900	6,180C	D	13-4-0	34T	683	781
Corpus Christi, Tex.	158-23	48	3,378-4,056	6,984A	DE	19-20-5	80T	471	633
Dayton, Ohio	350-42	40	3,905-4,357	8,608A	DEN	26-5-10	89T	1,546	1,747
Des Moines, Iowa	204-23	45	3,386-4,082	7,080A	DE	27-0-12	37T	806	967
Duluth, Minn.	141-15	42	3,504-4,260	7,200C	DE	9-0-2	42T	604	680
Elizabeth, N. J.	269-13	40	3,904-4,504	7,200B	None	15-10-2	38T	1,232	1,318
El Paso, Tex.	186-31	48	3,247-4,200	6,811M	None	33-20-0	54T	694	818
Erie, Pa.	180-7	40	3,720-4,020	5,580M	D	9-10-2	35T	725	833
Evansville, Ind.	201-16	48†	3,819-3,999	6,099M	None	15-13-2	45T	811	930
Fall River, Mass.	248-20	40†	3,300-3,300	6,500B	D	5-5-0	13T	....	....
Flint, Mich.	250-47	44	3,880-5,733	8,567A	DEN	14-3-10	48T	1,276	1,456
Fort Wayne, Ind.	204-4	40	3,810-4,080	6,000M	None	27-6-6	41T	813	....
Gary, Ind.	221-21	44	4,095-4,500	7,200M	DEN	25-12-9	40T	1,029	1,157
Grand Rapids, Mich.	267-38	40	3,575-4,030	8,294A	DEN	18-6-10	134T	1,120	1,292
Hartford, Conn.	393-34	40	3,588-4,056	9,152A	DEN‡	21-12-0	38T	1,542	1,690
Jacksonville, Fla.	391-53	40	2,962-3,975	7,260C	None	17-17-11	79T	1,402	1,633
Kansas City, Kan.	163-25	48	3,540-3,720	6,300M	DEN	37-20-6	29T	585	771
Knoxville, Tenn.	189-40	48	3,156-3,516	5,400M†	None	9-4-0	29T	....	853
Little Rock, Ark.	143-9	40	3,090-3,445	5,395B	None	16-12-4	46T	488	541

TABLE XVII—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hours Per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief-Salary, How Apptd.	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	No. Patrol Cars, 2-Wheel Cycles 3-Wheel Cycles	No. Police on Traffic	Police Department Expenditures, 1954 (in thousands)	
								Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
100,000 to 250,000—continued									
Miami, Fla.	662-162	48	$3,156-4,188	$11,000A	None	45-56-0	253T	$2,975	$3,426
Mobile, Ala.	211-34	40	2,724-3,120	6,396C	None	11-8-4	33T	607	. . . .
Montgomery, Ala.	154-11	48	2,640-3,312	6,300C	D	9-18-5	36T	460	542
Nashville, Tenn.	283-14	40	3,180-3,816	6,996M	None	. .-20-6	73T	1,049	1,156
New Bedford, Mass.	235-14	45	3,050-3,250	5,050M	DEN‡	9-3-1	. . .T	755	805
New Haven, Conn.	404-. .	40	3,750-4,000	9,500M	None	14-9-3	25T	1,715	1,883
Norfolk, Va.	349-27	48	2,898-3,552	7,368A	None	16-26-5	65T	1,378	1,489
Oklahoma City, Okla.	317-56	48	. . . .-. . . .	8,400A	None	24-18-10	60T	1,143	1,214
Pasadena, Calif.	193-35	40	4,032-4,788	9,600A	DEN	31-12-4	113T	933	1,055
Paterson, N. J.	272-9	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .B	None	20-10-6	39T	. . . .	. . . .
Peoria, Ill.	147-12	48	3,872-4,200	6,864A	DEN	21-4-10	39T	623	834
Phoenix, Ariz.	222-33	48	3,528-4,440	8,100A	DEN	30-8-6	42T	939	1,181
Providence, R. I.	490-59	44	3,471-3,809	7,241S	DEN	31-22-5	97T	1,845	2,084
Reading, Pa.	173-21	40	2,970-3,465	5,015M	DEN	13-0-4	15T	597	658
Richmond, Va.	345-23	48	3,510-4,160	7,800A	DEN	64-2-7	56T	1,309	1,556
Sacramento, Calif.	276-41	40	4,050-4,800	10,320A	D	39-23-12	57T	1,267	1,376
Salt Lake City, Utah	231-19†	48†	3,180-3,960	6,500C	. . .	. .-. .-. .	. . .	890	1,105
Savannah, Ga.	171-20	48	2,930-3,088	. . . .A	D	14-16-3	37T	541	651
Scranton, Pa.	184-11	48	3,113-3,600	4,060M	D	10-0-8	. . .	. . . .	. . . .
Shreveport, La.	177-20	48	2,992-3,264	6,600S	DEN	16-8-6	45T	603	698
Somerville, Mass.	174-0	42	3,362-3,851†	6,050M†	None	4-0-0	15T	629†	671†
South Bend, Ind.	184-9	42	4,234-4,517	6,496M	DE	. .-1-7	41T	850	944
Spokane, Wash.	227-25	40	3,444-3,756†	6,480C†	D	6-19-8	54T	864†	1,033†
Springfield, Mass.	361-21	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .B	DE	. .-. .-1	45T	. . . .	. . . .
Syracuse, N. Y.	424-90	44	3,300-3,780	7,610M	DEN	32-18-6	260T	1,459	1,587
Tacoma, Wash.	248-27	40	4,140-4,560	9,540A	None	39-19-13	51T	1,158	1,303
Tampa, Fla.	254-20	48	3,441-3,858	7,500M	None	25-18-5	46T	773	1,020
Trenton, N. J.	274-20	40	3,750-4,780	7,500S	None	. .-5-2	49T	1,212	1,312
Tulsa, Okla.	245-45	40	3,151-3,696	6,300M	DEN	12-10-8	60T	969	1,128
Utica, N. Y.	171-7	48†	3,200-3,650	5,700M	DEN	20-11-4	35T	631	746
Waterbury, Conn.	273-25	40	3,514-3,890†	8,226B†	DEN	15-0-0	79T	907†	1,004†
Wichita, Kan.	273-46	48	3,678-4,248	8,160A	DEN‡	35-16-11	60T	1,057	1,288
Wilmington, Del.	246-31	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .S	DEN	8-4-8	45T	. . . .	. . . .
Worcester, Mass.	405-36	40	3,141-3,827	9,060A	DEN‡	40-7-8	59T	1,602	1,734
Yonkers, N. Y.	278-21	40	3,600-4,600	8,600A	None	12-20-3	28T	1,152	1,252
Youngstown, Ohio	337-79	40	4,283-4,283	7,865M	DE	24-4-5	65T	1,279	1,401
50,000 to 100,000									
Alameda, Calif.	74-4	40	4,200-4,800	8,940C	DEN	10-2-2	. . .	384	430
Albuquerque, N. M.	106-5	48	2,970-3,396	5,832A	DEN‡	10-9-3	28T	346	465
Alexandria, Va.	108-8	48	3,500-4,300	6,550A	DEN	10-6-3	15T	424	504
Alhambra, Calif.	78-12	40	3,936-4,764	8,328A	D	11-6-3	76T	361	416
Altoona, Pa.	96-6	40	2,978-3,460	4,644M	None	. .-4-1	. . .	348	367
Amarillo, Tex.	119-6	48	3,210-3,950	7,198A	D	13-18-4	27T	423	537
Asheville, N. C.	84-2	48	2,880-3,600	5,940A	DE	9-0-2	32T	277	349
Atlantic City, N. J.	217-37	48	3,300-3,800	6,250. .	None	10-18-0	. . .T	779	870
Augusta, Ga.	159-13	48	3,060-3,306	6,420C	DE	10-20-5	40T	549	644
Aurora, Ill.	62-9	40	3,900-4,140	5,820M	None	6-3-4	12T	241	263
Bay City, Mich.	83-7	40	3,916-4,116	6,393C	DEN	12-0-2	26T	340	418
Bayonne, N. J.	. . .	. .	4,000-4,000	7,500S	. . .	. .-. .-. .	. . .	1,003	1,044
Beaumont, Tex.	107-4	48	3,270-3,780	7,320A	DE	20-7-3	80T	404	455
Berwyn, Ill.	. . .	. .	3,785-4,000†	. . . .	. . .	. .-. .-. .	. . .	192†	213†
Bethlehem, Pa.	80-7	44	3,090-3,450†	4,350M†	None	8-4-8	30T	315†	364†
Binghamton, N. Y.	150-34	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .M	DE	7-5-3	8T	. . . .	. . . .
Brockton, Mass.	105-8	40	3,275-3,475	5,150M	D	8-0-0	10T	364	402
Brookline t, Mass.	136-5	40	. . . .-. . . .	C	DEN	14-0-0	13	. . . .	. . . .
Burbank, Calif.	125-13	42	4,272-5,148	9,828A	D	10-13-2	25T	614	748
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	90-9†	48†	3,903-4,200	6,024C	. . .	. .-. .-. .	. . .	378	465

Table XVII—Police Department Data for Cities over 10,000—Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hours Per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief-Salary, How Apptd.	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	No. Patrol Cars, 2-Wheel Cycles 3-Wheel Cycles	No. Police on Traffic	Police Department Expenditures, 1954 (in thousands)	
								Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
50,000 to 100,000—continued									
Charleston, S. C.	166-14	48	$3,000-3,400	$6,500M	None	19-16-4	42T	$ 536	$ 579
Charleston, W. Va.	135-27	48	3,135-3,600	5,700M	DEN	7-7-3	. . .T	408	466
Chester, Pa.	82-7	44	3,800-4,000	4,800C	None	14-0-2	. . .T	361	427
Cicero, Ill.				(not reporting)					
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	94-30	44	3,900-4,700	7,500A	None	14-2-2	15T	309	402
Clifton, N. J.	91-4	40	3,900-4,500	6,825A	None	14-4-1	. . .T	439	450
Columbia, S. C.	141-9	48	3,018-3,444	6,780A	DEN‡	12-10-4	33T	477	582
Columbus, Ga.	121-1	48	2,880-3,480	6,000B	D	29-12-2	21T	451	545
Covington, Ky.	92-8	44	3,506-3,506	5,000A	None	11-2-3	16T	333	362
Cranston, R. I.	85-3	40	. . . .-. . . .	5,400M	DEN‡	13-4-0	15T	244	310
Davenport, Iowa	96-10	48	3,820-3,880	5,830M	None	7-0-6	21T	338	388
Dearborn, Mich.	190-16	40	4,487-5,080	8,640S	DE	25-26-0	15	1,080	1,119
Decatur, Ill.	52-3	48	3,900-3,900†	5,100B†	None	7-0-4	8T	192†	210†
Durham, N. C.	113-10	48	2,760-3,468	6,000A	D	22-2-3	43T	396	466
East Chicago, Ind.	133-7	48	4,140-4,740	6,900B	None	9-7-3	13T	618	684
East Orange, N. J.	143-3	40	3,850-4,600	. . . .M	DEN	13-4-3	54	649	692
East St. Louis, Ill.				(not reporting)					
Evanston, Ill.	116-22	48	4,080-4,620	7,680A	None	14-11-6	27T	532	624
Fresno, Calif.	214-26	40	4,044-4,776	9,624M	DEN	12-16-11	42T	865	1,109
Gadsden, Ala.	73-0	48	2,700-3,300†	5,400C	None	7-4-3	. . .T	. . . .	564
Galveston, Tex.	92-2	48	2,820-3,420	6,240C	D	15-2-2	. . .T	290	349
Glendale, Calif.	157-20	40	4,158-5,052	9,600A	DE	17-8-5	. . .T	777	914
Green Bay, Wis.	86-5	42	3,720-4,020	7,000B	DEN	7-6-5	23T	327	348
Greensboro, N. C.	148-23	44	3,000-3,552	8,400A	DEN	14-3-5	30T	506	625
Greenville, S. C.	126-12	48	2,784-3,402	5,300C	None	6-3-8	36	400	492
Hamilton, Ohio	93-3	40	3,840-4,260	6,540A	D	10-4-2	13T	315	360
Hammond, Ind.	159-30	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .M	D	13-11-3	26T		
Hampton, Va.	58-3	48	3,300-3,780	6,100A	DEN	20-2-1	23T	191	240
Harrisburg, Pa.	148-5	40	3,289-3,421	5,086M	None	4-4-2	. . .T	532	579
Hoboken, N. J.	160-0	40	3,900-4,500	7,050S	None	. .-1-2	. . .T	839	885
Holyoke, Mass.	115-1	40	3,522-3,768	6,271M	DEN‡	5-2-1	23T	511	579
Huntington, W. Va.	98-. .†	48†	3,319-3,441	5,085. .	. . .	. .-. .-. .	. . .	362	424
Irvington, N. J.	106-6	40	3,800-5,000	. . . .S	None	5-4-2	25	. . . .	. . . .
Jackson, Mich.	79-5	40	3,498-4,392	6,156A	DEN‡	4-0-2	18T	313	358
Jackson, Miss.	153-26	48	3,117-3,546	6,612M	None	7-10-7	39T	596	687
Johnstown, Pa.	89-9	40	3,024-3,420	4,800M	None	5-7-2	7T	277	362
Joliet, Ill.	71-3†	40†	3,900-3,900	5,300B	. . .	. .-. .-. .	. . .	290	317
Kalamazoo, Mich.	98-17	44	3,870-4,375	9,009A	D	7-3-5	8T	424†	512†
Kenosha, Wis.	83-8	42	4,110-4,290	8,160B	DE	7-5-2	20T	378	422
Lakewood, Ohio	63-2	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DE	5-0-2	20	. . . .	. . . .
Lancaster, Pa.	83-6	44	3,600-4,000	4,600M	D	5-4-4	. . .T	304	355
Lansing, Mich.	149-4	40	3,876-4,233	8,365M	D	8-13-6	55T	586	684
Laredo, Tex.	49-3	48	2,460-2,460	4,500E†	None	. .-2-3	10T	146	168
Lawrence, Mass.	138-6	40	3,460-3,460	4,900S	None	3-2-6	22T	551	580
Lexington, Ky.	112-17	48	2,928-3,312	5,652A	DE	17-4-5	16T	318	414
Lima, Ohio	56-5	40	3,135-3,600	5,220M	D	7-0-5	4	205	247
Lincoln, Neb.	113-22	48	3,180-3,540	6,480S	DE	10-9-4	40T	400	506
Lorain, Ohio	56-1	44	4,020-4,020	6,144M	DE	7-2-4	9T	216†	264†
Lowell, Mass.	189-16	40	3,427-3,427	5,200A	DEN‡	6-4-1	15T	704	769
Lubbock, Tex.	121-7	48	3,270-3,719	6,600A	DEN	26-0-3	50T	419	519
Lynn, Mass.	. . .	. .	3,385-3,610†	5,090. .†	. . .	. .-. .-. .	. . .	680†	744†
McKeesport, Pa.	87-11	44	4,098-4,098	4,860M	DEN	8-2-1	10T	324	342
Macon, Ga.	111-2	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .M	None	5-19-3	10T	. . . .	. . . .
Madison, Wis.	165-24	40	3,876-4,584	9,391B	DEN‡	28-4-6	41T	758	890
Malden, Mass.	112-1	40	3,700-3,700	5,700S	None	4-0-0	24T	451	488
Manchester, N. H.	127-8	40	3,241-3,595	6,250B	DEN‡	13-4-4	59T	479	537
Medford, Mass.	110-2	40	3,354-3,900	6,162A	D	7-0-0	9T	447	471
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	166-19	42	3,990-5,000	8,000. .	DEN‡	17-6-4	25T	760	897

TABLE XVII—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hours Per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief-Salary, How Apptd.	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	No. Patrol Cars, 2-Wheel Cycles 3-Wheel Cycles	No. Police on Traffic	Police Department Expenditures, 1954 (in thousands)	
								Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
50,000 to 100,000—continued									
Muncie, Ind.	78-4	48	$. . . .-. . . .	$. . . .	None	. .-1-2	6	$. . . .	$. . . .
New Britain, Conn. . .	149-8	40	3,848-4,056	7,384B	DEN	7-4-2	. . .T	564	706
New Rochelle, N. Y. . .	142-8	40	3,745-4,965	7,895S	DEN	22-2-4	20T	694	747
Newton, Mass.	. . .	. .	3,593-3,807†	6,900M†	. . .	. .-. .-. .	. . .	634†	707†
Niagara Falls, N. Y. .	166-5	42	3,530-4,450	7,450A	DEN	6-8-3	14T	758	799
Oak Park, Ill.	88-4	48	4,282-5,100	8,127A	None	10-6-5	60T	355	407
Ogden, Utah	66-3	48	3,300-3,600	5,880A	DEN	12-2-2	9T	241	295
Orlando, Fla.	96-7	48	3,120-3,600	6,000C	DE	17-10-3	16T	361	423
Passaic, N. J.	129-0	40	3,650-4,300	7,000S	None	10-5-5	. . .T	575	619
Pawtucket, R. I.	. . .-3	40	3,120-3,120	9,175S	DE	11-9-0	30T	497	543
Pittsfield, Mass.	86-4	40	3,700-4,100	6,300M	DEN‡	6-0-0	10T	327	348
Pontiac, Mich.	123-13	40	4,264-4,537	7,813A	D	7-6-3	18T	523	574
Port Arthur, Tex. . . .	63-4	48	3,120-3,900	7,204A	None	10-0-3	. . .T	242	313
Portland, Me.	127-26	49†	2,950-3,211	5,847A	DEN‡	5-0-4	20	421	452
Portsmouth, Va.	100-9	48	3,000-3,324	5,700A	None	9-6-2	38T	330	372
Pueblo, Colo.	89-6	44	3,327-3,780	6,472A	DE	9-2-3	9T	344	399
Quincy, Mass.	153-7	42	3,350-3,900	6,300A	DEN	7-2-1	33T	621	686
Racine, Wis.	127-4	42	3,958-4,283	7,625B	D	6-4-3	22T	563	628
Raleigh, N. C.	117-16	48	3,090-3,540	6,600A†	DEN	13-6-2	25T	409	491
Richmond, Calif.	149-19	40	4,356-4,800	10,044A	DEN	. .-0-5	. . .T	745	884
Roanoke, Va.	125-4	48	3,000-3,600	6,000A	None	18-9-2	23T	469	510
Rockford, Ill.	115-8	40	4,200-4,200	7,000B	None	19-2-5	30	489	544
Saginaw, Mich.	149-8	40	4,000-4,180	8,000A	DE	. .-0-5	32T	590	689
St. Joseph, Mo.	99-8	48	2,880-3,120	4,950B	None	14-4-3	. . .T	272	333
St. Petersburg, Fla. . .	131-22	48	2,990-3,770	7,540A	D	15-2-4	42T	357	453
San Angelo, Tex.	41-4	48	3,000-3,612	4,800E	D	6-8-2	17	156	191
San Bernardino, Calif.	155-17	40	3,672-4,308	7,770M	DEN	6-26-3	32T	665	825
San Jose, Calif.	139-6	40	3,978-4,836	9,972A	DEN	34-16-5	24T	644	782
Santa Monica, Calif. . .	155-35	40	4,224-4,956	9,852A	DN	21-15-6	35T	786	953
Schenectady, N. Y. . . .	158-10	40	3,167-3,830	7,145A	None	5-2-4	. . .	614	652
Sioux City, Iowa	108-19	48	3,480-3,480	6,000A	DEN	17-2-4	27T	370	427
Sioux Falls, S. D. . . .	68-6	45	3,312-3,780	5,952C	DE	6-2-5	35T	264	337
South Gate, Calif. . . .	56-3	40	3,828-4,740	7,800C	D	9-5-2	. . .	258	293
Springfield, Ill.	89-11	40	4,200-4,200	5,700M	D	7-4-6	20T	367	431
Springfield, Mo.	94-15	48	2,958-3,048	4,800A	None	10-7-2	12T	299	373
Springfield, Ohio	91-9	48	3,906-4,236	7,288A	DE	14-0-3	22T	365	457
Stamford, Conn.	178-10	40	3,615-4,335	7,500M	None	17-5-2	. . .T	769	870
Stockton, Calif.	125-7	40	3,770-4,716	9,204A	D	22-7-6	30T	594	691
Terre Haute, Ind. . . .	93-2	48	3,720-3,720	5,400M	None	6-3-3	. . .T	350	406
Topeka, Kan.	134-38	48	3,360-3,660	6,180M	None	20-4-5	29T	433	543
Troy, N. Y.	178-26	40	3,050-3,050†	4,850S†	None	8-10-1	34T	555†	620†
Union City, N. J.	130-14	40	3,450-4,000	7,000S	None	. .-0-3	. . .	471	512
Upper Darby tp, Pa. . .	120-15	42	. . . .-. . . .	C	DEN	13-2-1	16	. . . .	. . . .
Waco, Tex.	104-4	48	3,000-3,600	5,160C	None	10-11-0	38T	345	415
Waterloo, Iowa	77-1	49	3,540-4,020	6,120M	DE	5-0-4	5T	305	351
Wheeling, W. Va.	93-2	40	3,270-3,686	5,598A	None	4-4-1	15T	276	312
Wichita Falls, Tex. . .	81-14	48	. . . .-. . . .	7,236A	DEN	11-2-4	. . .T	309	371
Wilkes-Barre, Pa. . . .	96-2	44	2,834-3,307	5,082M	DEN	9-1-5	21T	322†	347†
Winston-Salem, N. C. .	162-10	44	2,952-3,780	9,320A	None	9-2-8	42T	626	737
Woonsocket, R. I. . . .	96-4	42	2,990-3,120	6,000S	D	3-0-2	12T	301	321
York, Pa.	94-3	40	3,200-3,700	4,500M	None	6-3-2	. . .T	297	323
25,000 to 50,000									
Abilene, Tex.	80-13	48	3,120-3,300	5,736C	D	8-2-3	. . .T	234	307
Abington tp, Pa.	38-0	48	4,000-4,300†	7,300C†	DEN	. .-. .-. .	. . .	139†	187†
Albany, Ga.	47-0	48	3,000-3,647	5,652A	D	5-5-0	9T	160	204
Alexandria, La.	59-1	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .M	None	4-2-0	. . .	. . . .	. . . .
Aliquippa, Pa.	30-1	42	3,735-3,900†	4,800C†	None	3-1-0	12	123	142

Table XVII—Police Department Data for Cities over 10,000—Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hours Per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief-Salary, How Apptd.	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	No. Patrol Cars, 2-Wheel Cycles 3-Wheel Cycles	No. Police on Traffic	Police Department Expenditures, 1954 (in thousands)	
								Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
25,000 to 50,000—continued									
Alliance, Ohio	22-0	40	$3,630-3,720	$4,320M	D	2-2-1	. . .	$ 107	$ 129
Alton, Ill.	44-1	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .M	None	3-4-1	10T	. . . .	. . . .
Amsterdam, N. Y.	44-2	40	3,160-3,460	4,750M	D	2-2-2	15	157	183
Anderson, Ind.	71-5	44	3,900-3,900	6,080M	DEN	9-5-2	15T	293	330
Ann Arbor, Mich.	70-6	44	3,782-4,074	6,900C	DE	4-2-5	12T	279	317
Anniston, Ala.	41-..†	56†	2,804-2,945†	C	. . .	. .-. .-. .	. . .	146†	181†
Appleton, Wis.	46-0	43	3,270-3,920†	5,830B†	DE	4-5-3	15T	. . . .	. . . .
Arlington t, Mass.	82-7	40	3,116-3,881	6,640A	DEN‡	4-2-1	. . .T	308	355
Ashland, Ky.	32-0	40	3,190-3,540	4,752A	None	. .-1-1	4	124	150
Athens, Ga.	37-1	48	2,820-2,820†	4,320C†	None	5-5-1	. . .	. . . .	120
Auburn, N. Y.	54-1	44	3,320-3,720	5,307A	DE	4-3-1	7T	184	201
Bakersfield, Calif.	120-20	40	3,972-4,596	8,652A†	DEN	15-26-6	35T	531	647
Bangor, Me.	59-11	44	2,789-3,389	5,735A	DEN‡	5-0-1	. . .T	208	233
Barberton, Ohio	29-3	44	3,660-3,960	5,148M	DE	4-2-2	15	113	132
Battle Creek, Mich.	62-8	48	3,684-4,100	7,228C	DE	11-2-3	14T	240	272
Belleville, Ill.	37-1	48	4,020-4,020	5,100B	None	6-1-2	. . .T	134	. . . .
Belleville, N. J.	61-3†	42†	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. .-. .-. .	. . .	. . . .	. . . .
Bellingham, Wash.	44-1	40	3,600-4,020	5,400M	D	7-4-2	6T	181	203
Belmont t, Mass.	54-2	40†	3,600-3,800	7,200C	None	4-1-0	. . .T	190	213
Beloit, Wis.	46-3	42	3,600-3,900	6,000B	D	. .-0-3	. . .T	187	215
Bessemer, Ala.	37-0	48	3,381-3,610	4,860C	None	8-2-1	10T	132	182
Beverly, Mass.	55-1	40	. . . .-. . . .	5,208M	DEN	6-0-0	3T	. . . .	. . . .
Beverly Hills, Calif.	74-9	42	4,380-5,400	9,900C	DEN‡	8-12-4	20T	362	427
Billings, Mont.	58-4	46	3,840-3,960	6,000M	D	4-1-3	6T	186	213
Biloxi, Miss.	38-14†	56†	2,640-2,640†	4,092M†	. . .	. .-. .-. .	. . .	116†	150†
Bloomfield, N. J.	101-13	48	3,800-4,700	7,300C	D	6-6-1	8T	387†	418†
Bloomington, Ill.	39-3	48	3,600-3,900	4,800M	DE	4-3-2	9T	146	180
Bloomington, Ind.	39-3	48	3,380-3,692	4,656M	None	3-2-2	. . .T	119	133
Boise City, Idaho	64-9	48†	3,360-3,920	5,700M	DE	6-4-3	25	205	253
Bremerton, Wash.	48-2	40	3,948-4,068	5,310M	DE	10-4-4	10T	196	227
Bristol, Conn.	52-1	40	3,250-3,875	6,400B	DE	5-0-1	. . .T	240	270
Brownsville, Tex.	56-15	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .A	None	8-0-0	29T	. . . .	. . . .
Burlington, Iowa	34-0	48	3,284-3,600†	4,500C†	DE	4-0-1	4T	115†	134†
Burlington, Vt.	45-3	40	2,924-3,117	5,000M	DEN‡	3-2-0	. . .T	125	147
Butte, Mont.	. . .	. .	4,020-4,140†	5,406M†	. . .	. .-. .-. .	. . .	137†	258†
Champaign, Ill.	37-0	48	3,900-3,900	4,560B	D	3-1-3	10	. . . .	. . . .
Charlottesville, Va.	42-0	48	3,000-3,480	5,580A	None	4-1-4	5	159	179
Chelsea, Mass.	75-2	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .M	None	3-0-0	. . .T	. . . .	. . . .
Cheyenne, Wyo.	46-5	48	3,600-4,500	5,880M	D	7-4-2	6T	176	208
Chicopee, Mass.	97-15	40	3,725-3,725	6,500M	DEN‡	4-2-0	20T	339	376
Clarksburg, W. Va.	33-0	48	3,330-3,360	4,620A	D	2-0-1	26	112	124
Clinton, Iowa	28-..†	48†	3,391-3,788†	4,888M†	. . .	. .-. .-. .	. . .	104†	113†
Colo. Springs, Colo.	84-5	48	3,456-4,008	7,200A	DE	5-3-5	21T	339	404
Columbia, Mo.	38-4	48	2,802-3,216	5,000A	DEN	5-0-2	5T	113	143
Compton, Calif.	63-6	40	4,242-4,656	7,836A	D	6-5-2	. . .	286	319
Concord, N. H.	43-2	40	2,930-3,410	6,230A	DEN‡	4-0-1	. . .	137	164
Council Bluffs, Iowa	46-6	48	3,336-3,336†	5,208A†	DEN	6-1-5	10T	146†	183†
Cumberland, Md.	60-8	40	2,838-3,234	4,422M	DEN‡	4-2-0	8T	177	200
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	34-2	44	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .S	D	4-1-1	14T	. . . .	. . . .
Danville, Ill.	34-0	55	3,900-3,900	4,800M	D	4-0-2	20	118	143
Danville, Va.	68-2	48	3,324-3,684	6,300A	None	7-2-2	23T	262	314
Daytona Beach, Fla.	70-7	48	2,862-3,420†	5,664A†	DEN‡	2-4-2	8T	188†	232†
Dubuque, Iowa	51-1	44	3,732-3,840	6,420A	DE	5-2-2	10T	203	236
East Cleveland, Ohio	63-10	44	3,940-4,700	7,500A	D	8-0-1	. . .T	287	317
East Hartford t, Conn.	57-2	40	3,856-4,106†	6,038B†	DEN‡	. .-0-0	. . .	213†	234†
Easton, Pa.	48-3	44	3,153-3,521	5,173M	None	4-0-1	. . .	164	222
E. Providence t, R. I.	70-2	40	3,193-3,579	5,573C	DEN‡	9-7-2	4T	239	252
Eau Claire, Wis.	61-11	42	3,330-4,284	7,500B	DEN	5-0-3	. . .T	225	287

TABLE XVII—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hours Per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief-Salary, How Apptd.	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	No. Patrol Cars, 2-Wheel Cycles 3-Wheel Cycles	No. Police on Traffic	Police Department Expenditures, 1954 (in thousands)	
								Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
25,000 to 50,000—continued									
Elgin, Ill.	42-2	52	$3,900-3,900	$4,920B	None	5-0-4	3T	$ 168	$ 193
Elkhart, Ind.	59-4	44	4,200-4,200	5,400M	D	8-1-2	. . .T	240	276
Elmira, N. Y.	91-0	44	3,836-4,048	6,500A	DEN‡	7-0-2	. . .T	364	402
Elyria, Ohio	36-0	48	4,032-4,200	5,280M	DE	5-0-1	6T	144	159
Enid, Okla.	43-4	48	2,820-3,000	4,800A	DEN	8-1-2	10T	141	150
Euclid, Ohio	60-2	40	3,496-4,610	7,200M	DE	8-1-0	29	313	. . . .
Eugene, Ore.	62-5	44	3,490-4,020	6,300A	DEN‡	6-2-3	8T	200	263
Everett, Mass.				(not reporting)					
Everett, Wash.	51-2	42	3,720-4,260	5,400S†	DE	6-. .-2	6T	216	237
Fairfield t, Conn.	42-1	40	3,069-3,654	. . . .B	DE	6-0-0	. . .	. . . .	147†
Fairmont, W. Va.	30-2	48	3,540-3,540	3,600C	None	2-1-0	. . .T	95	113
Fargo, N. D.	62-6	44	3,144-3,564	5,424C	DEN	4-2-3	25T	212	269
Fayetteville, N. C.	68-3	48	2,880-3,420	6,000C	None	8-4-2	. . .T	231	299
Ferndale, Mich.	44-3	40	4,512-4,944	6,804M	DEN	8-0-1	15T	206	249
Fitchburg, Mass.	73-7	40	3,490-3,607	5,750M	DEN‡	4-0-0	5T	309	354
Fond Du Lac, Wis.	39-3	48†	3,672-3,888	5,220B	DEN	4-2-1	24T	153	188
Fort Dodge, Iowa	25-0	48	3,510-3,810	5,490C	None	3-1-1	. . .	97	109
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	88-0	48	3,096-3,780	7,800A	D	6-0-6	15T	311	380
Fort Smith, Ark.	51-1	48	. . . .-. . . .	4,200M†	DEN	6-2-2	5	166†	202†
Framingham t, Mass.	34-0	40	. . . .-. . . .	C	D	3-0-1	. . .	. . . .	. . . .
Gainesville, Fla.	46-6	44	2,700-3,540	5,700A	D	4-4-1	20T	143	175
Galesburg, Ill.	33-4	48	3,900-3,900	4,094M	D	2-1-4	4T	116	143
Garfield, N. J.	48-0	40	. . . .-. . . .	C	None	3-2-0	18	. . . .	. . . .
Gloucester, Mass.	44-2	40	3,008-3,008†	4,000A†	D	4-3-0	. . .	. . . .	. . . .
Grand Forks, N. D.	30-2	48	3,042-3,492	5,274A	DE	5-1-3	8T	89	106
Granite City, Ill.	. . .	. .	3,960-3,960†	4,500B†	. . .	. .-. .-. .	. . .	83†	94†
Great Falls, Mont.	48-3	48	3,750-4,200	5,040M	DEN	5-0-3	9T	169	216
Greenville, Miss.	40-6	56	2,940-3,120	4,800C	DEN‡	5-3-1	20T	. . . .	. . . .
Greenwich t, Conn.	135-19	40	3,696-4,512	8,880C	DEN	12-5-3	62T	548	674
Hackensack, N. J.	69-4	40	4,100-4,700	6,300A	DEN	4-2-2	17T	338	381
Hagerstown, Md.	60-15	48	3,300-3,600	4,520M	D	6-3-1	20T	178	203
Hamden t, Conn.	52-0	40	3,200-3,600†	5,000B†	DEN	4-0-0	15	193†	252†
Hamilton tp, N. J.	62-2	40	4,275-4,875	6,875C	None	7-3-0	4T	291	326
Hamtramck, Mich.	92-5	40	4,438-4,918	7,108S	None	22-5-1	16T	466	506
Hattiesburg, Miss.	31-2	48	2,400-2,940	3,720M	DE	6-0-0	24T	93	117
Haverford tp, Pa.	40-3†	48†	3,051-4,166†	7,500C†	. . .	. .-. .-. .	. . .	191†	232†
Haverhill, Mass.	65-3	40	3,328-3,432	4,600A	D	6-1-1	40	250	269
Hazleton, Pa.	44-0	44	3,525-3,525	3,966M	DEN	3-0-0	24	115	125
Hempstead, N. Y.	67-4	40	4,100-5,200	8,500C	DEN	8-4-1	21T	335	376
Highland Park, Mich.	132-12	40	4,648-5,002	8,750B	None	7-7-2	13T	609	657
High Point, N. C.	83-5	48	2,700-3,540	6,090A	DE	8-1-6	15T	286	372
Hot Springs, Ark.	37-1	48	2,580-2,910	4,200..	None	3-1-2	26	111	145
Huntington Pk., Calif.	58-10	40	4,764-4,956	7,812C	None	7-10-2	. . .T	241	264
Hutchinson, Kan.	37-3	48	3,036-3,930	5,496A	DEN‡	7-2-3	7T	123	167
Independence, Mo.	36-1	48	3,540-3,540	4,800E	None	4-3-1	. . .	143	172
Inglewood, Calif.	74-12	40	4,044-5,004	7,500C†	D	9-8-4	32T	313	355
Iowa City, Iowa	22-0	48	3,503-3,800	4,730A†	DEN	3-0-1	16T	75	86
Ithaca, N. Y.	40-3	43	3,800-4,200	6,200M	DEN‡	2-2-2	. . .	149	168
Jackson, Tenn.	40-0	48	2,835-3,480	5,000M	None	5-2-2	12T	133	167
Jamestown, N. Y.	73-8	42	3,621-3,901	5,360M	DEN	7-2-3	7T	262	340
Jefferson City, Mo.	29-0	48	3,000-3,000	4,500E	None	2-2-0	9T	. . . .	. . . .
Johnson City, Tenn.	37-1	48	2,640-3,000	4,620A	None	4-2-1	3	101	118
Joplin, Mo.	42-6	48	2,700-2,976	4,200A	D	4-2-2	5T	121	158
Kankakee, Ill.	24-1	44	3,900-4,140	5,400M	D	3-1-2	1T	. . . .	107
Kearny, N. J.	113-1	40	4,050-4,550	6,550M	DE	8-3-2	14	523	580
Key West, Fla.	29-0	54	2,970-3,480	5,100A	DEN‡	5-2-0	. . .	95	124
Kingston, N. Y.	54-1	40	3,350-3,590	5,500B	None	5-2-0	6	190	204
Kokomo, Ind.	57-2	48	3,600-3,600	5,040M	D	7-0-2	1	212	244

Table XVII—Police Department Data for Cities over 10,000—Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hours Per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief-Salary, How Apptd.	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	No. Patrol Cars, 2-Wheel Cycles 3-Wheel Cycles	No. Police on Traffic	Police Department Expenditures, 1954 (in thousands)	
								Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
25,000 to 50,000—continued									
Lackawanna, N. Y. . . .	62-1	40	$4,100-4,100	$5,750M	D	5-3-0	6	$ 250	$ 270
La Crosse, Wis.	69-6	42	3,840-4,200	6,240B	D	7-3-2	10T	278	309
Lafayette, Ind.	52-0	48	3,600-3,840	4,860M	None	6-0-2	5T	206	241
Lafayette, La.	34-1	48	2,400-2,664	4,800M	None	5-4-0	14T	122	139
Lagrange, Ga.	37-1	52	2,700-3,000	6,000A	None	3-5-1	. . .T	109	129
Lake Charles, La. . . .	35-1	48†	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .S	D	3-3-1	3	. . . .	. . . .
Lakeland, Fla.	52-3	48	3,420-3,600	7,800A	D	7-7-0	10T	152	196
Laurel, Miss.	. . .	. .	2,832-2,832†	3,500. .†	. . .	. .-. .-. .	. . .	. . . .	84†
Lawton, Okla.	36-0	52	2,904-2,904	4,500E	None	. .-5-2	10	114	135
Lebanon, Pa.	. . .	. .	3,149-3,302†	4,369M†	. . .	. .-. .-. .	. . .	115†	128†
Lewiston, Me.	50-3	48	2,964-3,264	5,044C	DEN	5-1-1	5	162	184
Lincoln Park, Mich. . .	49-0	40	4,550-4,875	6,650B	D	9-0-1	5T	239	282
Linden, N. J.	99-0	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .M	None	3-0-0	17	. . . .	. . . .
Lockport, N. Y.	38-0	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .B	D	2-2-2	. . .	. . . .	. . . .
Lower Merion tp, Pa. .	115-14	48	. . . .-. . . .	C	DEN	12-4-1	88T	. . . .	. . . .
Lynchburg, Va.	68-3	48	3,000-3,360	5,400A	DEN‡	14-2-3	13T	237	278
Lynwood, Calif.	31-0	40	3,972-4,752	7,200C	None	6-6-1	6	158	189
Manchester t, Conn. . .	39-1	40	4,692-4,917	6,734A†	DEN‡	6-1-0	8	205	240
Manitowoc, Wis.	42-2	45	3,636-3,870	5,040B	D	4-2-4	. . .T	167	187
Mansfield, Ohio	52-2	46	3,780-3,840	4,224M	None	6-1-6	15T	200	249
Maplewood tp, N. J. . .	54-7	40	. . . .-4,700	6,750C	D	5-1-1	27	233	249
Marion, Ind.	43-0	44	3,255-3,668	4,300M	D	2-2-2	4T	151	166
Marion, Ohio	36-2	40	3,360-3,600	4,710S	DEN	5-0-2	10T	123	. . . .
Mason City, Iowa	39-7	44	3,420-3,600	5,000M†	DEN‡	3-0-4	10T	134	162
Massillon, Ohio	27-0	40	3,750-3,900†	4,500M†	DEN‡	3-2-1	. . .	105†	115†
Maywood, Ill.	26-0	44	4,063-4,333	6,120A	D	3-2-1	4	121	150
Melrose, Mass.	46-1	40	3,038-3,811	5,850M	None	3-0-0	10	169	209
Meriden, Conn.	75-2	40	3,710-3,710	5,565B	DEN‡	3-3-3	33T	336	374
Meridian, Miss.	68-7	48	2,880-2,880	4,800A	D	3-4-2	13T	205	252
Miami Beach, Fla. . . .	181-52	48	4,044-4,896	8,652A	DE	5-10-7	7T	833	1,005
Michigan City, Ind. . .	48-1	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .M	None	2-1-2	. . .	. . . .	. . . .
Middletown, Conn. . . .	48-3	40	3,058-3,828	5,500C	DEN‡	5-0-0	11T	162	186
Middletown, Ohio	58-2	40	3,669-4,255	6,696A	DEN	8-6-2	10	238	276
Milford t, Conn.	61-7	40	3,200-3,850	5,600B	DEN‡	6-0-0	16	200	224
Mishawaka, Ind.	44-2	45	3,960-4,080	5,130M	D	5-0-2	27	182	202
Moline, Ill.	34-3	40	3,900-3,900	4,772M	None	3-0-3	4T	113	127
Monroe, La.	61-14	48	. . . .-. . . .	C	None	4-4-1	11T	. . . .	. . . .
Montclair, N. J.	92-5	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .S	None	4-4-2	15	. . . .	. . . .
Morgantown, W. Va. . .	17-0	48	2,751-3,360	4,260A	DE	4-0-0	10	55	65
Mt. Lebanon tp, Pa. . .	48-10	48	3,600-4,500	6,200C	DEN	5-0-1	. . .	151	185
Muskegon, Mich.	90-21	42	3,850-4,200	7,400A	DE	20-5-3	24T	319	394
Muskogee, Okla.	49-0	48	2,736-2,868	5,256A	None	9-2-1	8T	134	171
Nashua, N. H.	52-4	40	3,331-3,630†	7,560B	DEN‡	5-1-0	15	192†	220†
New Albany, Ind.	32-0	48	3,000-. . . .	4,440M	None	3-6-1	. . .	81	98
Newark, Ohio	40-1	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .M	D	3-2-2	15T	. . . .	. . . .
New Brunswick, N. J. .	. . .	. .	3,600-4,200†	5,800C†	. . .	. .-. .-. .	. . .	282†	310†
Newburgh, N. Y.	60-0	40	3,500-3,900	5,675A	DEN‡	3-3-3	. . .	216	226
New Castle, Pa.	59-3	44	3,456-3,600	3,852M	None	3-4-0	8T	211	256
New Kensington, Pa. .	28-0	44	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .M	DEN‡	3-0-1	. . .	. . . .	. . . .
New London, Conn. . .	58-3	40	3,905-4,057	5,864A	DEN‡	5-1-0	19T	264	285
Newport, Ky.	59-7	40	3,172-3,525	4,700A	None	8-1-1	10T	215	264
Newport, R. I.	86-3	45	3,254-3,554	5,500A	DEN‡	3-0-2	. . .	320	338
Newport News, Va. . .	73-6	48	3,334-3,814	6,800A	DEN‡	5-6-3	14T	269	316
Norman, Okla.	23-1	48	2,460-3,000	3,960A	D	4-0-0	7	68	79
Norristown, Pa.	45-0	48	3,530-3,930	5,500C†	DEN‡	3-0-3	. . .	190	212
Northampton, Mass. . .	38-0	40	3,224-3,640	5,408M	D	. .-0-0	8T	146	169
North Bergen tp, N. J.				(not reporting)					
North Little Rock, Ark.	62-0	40	2,791-3,492	4,980B	None	6-2-1	. . .	198	227

TABLE XVII—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hours Per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief-Salary, How Apptd.	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	No. Patrol Cars, 2-Wheel Cycles 3-Wheel Cycles	No. Police on Traffic	Police Department Expenditures, 1954 (in thousands)	
								Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
25,000 to 50,000—continued									
Norwalk, Conn.	100-4	40	$3,600-4,080	$6,900B	DEN‡	6-0-0	12T	$ 387	$ 449
Norwood, Ohio	39-2	48	4,485-5,010	6,445M	D	5-0-2	5T	200	226
Nutley, N. J.	39-0	44	2,990-4,190	6,000S	None	4-1-0	30	171	189
Odessa, Tex.	71-6	48	3,702-3,960	8,700A	D	7-4-1	14T	262	365
Orange, N. J.	85-3	40	2,982-4,052†	6,100S†	None	5-2-3	12T	331†	386†
Oshkosh, Wis.	60-0	42	3,720-4,080	5,700B	D	4-4-4	24T	257	281
Ottumwa, Iowa	35-3	44	3,588-3,840	. . . .A	DEN	4-1-2	9	129	155
Owensboro, Ky.	53-3	48	3,000-3,120	4,980A	DE	10-2-2	. . .T	141	187
Paducah, Ky.	61-0	48	2,940-3,180	4,800A	DE	7-2-2	13T	203	246
Palo Alto, Calif.	43-2	40	4,014-4,872	8,040A	DEN‡	8-4-2	8	195	232
Panama City, Fla. . . .	39-9	60	2,790-3,120	5,160A	DEN‡	10-4-2	6	121	161
Parkersburg, W. Va. .	40-8	48	2,850-3,300	4,716M	None	3-. .-2	. . .	112	129
Parma, Ohio	37-2	40	4,372-4,810	7,000M	DE	8-5-0	6	185	222
Penn tp, Pa.	15-0	56	3,660-3,660	4,100C	D	3-. .-1	. . .	59	103
Pensacola, Fla.	106-12	40	3,216-3,720	6,900A	None	13-3-3	20T	294	359
Perth Amboy, N. J. . .	90-4	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .S	None	4-2-1	10T	. . . .	. . . .
Petersburg, Va.	49-3	48	2,744-3,084	5,000A	DEN	6-3-2	20T	153	172
Pine Bluff, Ark.	41-5	48	2,820-2,880†	3,960. .†	. . .	3-2-2	6T	108†	134†
Plainfield, N. J.	79-5	40	3,300-4,300	6,400M	None	3-4-1	12T	546	376
Pocatello, Idaho	38-4	48	3,540-3,720	5,400A	D	5-4-2	12	133	170
Pomona, Calif.	64-4	40	3,846-4,512	7,416C	DN	9-8-2	12T	296	421
Port Huron, Mich. . . .	61-7	40	3,880-4,100	6,000A	D	5-1-1	9T	201	224
Portsmouth, Ohio	50-2	40	3,720-3,720	5,400A	D	7-3-1	4	192	216
Poughkeepsie, N. Y. . .	72-3	40	3,771-4,108	6,500A	DEN	7-4-1	5T	335	368
Provo, Utah	32-1	48	3,006-3,732†	4,462M†	DEN‡	7-2-1	18	108†	133†
Quincy, Ill.	46-3	56	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .M	None	4-2-1	7T	. . . .	. . . .
Rapid City, S. D.	26-. .	48	3,300-3,792	5,304A	DE	5-1-1	. . .	100	143
Redondo Beach, Calif.	35-1	44	4,056-4,680	6,960A	D	6-1-1	2T	176	204
Redwood City, Calif. .	42-3	40	3,876-4,704	7,212A	DE	6-4-2	9T	196	226
Reno, Nev.	88-12	48	3,720-4,032	7,452A	DEN	11-6-3	3T	356	426
Revere, Mass.	74-4	40	3,500-3,700	5,200A	None	2-2-0	3T	308	350
Richmond, Ind.	54-0	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .M	D	6-0-3	5	. . . .	. . . .
Riverside, Calif.	88-6	40	3,570-4,344	8,532A	DEN	10-12-4	14T	376	452
Rochester, Minn.	45-1	40	3,330-3,600	5,280M	DEN‡	3-1-1	. . .	150	175
Rock Island, Ill.	42-3	48	3,900-3,900	5,340A	D	8-0-4	7T	180	221
Rocky Mount, N. C. . .	52-4	48	2,856-3,181†	5,142A†	None	3-4-2	6T	167†	207†
Rome, Ga.	41-3	48	2,641-2,901	4,800B	None	3-2-2	4T	138	185
Rome, N. Y.	53-2	40	3,750-4,150	5,600A	None	3-3-1	12T	207	221
Roswell, N. M.	30-0	48	3,000-3,600	6,600A	D	6-4-1	. . .	116	141
Royal Oak, Mich.	62-7	40	4,292-4,810	6,526A	DEN	10-0-2	12	257	306
St. Cloud, Minn.	34-2	40	3,070-3,382	4,252B	DE	3-0-1	. . .	100	170
Salem, Mass.	78-7	40	3,618-3,618	5,298M	DE	. .-0-0	11T	323	342
Salem, Ore.	69-3	44	3,672-4,025	6,109A	DEN‡	6-2-3	25	278	350
Salina, Kan.	40-6	52	2,700-3,180	5,082A	DE	5-1-2	9T	119	130
Sandusky, Ohio	34-0	48	3,480-3,780	4,800A	DE	4-0-1	14T	128	161
San Leandro, Calif. . .	42-5	40	4,092-4,836	8,436A	DEN‡	7-0-2	4T	178	206
San Mateo, Calif.	65-3	40	4,140-4,752	8,100A	DEN	7-1-4	. . .T	295	336
Santa Ana, Calif.	83-6	40	3,870-4,500	7,080A	D	4-15-2	17T	348	417
Santa Barbara, Calif. .	71-7	40	3,810-4,512	7,008A	DE	7-10-2	14T	300	340
Santa Fe, N. M.	34-0	48	. . . .-. . . .	C	DE	. .-1-1	. . .	. . . .	. . . .
Shaker Heights, Ohio .	54-2	44	3,696-4,512†	7,500M†	DEN	10-0-1	35T	272†	320†
Sharon, Pa.	. . .	. .	3,600-3,840†	5,040. .†	. . .	. .-. .-. .	. . .	132†	167†
Sheboygan, Wis.	55-0	47	4,009-4,131	6,131B	DEN	5-0-4	4	219	235
Spartanburg, S. C. . . .	74-5	48	3,028-3,276	4,500A	DE	8-3-3	11	239	318
Steubenville, Ohio . . .	45-1	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	E	6-3-5	. . .	. . . .	. . . .
Stratford t, Conn. . . .	53-2	40	3,265-3,927	5,950A	DEN‡	5-0-0	. . .T	194	229
Superior, Wis.	58-1	42	3,540-3,780	5,640B	D	6-1-1	15T	231	264
Tallahassee, Fla. . . .	57-5	48	2,991-3,591	8,925A	None	6-3-2	. . .	198	257

TABLE XVII—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hours Per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief-Salary, How Apptd.	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	No. Patrol Cars, 2-Wheel Cycles 3-Wheel Cycles	No. Police on Traffic	Police Department Expenditures, 1954 (in thousands)	
								Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
25,000 to 50,000—continued									
Taunton, Mass.	64-3	40	$3,251-3,251	$4,676C	D	. .-0-0	8T	$ 237	$ 245
Teaneck tp, N. J.	50-1	40	3,682-4,700	7,004A	DEN‡	6-0-1	10T	247	384
Temple, Tex.	32-0	48	2,574-. . . .	5,334C	D	5-2-1	. . .T	88	105
Torrington, Conn.	56-1	40	3,536-3,744	4,940M	None	. .-0-0	9	196	234
Tucson, Ariz.	85-12	48	3,456-4,140	6,900A	DEN‡	15-5-4	47T	338	425
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	60-3	48	2,868-3,156†	. . . .B	None	7-4-2	10T	181†	230†
Tyler, Tex.	45-0	48	2,910-3,600	5,640A	D	5-3-2	34	149	183
Union tp, N. J.	62-. .†	40†	3,800-4,200†	6,200C†	. . .	. .-. .-. .	. . .	303†	337†
University City, Mo.	42-1	48	3,549-3,916	5,855A	DE	8-5-1	. . .T	168	194
Vallejo, Calif.	75-13	40	3,690-4,320	7,200A	D	8-4-2	22T	313	356
Valley Stream, N. Y.				(not reporting)					
Vancouver, Wash.	54-0	40	3,360-4,032	5,940A	DE	6-1-2	7T	212	262
Vicksburg, Miss.	32-. .	56	2,664-2,844	4,200C	DEN‡	3-4-0	7T	95	132
Vineland, N. J.	25-0	42	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .M	D	4-0-3	. . .	. . . .	. . . .
Waltham, Mass.				(not reporting)					
Warren, Ohio	58-2	40	3,816-4,452	7,314M	D	5-1-2	. . .	252	300
Warwick, R. I.	60-3	42	2,941-3,380	. . . .B	DE‡	22-3-0	. . .	228	329
Warwick, Va.	40-9	48	3,300-3,780	6,100A	DEN‡	12-0-1	9T	108	140
Washington, Pa.	34-2	40	3,335-3,335†	4,030M†	DEN‡	2-2-0	. . .	93†	127†
Watertown t, Mass.	75-7	40†	. . . .-. . . .	C	D	8-0-1	25T	. . . .	. . . .
Watertown, N. Y.	52-0	40	3,200-4,100	5,830A	DEN	3-4-0	10T	193	205
Waukegan, Ill.	52-5	43	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .M	E	6-2-3	9T	. . . .	. . . .
Wausau, Wis.	48-7	46	3,112-3,380†	4,750B†	DEN‡	6-1-2	5T	. . . .	. . . .
Wauwatosa, Wis.	56-0	42	4,620-4,620†	6,840B†	D	6-2-1	. . .	. . . .	. . . .
West Allis, Wis.	88-4	42	4,470-4,722	7,920B	D	9-3-2	. . .T	406	444
W. Hartford t, Conn.	81-2	40	3,860-4,221	8,000A	DEN‡	11-0-0	30	412	466
West Haven t, Conn.	56-0	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .B	DEN‡	4-0-0	8T	. . . .	. . . .
West New York, N. J.				(not reporting)					
West Orange, N. J.	60-1	40	3,700-4,600†	6,200S†	DE	5-0-1	. . .	259†	280†
W. Palm Beach, Fla.	80-8	48	3,600-4,300	6,900A	D	7-7-1	25T	316	397
Weymouth t, Mass.	60-2	40	. . . .-. . . .	C	None	. .-1-0	. . .	. . . .	. . . .
White Plains, N. Y.	134-14	42	3,700-4,600	7,270C	DEN‡	. .-4-5	. . .	530	579
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	34-1	48	3,000-3,660†	5,040C	D	. .-0-0	8	114†	149†
Williamsport, Pa.	55-3	44	3,100-3,100	4,450M	D	3-1-5	8	179	201
Wilmington, N. C.	90-14	48	2,970-3,120	5,400C	None	4-5-1	. . .	282	337
Winona, Minn.	34-0	42	3,600-3,720	4,980B	D	2-. .-2	10T	115	139
Woodbridge tp, N. J.	72-0	40	3,600-4,200†	6,100. .†	None	5-6-0	. . .	. . . .	. . . .
Wyandotte, Mich.	72-15	40	4,372-4,898	7,296B	DE	7-2-3	7T	314	354
Yakima, Wash.	71-0	44	3,600-4,224	4,700M	DE	13-0-3	34	321	341
Zanesville, Ohio	34-0	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .S	DEN	6-2-2	. . .	. . . .	. . . .
10,000 to 25,000									
Ada, Okla.	16-0	50	2,280-2,400	3,600	DEN‡	3-0-0	7	41.5	47.6
Adrian, Mich.	22-0	48	3,720-4,140	6,000	D	. .-1-1	. . .	76.4	89.6
Albany, Calif.	20-0	40	4,374-4,704	6,270	DEN‡	3-0-1	3T	92.5	119.1
Albany, Ore.	16-0	48	3,480-3,732	5,172	DEN	3-1-1	13	57.6	70.7
Albemarle, N. C.	17-0	48	2,400-3,105	4,800	DE	3-0-1	. . .	54.0	63.5
Albert Lea, Minn.	18-2	40	3,204-3,564	4,920	DEN	2-0-1	. . .	65.9	79.4
Albion, Mich.	13-. .	. .	3,650-3,800	4,300	DE‡	2. .-. .	. . .	41.9	49.2
Alice, Tex.	15-3	48	2,880-3,048	6,000	D	3-1-0	1	45.4	50.2
Allen Park, Mich.	34-0	40	4,498-4,797	7,200	DE	6-0-0	17	134.8	167.5
Alpena, Mich.	15-0	48	3,550-3,900	5,000	DE	2-0-0	5	53.8	68.6
Ames, Iowa	20-0	48	3,378-3,840	5,200	DEN	3-1-1	6	77.9	88.9
Amherst t, Mass.	8-0	40	2,660-3,500	4,460	DEN‡	2-0-0	1	28.3	30.8
Anaheim, Calif.	32-0	40	3,825-4,320	7,440	D	4-1-1	22	149.1	179.2
Andover t, Mass.	19-1	40	3,224-3,484	4,680	D	2-1-1	4	61.0	79.2
Annapolis, Md.	36-2	48	2,900-3,200	4,700	DEN‡	4-0-0	. . .	106.5	122.4
Ansonia, Conn.	25-1	40	4,131-4,131	4,985	None	2-0-0	. . .	120.6	131.4

TABLE XVII—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hours Per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief-Salary, How Apptd.	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	No. Patrol Cars, 2-Wheel Cycles 3-Wheel Cycles	No. Police on Traffic	Police Department Expenditures, 1954 (in thousands)	
								Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—continued									
Antioch, Calif.	16-0	40	$4,284-4,536	$5,988	D	3-1-1	2T	$ 66.4	$ 79.6
Arcadia, Calif.	39-2	40	3,780-4,284	7,800	DEN	5-2-1	15	160.5	249.3
Ardmore, Okla.	27-0	56	2,772-2,904	3,616	None	3-0-. .	8T	68.2	76.0
Arkansas City, Kan. . .	36-..	54†	. . . .-3,404	3,984	None	3-0-0	14	49.5	64.5
Arnold, Pa.	11-0	44	3,900-3,900	4,428	DEN‡	1-. .-1	7T	40.8	46.8
Asbury Park, N. J. . .	49-1	40	2,934-4,450	5,000	DEN	5-2-0	7T	218.0	247.8
Ashland, Wis.	14-0	46	3,102-3,366	3,978	D	1-1-0	. . .	46.4	59.3
Ashtabula, Ohio	30-3	44	3,275-3,950	5,200	DE	3-0-1	. . .	. . . .	. . . .
Atchison, Kan.	17-1	56	3,090-3,180	4,490	D	3-0-2	7	50.5	64.4
Attleboro, Mass.	38-1	40	3,285-3,350	4,175	D	3-0-0	8T	133.0	143.7
Auburn, Ala.	14-2	40	2,640-3,000	4,800†	None	1-1-0	. . .	39.1	53.1
Auburn, Me.	35-0	50	3,016-3,224	4,104	DN	2-0-0	. . .	95.0	114.0
Augusta, Me.	26-..	48	2,938-3,406	4,800	DEN‡	2-0-0	. . .	73.2	85.5
Aurora, Colo.	20-2	48	3,438-4,032	5,064	DEN‡	5-0-1	. . .	78.5	101.3
Austin, Minn.	29-0	40	3,552-4,104	5,400	D	2-1-1	10	117.2	129.5
Azusa, Calif.	28-1	40	3,948-4,800	6,336	D	5-2-0	4	109.0	138.1
Bartlesville, Okla. . . .	29-3	48	2,880-3,240	4,800	D	2-1-1	17	80.2	94.0
Bastrop, La.	14-0	48	2,880-3,360	4,164	None	2-0-0	2	40.1	. . . .
Bath, Me.	13-1	48	2,671-3,195	4,004	DEN	2-0-0	9	45.9	50.7
Baytown, Tex.	24-..	48	3,660-3,780	5,520	DE	. .-1-1	. . .	76.4	93.4
Beacon, N. Y.	24-0	40	3,650-4,150	5,200	DE	2-0-1	. . .	97.2	109.2
Beatrice, Neb.	15-2	48	3,180-3,300	4,020	DE	2-0-0	. . .	47.5	64.4
Beaver Dam, Wis. . . .	15-0	45	3,300-3,660	5,050	DEN‡	2-0-1	. . .T	50.8	55.9
Beaver Falls, Pa. . . .	23-0	44	3,864-3,864	4,656	D	3-0-0	. . .	. . . .	121.1
Beckley, W. Va.	20-4	40	3,600-3,600	5,400	D	3-0-1	. . .	68.2	. . . .
Bell, Calif.	20-1	40	4,218-4,680	6,420	D	4-4-0	13	98.3	122.6
Bellaire, Tex.	13-2	48	3,480-3,980	6,000	DEN	4-1-0	8	52.1	70.5
Bemidj, Minn.	9-0	48	2,742-3,048	3,732	None	2-0-0	. . .	30.1	35.4
Bend, Ore.	15-2	48	3,872-4,202	5,023	DE	3-2-0	11	57.5	77.1
Benton Harbor, Mich. .	37-..	48	3,600-3,900	5,800	D	7-0-2	26	141.1	170.2
Berea, Ohio	13-0	48	4,220-4,450	5,500	DEN‡	2-0-0	. . .	67.6	81.8
Bergenfield, N. J. . . .	26-1	40	4,000-4,500	. . . .	DEN	4-0-0	6T	132.6	149.3
Berkley, Mich.	16-1	44	4,400-4,800	6,200†	DEN‡	3-1-0	4T	75.6	87.7
Berwick, Pa.	10-3	48	3,180-3,180	3,600	DE‡	. .-0-0	. . .	28.0	36.3
Bexley, Ohio	18-0	40	3,534-3,840	. . . .	D	4-0-0	. . .T	69.0	79.3
Big Spring, Tex.	25-2	60	3,606-3,672	4,800	DE	4-1-1	. . .	90.6	117.3
Birmingham, Mich. . .	34-5	40	4,451-4,920	8.200	DE	8-0-1	15	152.7	177.9
Bismarck, N. D.	25-0	48	2,850-3,480	5,580	DN	3-1-3	4T	96.7	115.0
Bloomsburg, Pa.	5-0	48	3,150-. . . .	3,350	DEN‡	1-0-0	. . .	22.6	28.9
Blue Island, Ill.	14-1	70	4,200-4,200	4,800	None	2-0-1	. . .	51.7	60.2
Bluefield, W. Va.	29-4	40	3,390-3,570	4,350	DEN‡	2-0-0	12	103.8	127.1
Boone, Iowa	14-1	46	3,510-3,750	4,350	DEN	2-0-0	3	52.4	59.2
Borger, Tex.	18-..	48	3,000-3,420	3,960	None	2-0-1	. . .	59.4	73.3
Boulder, Colo.	25-0	48	3,240-3,720	5,364	DEN	4-0-1	5	90.2	125.7
Bozeman, Mont.	12-0	48	3,870-4,140	4,920	DEN‡	2-0-1	3	55.6	70.3
Braddock, Pa.	24-0	48	. . . .-. . . .	3,600	None	2-0-0	. . .	80.0	90.5
Bradenton, Fla.	21-0	48	2,550-2,910	4,160	DE‡	2-2-1	3	62.2	93.1
Brainerd, Minn.	16-0	40	3,415-3,735	4,968	D	2-0-0	6	63.1	68.7
Brattleboro t, Vt. . . .	15-0	48	3,152-3,302	4,290	DE	2-0-0	. . .	40.5	51.0
Brawley, Calif.	22-0	54	3,846-4,392	5,784	DEN	4-1-1	4T	101.7	138.4
Bristol, Tenn.	21-0	48	2,400-3,540	4,440	None	4-2-1	4	64.4	77.6
Bristol, Va.	23-1	48	2,610-3,240	4,680	DEN‡	3-1-1	4	67.8	83.7
Brookfield, Ill.	16-1	48	3,900-4,406	5,400	DE	3-0-1	. . .	61.4	71.0
Brownwood, Tex.	21-0	48	2,511-2,511	3,840	D	4-0-2	14	68.9	87.0
Brunswick, Ga.	30-1	48	2,831-3,435	5,478	None	2-1-0	6	93.6	118.4
Brunswick t, Me.	13-1	48	2,964-3,200	4,160	DEN‡	2-0-0	. . .	47.0	53.0
Bryan, Tex.	25-0	48	2,730-2,820	5,472	DE	4-. .-1	. . .	75.6	90.6
Bucyrus, Ohio	17-2	48	3,195-3,420	4,680	D	3-0-1	3T	53.2	58.8

TABLE XVII—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hours Per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief-Salary, How Apptd.	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	No. Patrol Cars, 2-Wheel Cycles 3-Wheel Cycles	No. Police on Traffic	Police Department Expenditures, 1954 (in thousands)	
								Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—continued									
Burlingame, Calif. . . .	33-2	40	$4,560-4,800	$7,200	D	8-2-1	. . .	$154.3	$176.5
Burlington, N. C.	58-8	48	2,646-3,252	6,300	None	4-2-1	18	170.3	255.8
Butler, Pa.	31-1	44	3,720-4,320	. . . .	None	2-4-0	20	120.0	149.9
Cadillac, Mich.	13-2	48	3,300-3,517	4,200	DE	2-1-1	7T	40.9	54.8
Canton, Ill.	13-0	48	. . . .-3,960	4,125	D	2-0-1	7	42.9	49.0
Carlisle, Pa.	13-0	48	2,600-2,900	3,400	D	2-0-1	. . .	48.2	55.9
Carlsbad, N. M.	19-0	72†	3,735-3,960	6,000	DEN‡	4-2-0	12	76.3	96.7
Carthage, Mo.	14-0	48	2,281-2,340	3,816	DEN‡	3-1-1	. . .T	40.9	56.7
Centralia, Ill.	14-. .	48	3,766-3,766	4,221	None	1-0-0	2T	44.6	47.7
Charles City, Iowa . . .	12-1	48	3,270-3,600	4,200	D	1-. .-1	2	37.4	41.0
Cheltenham tp, Pa. . .	36-1	48	. . . .-4,300	6,000	DEN‡	11-0-0	2	. . . .	. . . .
Chicago Hgts., Ill. . . .	33-2	48	3,776-. . . .	5,300	None	4-2-3	8T	115.6	132.3
Chico, Calif.	19-0	48	3,660-4,080	7,200	DEN‡	4-1-2	4T	80.7	99.4
Chillicothe, Ohio	18-1	48	. . . .-. . . .	4,800	DEN	3-1-1	2	. . . .	. . . .
Chippewa Falls, Wis. .	17-0	48	2,880-3,240	3,804	D	1-0-1	8	55.0	60.5
Chula Vista, Calif. . . .	36-1	44	3,828-4,536	6,700	None	7-4-1	23T	131.9	160.8
Claremont, N. H.	14-0	48	3,315-3,315	4,420	D	. .-0-0	2	59.3	66.7
Clayton, Mo.	34-. .	48	3,450-3,900	5,700	None	3-4-2	6	142.1	157.2
Clearwater, Fla.	52-8	48	2,868-3,408	6,402	DEN	. .-3-. .	8	153.1	194.9
Cleburne, Tex.	11-0	48	2,640-3,120	3,720	DEN‡	2-1-1	6	29.6	49.2
Coatesville, Pa.	21-0	44	2,880-3,600	4,452	D	2-0-0	. . .	78.2	85.4
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. .	14-0	54	3,540-3,540	4,300	D	2-1-1	1	46.0	51.7
Coffeyville, Kan.	26-2	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DEN	3-1-0	1	. . . .	. . . .
Cohoes, N. Y.	45-2	40	2,800-2,800	3,350	None	2-1-1	. . .T	126.1	138.6
Collingswood, N. J. . .	19-1	48	3,000-4,000	4,800	D	3-0-0	13	80.1	95.3
Colton, Calif.	25-0	44	3,510-4,116	5,652	D	4-2-1	6T	105.0	127.1
Columbia, Tenn.	15-. .	48	3,060-3,120	4,080	DEN	2-0-0	. . .	47.6	. . . .
Conneaut, Ohio	12-0	48	3,612-3,756	4,500	D	. .-0-0	. . .	46.0	. . . .
Connellsville, Pa. . . .	20-2	44	2,940-3,780	3,780	None	2-1-0	. . .	62.7	71.4
Coral Gables, Fla. . . .	65-7	48	3,072-4,284	. . . .	None	10-5-1	8T	299.8	. . . .
Coraopolis, Pa.	13-0	48	3,659-3,911	4,894	D	1-0-0	. . .	51.3	64.7
Corona, Calif.	17-0	40	3,456-4,092	5,760	DE	3-2-1	4T	64.0	75.0
Coronado, Calif.	21-2	40	3,552-4,320	6,384	D	4-1-1	. . .	92.3	106.5
Cortland, N. Y.	25-0	46	3,200-3,700	5,200	D	2-0-0	. . .	84.5	101.5
Corvallis, Ore.	21-4	48	3,414-4,080	5,184	DEN‡	4-0-0	8	74.8	90.0
Coshocton, Ohio	14-1	48	3,014-3,078	3,767	DE	2-1-2	5	44.2	53.6
Cranford tp, N. J. . . .	45-10	40	. . . .-. . . .	6,540	DEN‡	3-2-1	3	. . . .	. . . .
Crawfordsville, Ind. . .	20-0	48	3,276-3,576	4,466	None	2-1-1	1	66.6	81.5
Crowley, La.	26-9	52	2,100-2,900	4,500	None	3-1-0	9	49.0	58.5
Cudahy, Wis.	21-1	42	4,488-4,788	. . . .	DEN	3-0-0	12T	95.8	117.3
Culver City, Calif. . . .	52-5	40	4,380-5,148	8,592	D	4-6-2	. . .T	225.7	255.1
Daly City, Calif.	29-1	40	3,900-4,512	7,008	DEN‡	5-3-0	5	132.4	165.0
Danbury, Conn.	39-0	40	3,550-3,750	5,200	D	2-0-2	. . .	155.0	195.4
Danvers t, Mass.	17-0	40	3,220-3,412	4,500	D	1-0-0	. . .	66.1	69.6
Decatur, Ga.	25-0	48	2,715-3,360	5,040	None	5-2-1	. . .	87.9	109.2
Delaware, Ohio	13-. .	48	3,300-3,600	3,960	DE	2-0-1	4	38.9	44.8
Des Plaines, Ill.	21-0	48	4,200-4,800	5,000	None	3-0-0	. . .	104.3	119.7
Dodge City, Kan.	17-. .	56	3,300-3,300	. . . .	N	4-. .-. .	. . .	58.2	75.7
Dormont, Pa.	10-0	. .	3,570-4,440	5,340	DEN‡	3-0-1	. . .	60.8	78.9
Dothan, Ala.	40-1	48	2,730-2,880	4,992	D	3-4-2	7T	118.7	159.9
Dover, N. H.	22-1	48	3,016-3,295	4,628	D	. .-0-0	6	76.8	160.0
Downers Grove, Ill. . .	14-3	48	3,510-3,960	6,000	DE	. .-. .-1	. . .	67.4	76.7
Dumont, N. J.	28-9	40	3,600-4,300	5,975	DE	2-0-0	20	95.6	106.3
Duncan, Okla.	24-2	48	2,700-3,000	4,260	N	3-1-0	. . .T	66.9	79.9
Duquesne, Pa.	22-0	42	3,540-3,918	4,920	DEN‡	2-0-0	6	86.8	101.1
Durant, Okla.	11-0	72	2,136-2,340	3,000	DE	2-0-0	. . .	25.2	33.7
Dyersburg, Tenn. . . .	18-0	52	2,244-2,536	4,779	None	3-1-0	8	46.6	62.8
East Detroit, Mich. . .	33-2	40	4,100-4,700	6,500	D	8-0-0	12	131.3	153.3

Table XVII—Police Department Data for Cities over 10,000—Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hours Per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief-Salary, How Apptd.	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	No. Patrol Cars, 2-Wheel Cycles 3-Wheel Cycles	No. Police on Traffic	Police Department Expenditures, 1954 (in thousands)	
								Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—continued									
Easthampton t, Mass.	15-0	40	$3,640-3,952	$4,992	DEN‡	2-0-0	3	$ 58.8	$ 72.1
East Lansing, Mich.	16-0	48	3,630-4,140	6,240	DE	2-0-1	10	67.3	83.3
East Moline, Ill.	14-0	48	3,600-3,660	4,080	None	2-. .-1	. . .	45.0	51.6
East Point, Ga.	29-0	48	3,060-3,600	5,700	None	5-5-3	. . .	123.2	149.7
Edinburg, Tex.	10-..	66	2,400-2,700	5,400	None	2-0-0	2	27.3	38.2
El Centro, Calif.	33-7	48	3,750-4,150	6,480	DEN‡	5-4-1	3T	114.7	150.2
El Cerrito, Calif.	26-4	40	4,140-4,780	6,240	DEN‡	4-0-1	17	116.5	131.0
El Dorado, Kan.	13-3	56	2,880-3,180	4,440	D	3-0-0	. . .	32.5	45.5
Elizabeth City, N. C.	21-1	50	2,670-3,024	4,224	DEN	4-2-0	. . .	61.7	81.9
Elizabethton, Tenn.	16-0	48	2,430-2,520	3,480	None	1-1-1	11	42.0	51.3
Ellwood City, Pa.	15-..	44	3,588-3,588	3,984	None	2-0-0	. . .T	50.0	76.1
Elmhurst, Ill.	30-0	48	3,960-4,579	6,000	None	5-2-1	11T	110.5	134.9
Elmwood Park, Ill.	21-0	48	3,600-3,960	4,989	None	3-2-1	2	77.5	88.1
El Reno, Okla.	13-0	60	2,640-2,820	4,140	DE	. .-0-1	. . .	36.7	41.0
Emporia, Kan.	17-0	50	2,760-3,000	4,200	DEN‡	3-0-1	. . .	58.3	77.7
Endicott, N. Y.	33-1	40	3,264-3,700	5,323	D	3-. .-1	4	127.1	147.9
Enfield t, Conn.	21-0	40	3,770-3,770	4,680	DN	2-0-0	. . .	83.9	100.3
Englewood, Colo.	16-4	48	3,540-3,780	5,040	D	3-0-1	. . .T	54.9	69.1
Englewood, N. J.	51-1	40	4,000-4,900	7,650	DE	4-2-1	. . .T	248.7	298.0
Escanaba, Mich.	22-1	40	3,360-3,914	4,704	DEN	2-0-1	3	65.6	82.4
Fairfield, Ala.	17-0	48	3,453-3,694	5,418	D	2-2-1	. . .	59.5	76.0
Fairlawn, N. J.	32-0	40	3,600-4,500	6,700	DEN‡	4-0-1	0	138.5	155.8
Faribault, Minn.	16-0	48	3,320-3,440	4,080	DEN	2-0-0	9	49.4	74.7
Farrell, Pa.	27-2	40	3,571-3,571	4,800	None	3-0-0	9T	68.3	81.4
Ferguson, Mo.	12-0	48	3,000-3,720	4,680	DEN‡	2-1-1	. . .	44.3	50.8
Florence, Ala.	27-..	48	2,400-3,180	4,800	None	4-2-1	. . .T	77.7	108.6
Florence, S. C.	40-3	60	2,760-3,420	5,700	DEN‡	3-3-1	10T	137.0	159.1
Fort Collins, Colo.	16-0	54	3,300-3,600	4,200	D	4-0-1	4T	59.8	71.1
Fort Lee, N. J.	29-0	40	4,350-4,750	6,000	D	5-0-0	11	145.4	168.9
Fort Madison, Iowa	14-0	48	2,940-3,480	4,200	D	2-1-1	1	46.0	51.6
Fort Pierce, Fla.	23-1	48	2,860-3,536	. . . .	D	5-1-0	1	84.6	120.9
Fort Scott, Kan.	17-1	56	2,640-2,940	3,180	None	2-1-0	. . .	37.1	47.6
Fort Thomas, Ky.	12-0	48	3,700-3,800	4,823	DEN‡	3-0-0	2	52.6	61.4
Frankfort, Ky.	24-0	48	2,400-2,520	3,399	None	3-0-1	. . .	58.8	74.2
Fredericksburg, Va.	21-1	48	2,800-2,950	4,450	D	2-1-0	. . .	59.0	83.4
Freeport, Ill.	20-0	44	3,600-3,600	4,308	D	2-1-1	10	46.2	49.5
Freeport, N. Y.	42-2	40	. . . .-5,000	7,600	DEN‡	6-2-0	11	202.8	237.0
Fremont, Ohio	24-2	40	3,480-3,780	5,400	D	2-0-0	15	70.6	87.3
Fullerton, Calif.	33-0	40	3,762-4,392	6,600	D	. .-1-1	3T	78.1	97.1
Fulton, Mo.	8-0	66	2,550-2,700	2,700	DE‡	1-. .-0	. . .	19.9	26.0
Fulton, N. Y.	24-4	40	3,131-3,583	4,225	DEN‡	2-1-0	. . .	79.2	95.2
Gainesville, Ga.	23-0	48	2,674-3,056	4,310	DE	3-1-0	. . .	74.0	100.2
Gainesville, Tex.	12-0	72	2,520-2,640	4,000	DE	2-1-1	. . .	32.0	47.1
Gardena, Calif.	26-2	40	4,092-4,740	7,008	D	3-0-0	3T	109.4	127.3
Garden City, Kan.	11-0	52	3,000-3,300	4,800	DEN‡	2-0-1	. . .	39.2	54.8
Gardner, Mass.	26-1	40	3,329-3,329	4,460	DE	4-0-0	8T	82.3	99.0
Garfield Hgts., Ohio	20-3	44	4,300-4,500	5,300	N	3-0-0	. . .	95.7	123.3
Garland, Tex.	17-..	48	3,510-3,720	5,700	DEN‡	5-1-1	1	63.8	118.2
Gastonia, N. C.	57-1	48	2,700-3,120	5,400	None	6-2-2	. . .T	187.8	225.1
Geneva, N. Y.	27-1	40	3,420-4,132	5,054	None	1-3-1	. . .	107.8	119.7
Glens Falls, N. Y.	25-0	48	3,250-3,500	4,700	DEN‡	3-2-1	. . .	. . . .	141.6
Gloversville, N. Y.	28-0	48	3,120-3,432	4,524	DEN‡	3-2-1	. . .	. . . .	121.6
Goldsboro, N. C.	30-1	48	2,566-3,211	4,700	DE	3-2-1	5	93.6	118.8
Goshen, Ind.	16-0	48	3,705-3,885	4,928	DE	. .-0-0	. . .	61.9	71.5
Grand Island, Neb.	31-1	48	2,760-3,000	5,820	DE	3-1-0	. . .	104.1	125.2
Grand Junction, Colo.	20-2	48	3,480-4,200	5,400	DEN	3-1-1	. . .	92.7	114.9
Grand Prairie, Tex.	31-3	48	3,420-3,600	5,400	DEN‡	2-0-0	. . .	89.0	113.4
Great Bend, Kan.	16-1	48	3,180-3,780	5,280	DEN‡	2-0-1	8T	58.7	83.1

Table XVII—Police Department Data for Cities over 10,000—Continued

10,000 to 25,000—continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hours Per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief-Salary, How Apptd.	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	No. Patrol Cars, 2-Wheel Cycles 3-Wheel Cycles	No. Police on Traffic	Police Department Expenditures, 1954 (in thousands)	
								Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
Greeley, Colo.	27-2	48	$2,890-3,720	$ 5,100	DEN‡	6-2-1	12	$ 99.3	$122.6
Greenfield t, Mass.	26-2	40	. . . .-. . . .	4,871	D	3-0-0	8	91.1	112.3
Greenville, N. C.	31-2	48	3,090-3,120	4,800	D	1-2-1	. . .	90.8	110.8
Greenville, Tex.	23-0	48	. . . .-. . . .	3,720	E	4-2-1	. . .	61.4	76.6
Greenwood, S. C.	34-1	48	2,790-3,120	5,160	DE	4-2-2	7T	103.0	125.0
Griffin, Ga.	30-0	48	2,882-3,312	4,769	E	2-2-2	5T	103.1	131.6
Gr. Pte. Park, Mich.	32-3	40	4,350-4,944	7,875	D	. .-0-0	18	153.1	169.6
Gr. Pte. Woods, Mich.	26-1	40	4,750-4,900	. . . .	DE	5-0-0	2	144.7	181.7
Guthrie, Okla.	13-0	48	2,520-2,520	3,120	DEN	2-0-0	. . .	34.7	43.1
Haddon tp, N. J.	15-0	48	3,000-3,990	4,590	DE	. .-0-0	. . .	63.0	74.1
Haddonfield, N. J.	22-0	42	3,081-4,004	5,200	D	3-0-0	. . .	81.3	94.4
Hanford, Calif.	18-0	44	3,276-3,936	6,192	DEN‡	3-0-1	4	60.3	72.7
Hannibal, Mo.	24-1	48	2,580-2,820	4,200	None	2-3-1	5	71.3	81.8
Hanover, Pa.	13-0	54	2,650-3,100	3,600	D	2-0-1	. . .	35.8	46.5
Harlingen, Tex.	28-8	48	2,880-3,000	5,460	DEN‡	3-0-1	5	80.0	114.2
Harrison tp, Pa.	8-2	48	. . . .-3,900	4,080	None	1-0-0	. . .	33.2	39.5
Harrisonburg, Va.	20-5	48	2,766-3,000	4,620	DEN‡	. .-1-. .	4	50.6	57.8
Hawthorne, Calif.	33-3	40	3,960-3,960	7,116	D	5-5-1	5T	121.1	165.2
Hawthorne, N. J.	15-1	40	3,000-4,080	5,000	DN	2-1-. .	. . .	62.6	73.8
Hayward, Calif.	37-5	40	4,092-4,836	7,980	DEN‡	7-0-1	8	159.6	189.9
Hazel Park, Mich.	26-2	40	3,970-4,720	5,870	D	5-1-1	. . .	144.7	178.2
Helena, Mont.	20-0	44	3,480-4,140	4,800	D	4-1-2	11T	80.6	99.3
Henderson, Ky.	30-6	48	2,828-2,828	3,900	DEN	2-1-1	10	81.8	96.8
Hermosa Beach, Calif.	23-1	44	4,270-4,659	6,300	None	2-3-1	. . .T	84.3	132.1
Hialeah, Fla.	57-2	40	3,570-3,840	6,900	D	3-2-0	5T	165.7	208.9
Hickory, N. C.	34-1	48	2,490-2,820	4,800	None	2-2-2	. . .	72.3	96.4
Highland Park, Tex.	17-0	48	3,480-4,560	. . . .	DEN‡	4-0-0	. . .	63.1	84.2
Hillside tp, N. J.	43-0	40	4,290-5,100	6,400†	E	5-1-0	. . .	194.2	212.4
Hobart, Ind.	11-0	48	4,020-4,020	4,860†	D	2-1-1	. . .	34.7	38.8
Holland, Mich.	18-1	44	3,315-3,893	4,771	DEN‡	3-1-1	7	61.3	85.8
Hollywood, Fla.	52-9	48	3,060-3,900	6,060	DEN‡	6-0-3	3T	172.2	217.0
Hopewell, Va.	17-1	48	3,150-3,282	4,230	DEN‡	2-0-0	1	54.7	64.2
Hoquiam, Wash.	17-0	40	3,810-3,870	4,860	D	3-1-1	. . .	64.0	. . . .
Hornell, N. Y.	22-0	48	3,202-. . . .	4,800	DEN‡	2-0-1	. . .	. . . .	83.4
Huntsville, Ala.	41-3	48	2,820-3,000	5,100	None	4-4-0	6T	114.9	149.7
Hyattsville, Md.	11-0	48	3,200-3,600	4,200	DEN	3-0-0	. . .	36.1	45.8
Idaho Falls, Idaho	38-3	52	3,570-3,780	4,920	DE	2-1-2	5T	143.1	171.3
Independence, Kan.	12-0	54	2,766-2,832	3,984	DEN‡	2-0-0	2	32.2	40.8
Inkster, Mich.	30-1	44	5,000-5,000	6,720	D	6-0-0	19	119.5	157.2
Ironton, Ohio	16-1	40	2,922-3,062	4,368	E	2-1-1	2	58.1	67.8
Ironwood, Mich.	17-0	40	3,024-3,264	4,500	DEN‡	2-1-1	4	54.6	64.6
Jamestown, N. D.	13-0	48	3,120-3,480	4,800	D	2-1-0	8	37.3	44.8
Janesville, Wis.	35-3	42	3,600-4,068	5,760	DEN	2-1-2	. . .	137.0	170.2
Johnson City, N. Y.	24-3	40	. . . .-3,650	5,100	DE	2-1-0	7T	86.2	95.1
Johnstown, N. Y.	13-0	48	3,120-3,380	4,430	DEN‡	2-. .-1	. . .	46.8	55.1
Jonesboro, Ark.	16-0	48	1,770-2,520	3,600	D	2-1-0	. . .	40.8	46.9
Junction City, Kan.	16-1	50	2,940-3,420	4,200	D	2-0-1	10T	46.5	64.8
Kearney, Neb.	13-0	48	2,700-2,961	3,780	D	2-0-0	3	34.8	40.8
Kent, Ohio	12-. .	48†	4,140-4,380	4,800	DEN‡	2-1-1	. . .	46.4	59.1
Kingsport, Tenn.	34-3	48	2,856-3,648	4,992	N	. .-3-0	7	122.6	144.6
Kingston, Pa.	18-0	48	3,194-3,194	3,630	D	2-0-1	10	56.6	70.1
Kingsville, Tex.	19-0	48	3,240-3,675	4,800	D	3-2-1	13	51.1	68.7
Kinston, N. C.	36-. .	42	3,384-3,567	5,018	D	3-3-1	8T	116.1	140.1
Kirkwood, Mo.	31-5	48	3,492-3,744	5,040	None	4-2-1	. . .	77.2	98.6
Klamath Falls, Ore.	30-3	44	3,540-3,780	4,800	D	4-3-2	8T	112.9	126.5
Laconia, N. H.	21-0	48	3,450-3,579	4,937	D	2-0-0	. . .	77.7	88.8
La Grange, Ill.	23-0	48	4,008-4,800	7,800	None	3-2-2	. . .	104.0	118.8
Lakewood tp, N. J.	20-0	40	3,472-4,100	4,600	D	2-0-0	. . .	. . . .	. . . .

TABLE XVII—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

10,000 to 25,000—continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hours Per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief-Salary, How Apptd.	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	No. Patrol Cars, 2-Wheel Cycles 3-Wheel Cycles	No. Police on Traffic	Police Department Expenditures, 1954 (in thousands)	
								Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
La Mesa, Calif.	17-2	44	$3,828-4,536	$6,384	DEN‡	4-0-0	. . .	$ 78.7	$ 96.8
Lamesa, Tex.	13-3	60	3,300-3,420	4,860	None	2-0-0	8	49.4	55.9
La Porte, Ind.	28-0	46	. . . .-3,660	4,740	DEN	3-2-2	5T	106.0	122.3
Laramie, Wyo.	18-3	48	3,090-3,840	4,440	D	3-1-1	4T	64.0	78.5
Las Vegas, Nev.	111-23	48	3,762-4,572	8,100	D	13-8-5	16T	402.1	534.9
Latrobe, Pa.	13-0	48	3,420-3,600	4,500	None	1-0-0	. . .	47.6	60.4
Lawrence, Kan.	22-1	48	3,000-3,240	6,000	None	2-1-1	7	65.0	80.0
Leavenworth, Kan. . . .	21-0	52	2,940-2,940	4,200	None	3-1-0	5	. . . .	. . . .
Leominster, Mass. . .	27-1	40	3,500-3,500	4,800	D	3-0-0	9T	96.3	107.2
Lewiston, Idaho	24-1	48	3,480-3,720	5,100	DEN‡	2-1-. .	. . .	84.7	103.2
Lewistown, Pa.	16-0	48	3,009-3,160	3,759	D	. .-0-0	. . .	53.0	60.6
Lexington t, Mass. . . .	27-1	41	3,500-3,758	5,500	None	2-0-0	4	112.1	122.9
Lexington, N. C.	24-1	48	2,760-3,120	5,239	None	2-0-2	4T	77.9	97.6
Livonia, Mich.	39-3	44	5,070-5,980	6,084	DE	5-0-0	24	142.5	229.0
Lodi, Calif.	29-4	44	3,810-4,512	7,008	DEN‡	7-0-1	5T	123.7	148.5
Logan, Utah	11-1	48	3,060-3,300	4,200	DEN‡	2-1-1	6T	38.8	48.6
Long Beach, N. Y. . . .	46-5	40	3,350-5,145	6,800	DEN‡	8-4-0	. . .T	250.7	270.4
Longview, Tex.	30-2	48	3,000-3,625	6,000	D	3-3-2	12	106.5	148.5
Longview, Wash.	26-1	48†	3,900-4,260	5,820	DE	4-2-1	5T	101.2	130.2
Lufkin, Tex.	23-5	48	2,709-3,159	4,800	D	4-2-1	. . .	52.0	66.9
Lynbrook, N. Y.	43-0	48	3,950-5,200	7,300	DEN‡	5-0-0	6	196.8	227.1
Lyndhurst tp, N. J. . .	32-0	40	3,600-4,300	5,200	None	3-0-0	5	160.0	184.0
McAlester, Okla.	20-1	48	2,400-2,640	3,788	DE	3-1-0	3T	57.2	69.6
Macomb, Ill.	11-3	48	3,600-3,600	3,600	D	1-0-1	5	31.3	34.8
Madison, N. J.	22-1	44	3,616-4,574	6,017	D	3-0-0	. . .	107.9	127.8
Madisonville, Ky. . . .	11-0	48	2,425-2,564	3,595	None	1-1-1	2	36.1	. . . .
Mahanoy,City, Pa. . . .	6-0	48	. . . .-2,917	3,463	DEN‡	1-0-0	. . .	18.9	23.2
Mamaroneck, N. Y. . .	30-0	44	3,940-4,740	6,400	DEN‡	6-0-1	. . .	133.9	156.3
Manhattan, Kan.	23-2	48	2,640-3,180	4,500	DEN	2-1-1	3	64.2	81.5
Manhattan Bch., Calif.	28-2	40	4,506-4,728	6,660	D	3-3-1	5	121.8	151.8
Mankato, Minn.	27-1	48	3,336-3,600	5,400	DE	3-0-2	. . .	107.5	124.5
Maplewood, Mo.	20-0	48	3,960-3,960	. . . .	None	2-1-1	. . .	63.0	72.8
Marblehead t, Mass. .	23-0	41	3,614-3,614	4,700	D	2-1-0	. . .	99.0	109.1
Marinette, Wis.	16-0	48	3,150-3,384	4,320	DEN‡	. .-0-0	6T	54.0	63.8
Marquette, Mich.	18-1	44	3,300-3,600	4,773	DEN	3-0-0	. . .	61.7	77.2
Marshall, Tex.	27-4	48	2,670-2,952	4,680	D	3-1-1	. . .	76.5	90.7
Marshalltown, Iowa . .	20-1	48	3,120-3,510	4,400	D	2-0-1	3	56.1	80.7
Marshfield, Wis.	19-0	44	. . . .-. . . .	5,040	DEN‡	3-0-0	. . .	66.9	75.7
Martins Ferry, Ohio . .	15-0	40	3,230-3,350	3,600	. . .	2-0-0	2	50.0	56.0
Martinsburg, W. Va. .	16-2	48	2,540-2,540	3,147	DEN‡	1-1-0	. . .	41.1	47.8
Martinsville, Va.	26-0	48	2,910-3,150	4,710	None	4-0-0	. . .	89.4	100.8
Mattoon, Ill.	18-0	48	3,600-3,600	4,560	N	3-1-1	. . .	67.0	76.6
Maywood, Calif.	21-1	40	3,840-4,320	6,240	D	2-5-0	14	98.1	107.0
Medford, Ore.	29-2	44	3,690-4,200	5,880	DEN‡	3-2-2	11	103.5	126.9
Menlo Park, Calif. . . .	22-1	44	4,032-4,740	7,080	DEN‡	3-2-1	. . .	97.5	128.6
Menominee, Mich. . . .	10-0	48	3,030-3,300	4,200	DN	2-0-0	. . .	38.2	45.4
Merced, Calif.	31-0	40	3,762-4,320	6,300	DEN‡	3-0-3	19	116.6	143.9
Mercedes, Tex.	4-0	50	2,400-2,640	3,000	DEN‡	3-. .-1	. . .	10.7	15.0
Mesa, Ariz.	20-0	48	3,360-3,864	6,000	DEN	4-2-1	7	83.2	128.7
Mexico, Mo.	13-3	60	2,760-3,000	3,900	DEN‡	2-. .-1	. . .	38.8	43.5
Middleborough t, Mass.	11-1	48	3,100-3,100	3,900	D	2-0-0	5	35.4	41.2
Middletown, N. Y. . . .	41-2	40	3,068-3,536	5,200	DEN	2-2-1	9	125.2	142.0
Midland, Mich.	27-2	44	4,420-4,880	8,100	DE	4-0-0	3T	110.7	127.5
Midland, Tex.	53-1	48	3,420-3,840	8,400	D	7-6-2	6T	205.9	259.7
Midwest City, Okla. . .	18-0	54	2,910-3,000	4,080	None	2-1-0	3T	54.4	64.2
Milford t, Mass.	21-0	40	3,028-3,549	4,900	DE	2-0-0	4	80.6	92.0
Millville, N. J.	15-0	48	. . . .-3,705	4,316	DE	1-1-0	. . .	61.0	71.4

TABLE XVII—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hours Per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief-Salary, How Apptd.	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	No. Patrol Cars, 2-Wheel Cycles 3-Wheel Cycles	No. Police on Traffic	Police Department Expenditures, 1954 (in thousands)	
								Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—continued									
Minot, N. D.	30-2	48	$3,252-4,452	$5,652	DEN	4-2-2	10	$ 90.7	$108.2
Mission, Tex.	8-..	60	2,100-3,000	4,500	D	2-0-0	. . .	23.2	27.5
Missoula, Mont.	28-1	43	3,960-4,080	5,220	DEN	4-1-2	10	110.9	233.6
Mitchell, S. D.	17-4	48	2,694-2,964	3,672	DEN‡	. .-0-0	10	38.2	41.6
Moberly, Mo.	12-0	70	2,604-2,650	3,709	D	2-0-0	. . .	32.8	39.5
Modesto, Calif.	40-5†	44	3,630-4,296	8,112	DEN‡	5-1-2	14	174.7	216.9
Monessen, Pa.	19-0	44	3,700-3,700	4,700	None	1-0-0	. . .T	83.0	94.0
Monmouth, Ill.	10-0	56	3,600-3,600	3,780	DE	2-1-1	5	29.2	35.5
Monroe, Mich.	34-4	44	3,945-4,191	5,250	D	3-0-2	20	148.1	182.8
Monroe, N. C.	19-0	48	2,760-2,880	5,200	DEN‡	3-0-1	3T	41.5	50.3
Monrovia, Calif.	32-0	40	3,672-4,320	6,720	D	6-2-1	3	174.0	231.9
Monterey, Calif.	33-6	44	3,238-3,936	6,108	DEN‡	6-1-2	5T	126.4	152.2
Monterey Park, Calif.	27-2	40	3,780-4,488	. . . .	D	4-2-1	14	116.1	140.3
Moorhead, Minn.	17-0	48	3,300-3,600	5,100	DEN‡	3-0-0	. . .	61.1	79.2
Morristown, N. J. . . .	31-4	48	3,550-4,800	. . . .	D	. .-0-3	9	140.8	153.8
Morristown, Tenn. . . .	16-..	48	2,520-2,520	2,690	None	2-1-. .	. . .	42.1	54.0
Moscow, Idaho	11-3	44	3,300-3,480	4,620	DEN	2-0-1	. . .	37.8	46.7
Moultrie, Ga.	23-2	60	2,782-2,860	3,822	DEN‡	3-1-1	. . .	. . . .	. . . .
Mount Carmel, Pa. . . .	11-3	54	2,100-. . . .	2,700	DEN‡	2-0-0	. . .	23.2	24.1
Mount Clemens, Mich.	25-0	45	4,550-4,750	5,800	D	2-0-1	8	116.0	139.5
Mount Pleasant, Mich.	12-0	48	3,450-3,840	4,540	D	2-0-0	5	43.8	57.6
Mount Rainier, Md. . .	11-4	48	. . . .-3,100	3,600	None	. .-0-0	2	27.1	33.1
Mount Vernon, Ill. . . .	14-0	48	3,600-3,600	4,080	DE	2-0-1	3T	46.7	66.9
Mount Vernon, Ohio . .	19-3	48	3,180-3,300	3,900	D	2-0-1	. . .	46.8	66.5
Murfreesboro, Tenn. .	18-0	48	2,400-2,880	3,900	None	2-0-0	7	52.9	58.3
Muskegon Hts., Mich.	24-0	44	3,960-4,160	6,436	D	3-3-. .	. . .T	114.6	150.4
Nacogdoches, Tex. . . .	9-2	72	2,520-2,820	. . . .	D	2-0-0	5	26.4	45.1
Nampa, Idaho	21-0	48	3,150-3,150	4,800	DEN‡	3-1-1	6	74.4	95.6
Napa, Calif.	24-1	40	4,320-4,836	6,816	DEN‡	3-1-1	12	105.3	134.3
National City, Calif. . .	30-2	40	3,828-4,536	6,384	D	4-3-1	4	136.3	159.7
Naugatuck, Conn.	30-0	40	3,640-3,640	4,900	D	3-0-0	10	118.3	133.3
Needham t, Mass. . . .	33-3	40	3,300-3,600	5,800	D	5-1-0	. . .	141.0	164.0
Newark, N. Y.	12-0	44	3,450-3,750	4,500	DEN‡	2-1-1	3	40.0	46.3
New Bern, N. C.	30-2	48	3,000-3,240	4,920	None	2-2-0	8T	93.6	120.3
Newburyport, Mass. . .	17-1	51	3,224-3,224	3,910	D	1-0-0	2	53.2	57.5
Newport Beach, Calif.	41-6	40	3,564-4,284	6,180	D	6-5-1	11	144.8	180.7
Newton, Iowa	15-..†	54	3,360-3,360	4,320	D	2-0-1	. . .	48.7	59.1
Newton, Kan.	13-1	56	2,880-3,324	4,800	DEN	2-0-1	2	43.9	58.8
Niles, Mich.	24-1	48	3,625-3,800	5,500	D	2-0-2	12	110.0	125.6
Norfolk, Neb.	17-..	54	2,940-3,180	3,900	DE	3-0-0	4	42.1	46.4
North Adams, Mass. .	30-1	40	3,000-3,600	4,700	DEN	3-0-0	6	115.1	130.4
N. Arlington, N. J. . . .	22-0	42	3,600-4,400	6,000	DE	2-1-0	2	104.7	118.2
N. Attleborough t, Mass.	18-0	40	3,380-3,380	4,240	D	2-1-0	. . .	66.0	76.0
North Miami, Fla. . . .	31-9	45	3,120-3,926	6,750	DEN	5-2-1	15T	118.6	156.4
N. Plainfield, N. J. . .	21-0	40	3,800-4,300	5,600	None	2-1-0	1	97.1	111.8
N. Providence t, R. I. .	25-1	48	2,650-2,800	4,300	D	3-1-0	7T	47.8	54.0
N. Tonawanda, N. Y. .	35-1	40	3,836-4,036	4,936	D	5-5-1	. . .	136.1	152.4
Norwich, Conn.	53-2	40	3,174-3,741	4,700	DEN	3-0-1	2	205.0	233.1
Ocala, Fla.	26-3	48	3,000-3,600	5,400	DN	4-2-1	6	86.1	118.7
Oceanside, Calif.	29-0	48	3,726-4,128	. . . .	DEN‡	5-3-1	16T	132.1	160.0
Ogdensburg, N. Y. . . .	18-0	48	3,000-3,900	4,500	DN	1-0-0	. . .	60.0	65.0
Okmulgee, Okla.	16-1	56	2,700-3,000	3,960	None	3-1-. .	9	46.8	51.9
Oneida, N. Y.	17-0	40	3,295-3,545	4,383	DEN‡	2-0-1	3T	64.4	77.1
Oneonta, N. Y.	16-0	44	3,490-3,700	4,450	D	1-0-0	. . .	57.2	63.6
Ontario, Calif.	41-3	40	3,846-4,512	7,092	DEN	4-2-2	. . .T	136.5	183.7
Oskaloosa, Iowa	11-0	56	2,880-3,360	3,780	None	1-0-1	. . .	38.0	41.6
Ottawa, Ill.	16-0	48†	3,900-3,900	5,100	D	2-0-1	4	65.0	76.7
Ottawa, Kan.	9-0	64	2,820-3,060	3,600	D	2-0-0	3T	39.5	49.8

TABLE XVII—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hours Per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief-Salary, How Apptd.	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	No. Patrol Cars, 2-Wheel Cycles 3-Wheel Cycles	No. Police on Traffic	Police Department Expenditures, 1954 (in thousands)	
								Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—continued									
Owatonna, Minn.	12-0	48	$3,240-3,480	*$4,200	DEN‡	1-0-0	4	$ 32.5	$ 41.5
Oxnard, Calif.	39-3	42	3,684-4,356	7,452	DEN	6-2-1	5T	153.0	190.1
Painesville, Ohio	18-2	44	3,768-4,788	5,280	D	2-1-1	5	84.1	99.7
Palestine, Tex.	15-0	48	2,640-2,820	3,600	None	2-0-0	. . .	36.8	44.9
Pampa, Tex.	22-4	48	3,180-3,420	4,416	DEN	3-0-1	5	73.4	88.3
Park Ridge, Ill.	20-3	48	3,810-4,920	7,668	D	4-1-1	. . .	96.3	110,3
Parsons, Kan.	17-1	48	2,838-3,180	4,200	DEN	3-0-1	. . .	57.0	67.6
Pasadena, Tex.	36-2	48	3,900-4,200	6,300	D	6-3-0	25T	106.0	133.2
Pasco, Wash.	18-0	48	3,780-4,080	4,920	DEN	. .-0-1	6	68.8	83.3
Pekin, Ill.	15-1	57	3,996-3,996	4,464	None	2-0-2	4	59.6	68.5
Pendleton, Ore.	17-1	48	3,240-4,020	5,220	DEN	3-0-0	9	67.7	110.3
Peru, Ind.	23-1	40	3,540-3,540	4,800	D	4-0-1	14	76.3	. . . .
Petaluma, Calif.	18-0	40	3,480-4,080	5,400	DEN‡	3-1-1	. . .	69.6	82.3
Phoenixville, Pa.	14-0	48	3,854-4,023	4,672	DEN	. .-0-0	. . .	51.4	56.9
Piedmont, Calif.	19-1	40	3,960-4,560	6,240	DEN‡	5-0-0	12	93.6	103.6
Pittsburg, Calif.	23-1	40	4,800-5,112	7,200	D	5-2-1	3	118.5	138.1
Pittsburg, Kan.	23-1	48	2,820-3,120	4,476	DEN‡	3-2-0	. . .	67.3	81.7
Plainview, Tex.	18-1	. .	2,640-2,880	4,800	D	4-0-0	10	70.7	104.4
Plattsburgh, N. Y. . . .	29-0	48	3,150-3,550	4,650	None	3-1-2	. . .	108.9	123.3
Plymouth t, Mass. . . .	24-1	40	3,122-3,472	5,390	D	4-0-0	. . .	83.8	97.4
Ponca City, Okla. . . .	29-2	48	2,940-3,420	6,000	D	4-1-1	6	87.8	112.2
Port Angeles, Wash. .	15-0	40	3,840-4,080	5,100	DEN	3-0-1	. . .	64.0	81.5
Port Chester, N. Y. . .	56-7	42	3,653-4,457	6,867	DEN‡	5-2-4	8	222.7	252.5
Portsmouth, N. H. . . .	34-1	40	3,383-3,583	5,250	DEN‡	3-0-0	21T	121.2	144.4
Pottstown, Pa.	26-0	48	3,750-4,000	5,000	DEN‡	3-. .-1	. . .	118.4	149.3
Pottsville, Pa.	29-0	44	2,604-3,204	4,164	D	3-. .-2	21	90.4	107.0
Princeton, N. J.	20-0	44	3,330-4,500	. . . .	D	3-0-1	3	89.3	99.6
Pullman, Wash.	10-0	44	3,360-3,900	4,740	DEN‡	2-1-1	6	39.1	44.2
Puyallup, Wash.	14-0	44	3,444-4,188	5,100	. . .	3-1-0	9	62.5	79.6
Raritan tp, N. J.	43-1	40	3,600-4,400	6,000	None	5-0-0	. . .	. . . .	171.8
Reading t, Mass.	26-2	40	3,408-3,610	. . . .	None	2-0-0	. . .	89.8	114.8
Redding, Calif.	20-0	44	3,552-3,816	5,406	D	3-2-1	4T	64.1	84.0
Redlands, Calif.	33-3	44	3,276-4,092	4,680	DE	4-2-1	6T	110.7	141.0
Red Wing, Minn.	13-0	48	3,000-3,660	4,400	D	2-0-1	3	43.6	56.0
Reidsville, N. C.	25-1	48	. . . .-3,087	4,200	DEN‡	3-0-1	. . .	74.0	88.5
Rensselaer, N. Y. . . .	19-0	48	3,425-3,425	4,250	None	2-2-0	10	. . . .	80.1
Richfield, Minn.	17-1	40	3,708-4,500	5,592	D	4-0-0	12	65.8	79.3
Richmond Heights, Mo.	18-2	48	3,480-3,780	5,000	None	3-3-0	2T	68.6	75.7
Ridgewood, N. J.	35-0	40	3,200-4,000	5,600	None	5-. .-1	5	165.9	187.5
Ridley tp, Pa.	19-1	48	3,300-3,600	5,400	D	. .-0-0	. . .	67.1	82.2
River Forest, Ill. . . .	21-0	44	4,410-4,826	6,820	None	3-2-0	16T	113.4	125.3
River Rouge, Mich. . .	41-2	40	4,653-4,853	6,750	DE	2-1-1	26	197.7	244.5
Rochester, N. H.	14-1	48	3,030-3,030	4,264	None	2-0-0	4	44.8	48.6
Rock Hill, S. C.	42-1	48	2,790-3,300	5,520	D	6-2-1	28T	141.9	172.5
Rock Springs, Wyo. . .	10-0	40	. . . .-3,900	3,900	DEN‡	2-0-0	. . .	47.8	58.2
Rockville Ctre., N. Y.	44-1	48	4,025-5,200	7,450	DEN‡	4-3-. .	7T	234.8	278.8
Roselle, N. J.	40-7	40	4,150-4,150	5,400	None	3-0-0	11	150.5	171.7
Roseville, Mich.	31-2	40	4,352-4,352	6,000	D	. .-0-0	. . .	134.2	181.1
Ruston, La.	13-3	48	2,700-2,940	4,200	D	2-0-0	5	. . . .	45.0
Rutherford, N. J.	26-0	40	3,200-4,000	6,400	DE	4-0-0	3T	118.5	134.3
Rutland, Vt.	26-0	44	2,563-3,114	4,750	D	3-1-0	5	74.1	84.2
Rye, N. Y.	36-2	42	4,380-4,822	7,100	DEN‡	. .-0-0	. . .	160.1	181.6
St. Augustine, Fla. . . .	24-0	48	3,087-3,250	4,599	D	3-3-1	5T	72.2	90.9
St. Charles, Mo.	16-2	48	3,000-3,240	3,600	D	2-0-0	5	39.0	47.5
St. Clair Shores, Mich.	30-3	40	4,250-5,052	7,000	None	5-0-0	21	137.2	182.3
St. Joseph, Mich.	18-1	48	3,893-4,284	6,384	D	3-0-1	13	85.2	105.6
St. Louis Park, Minn. .	17-..	40	4,180-4,828	6,180	DE	4-0-0	. . .	67.9	94.6
Salem, Ohio.	12-3	48	4,086-4,200	4,800	DE	2-0-1	7	46.1	55.1

TABLE XVII—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hours Per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief-Salary, How Apptd.	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	No. Patrol Cars, 2-Wheel Cycles 3-Wheel Cycles	No. Police on Traffic	Police Department Expenditures, 1954 (in thousands)	
								Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—continued									
Salinas, Calif.	38-3	44	$3,564-4,320	$6,756	DEN‡	6-. .-3	. . .T	$165.3	$200.9
Salisbury, N. C.	37-1	48	3,180-3,300	4,900	None	6-0-2	12T	118.9	154.6
San Benito, Tex.	7-0	54	2,500-3,000	4,200	D	3-0-0	. . .	22.3	29.6
San Bruno, Calif.	20-4	40	3,900-4,512	6,672	DEN‡	4-1-1	4	98.4	122.5
San Buenaventura, Calif.	38-0	40	3,480-4,236	6,948	D	1-3-2	6T	150.4	202.6
San Carlos, Calif. . . .	21-0	40	4,000-4,620	7,200	DEN‡	6-1-1	4T	84.5	101.3
San Fernando, Calif. .	28-0	41	3,978-4,836	6,756	DE	4-0-1	16	128.4	157.1
Sanford, Fla.	18-1	48	2,904-3,048	4,500	DE	4-0-1	13	58.1	80.2
Sanford, N. C.	16-1	48	3,156-3,156	4,572	DEN‡	3-. .-1	. . .	48.1	76.0
San Gabriel, Calif. . . .	26-0	40	3,942-4,632	7,320	DE	7-3-1	5T	140.5	170.7
San Luis Obispo, Calif.	24-1	40	3,504-4,032	6,288	DEN	3-1-2	. . .	99.6	115.3
San Marino, Calif. . . .	27-1	40	4,152-4,740	7,800	DEN‡	6-5-1	13	125.3	159.5
San Pablo, Calif.	22-0	48	4,020-4,320	5,400	DEN‡	4-1-0	3	88.4	114.5
San Rafael, Calif. . . .	19-0	44	3,900-4,620	5,100	DEN‡	2-2-2	4	86.0	107.3
Santa Clara, Calif. . . .	23-0	40	3,804-4,644	6,396	DEN‡	4-2-1	14T	108.2	132.2
Santa Cruz, Calif. . . .	41-4	40	3,438-4,044	6,330	DEN‡	7-2-1	4T	158.9	181.4
Santa Maria, Calif. . .	20-0	48	3,540-4,200	6,000	DEN	3-2-1	3	95.0	109.4
Santa Paula, Calif. . . .	21-0	40	3,650-3,890	5,450	None	4-0-1	. . .	68.4	92.9
Santa Rosa, Calif. . . .	29-1	40	3,456-4,320	7,548	DEN‡	5-0-2	5	118.0	132.9
Sapulpa, Okla.	12-0	48	2,760-2,820	4,200	D	1-1-0	6	32.7	39.9
Sarasota, Fla.	27-2	48	3,144-3,204	5,760	DEN‡	4-1-1	6T	92.6	114.7
Saratoga Sprgs., N. Y.	28-0	40†	3,073-3,234	4,409	None	2-2-1	. . .T	124.4	136.9
Saugus t, Mass.	22-0	40	3,750-3,850	5,250	DEN‡	2-0-0	. . .	77.9	88.0
Slt. Ste. Marie, Mich. .	22-1	44	3,240-3,955	5,115	DEN	3-0-1	2	67.6	98.3
Scarsdale, N. Y.	50-0	40	4,134-4,892	6,896	DEN	5-3-1	7	203.5	236.8
Scottsbluff, Neb.	18-5	48	3,000-3,300	4,950	D	2-0-1	2	64.3	76.9
Selma, Ala.	36-1	48	2,400-2,760	4,800	None	4-1-2	5	99.4	103.0
Shaler tp, Pa.	16-0	48	. . . .-3,720	4,320	DEN	3-0-0	5	48.1	63.8
Shawnee, Okla.	30-1	48	2,664-2,724	4,200	None	2-2-1	5T	79.3	91.7
Shelbyville, Ind.	20-0	48	3,350-3,618	4,618	DE	3-1-1	4T	64.7	76.5
Sheridan, Wyo.	14-0	48	3,000-3,600	4,020	DE	2-0-1	8	43.9	52.6
Sherman, Tex.	24-1	48	2,700-3,096	4,862	D	4-0-1	15T	71.7	87.0
Shorewood, Wis.	23-0	42	4,026-4,680	. . . .	DEN	5-0-0	. . .	116.2	135.1
Sidney, Ohio	13-0	48	3,600-4,400	4,500	DEN‡	2-0-1	. . .	40.2	48.6
Snyder, Tex.	15-1	48	3,210-3,480	. . . .	DE	3-0-0	5	57.2	65.9
Somerville, N. J.	19-0	42	3,812-4,375	5,570	D	2-0-1	. . .	82.0	102.1
South Charleston, W.Va.	18-0	48	3,660-3,840	5,400	D	4-0-1	. . .	60.8	80.5
South Euclid, Ohio . . .	21-2	44	3,780-4,740	6,120	None	5-1-1	. . .	115.6	141.8
South Kingstown, R. I.	11-0	72	. . . .-. . . .	4,524	D	3-0-0	5	35.0	42.1
South Milwaukee, Wis.	20-0	42	3,780-4,680	5,820	DEN‡	4-0-1	15	94.0	108.8
South Norfolk, Va. . . .	27-4	48	2,899-3,399	4,600	None	6-0-0	. . .	92.9	103.9
South Pasadena, Calif.	26-1	40	3,852-4,632	7,320	D	4-6-1	7T	119.9	156.3
South Portland, Me. . .	32-2	40	2,785-3,014	4,215	DE	4-0-2	. . .	100.1	120.9
So. San Francisco, Cal.	24-1	40	4,068-4,944	7,668	D	5-2-0	. . .	104.7	120.7
Springfield, Ore.	107-1	48	3,540-3,780	4,800	DEN‡	4-0-1	3T	57.1	71.5
Springfield tp (Delaware Co.), Pa.	18-4	48	3,380-3,978	4,920	DEN	3-0-0	3	74.0	92.3
State College, Pa. . . .	10-2	48	2,600-3,000	4,200	DEN‡	1-0-0	. . .T	24.9	37.9
Statesville, N. C.	25-1	56	2,979-3,012	4,092	None	3-1-2	. . .	78.2	102.8
Staunton, Va.	24-1	48	3,000-3,000	5,200	DEN‡	4-2-0	2	60.0	84.0
Stevens Point, Wis. . .	20-0	44	3,336-3,585	4,360	DEN‡	1-0-1	2	77.1	83.0
Stillwater, Okla.	20-0	54	3,000-3,060	3,900	None	2-2-0	6T	57.0	63.9
Stoughton t, Mass. . . .	13-0	40	3,120-3,432	4,576	DE‡	3-0-0	. . .	48.2	53.8
Struthers, Ohio	15-1	40	3,728-3,867	5,021	DE	2-0-1	. . .	55.9	67.6
Suffolk, Va.	28-2	48	2,880-3,315	4,665	D	1-. .-1	20	88.9	112.0
Summit, N. J.	42-0	40	4,130-4,600	6,300	D	3-2-2	27	206.5	229.5
Sumter, S. C.	27-1	48	3,120-3,300	4,980	DEN‡	3-1-1	20	93.3	112.0
Swampscott t, Mass. .	25-1	40	3,891-3,891	5,019	D	2-2-0	4T	124.1	130.5

TABLE XVII—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hours Per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief-Salary, How Apptd.	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	No. Patrol Cars, 2-Wheel Cycles 3-Wheel Cycles	No. Police on Traffic	Police Department Expenditures, 1954 (in thousands) Salaries and Wages	Police Department Expenditures, 1954 (in thousands) Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—continued									
Sweetwater, Tex.	17-1	48	$2,763-3,144	$4,200	D	3-0-0	8	$ 42.7	$ 56.5
Swissvale, Pa.	21-0	48	. . . .-. . . .	4,800	None	2-0-0	13	95.7	104.7
Takoma Park, Md. . . .	15-1	48	3,400-3,750	. . . .	DEN	3-1-0	10	47.5	63.1
Texas City, Tex.	25-..	48	3,336-3,478	5,400	DEN‡	5-1-0	20	89.5	118.1
Thomasville, Ga.	20-1	59	2,568-2,700	3,840	D	2-1-0	. . .	57.5	73.7
Thomasville, N. C. . .	22-0	48	2,640-3,120	5,000	None	2-0-1	. . .	65.6	74.1
Torrance, Calif.	47-..	40	4,512-4,932	8,124	DE	8-2-1	11T	. . . .	. . . .
Traverse City, Mich. .	18-0	44	3,210-3,630	4,950	D	3-0-1	. . .	64.6	75.4
Trinidad, Colo.	14-0	48	2,400-3,000	4,620	D	1-1-0	2	43.0	52.5
Tulare, Calif.	17-0	48	3,780-3,780	6,600	DEN‡	6-1-1	11	68.7	82.9
Twin Falls, Idaho	22-2	48	2,952-3,552	5,004	DEN	4-0-1	3T	74.3	91.7
Two Rivers, Wis. . . .	15-0	45	3,378-3,840	5,040	DEN‡	3-0-1	10	56.1	67.0
Uniontown, Pa.	37-6	44	3,300-3,480	4,140	D	2-2-0	6T	122.5	143.2
University Hts., Ohio .	16-1	44	3,906-4,728	6,930	None	2-0-0	10	79.0	99.5
University Park, Tex. .	21-0	48	3,660-4,224	. . . .	DEN‡	6-0-0	. . .	76.5	107.7
Visalia, Calif.	21-2	44	3,540-3,960	7,200	DEN‡	4-0-1	6	77.2	87.4
Wabash, Ind.	18-0	48	3,480-3,600	4,680	None	2-0-0	. . .	58.9	66.6
Wakefield t, Mass. . . .	28-1	40†	3,200-3,700	4,850	D	4-1-0	. . .	110.1	119.6
Walla Walla, Wash. . .	37-2	44	3,540-3,900	6,000	DEN	5-2-1	17	119.1	168.5
Washington Ct. Hse., O.	11-0	48	3,501-3,600	4,116†	D	. .-0-0	3	39.5	44.1
Watertown t, Conn. . .	9-0	40	3,510-3,640	4,680	DE	2-0-0	. . .	33.3	44.3
Watertown, Wis.	16-0	42	3,420-3,960	4,800	D	2-2-1	4	63.9	73.8
Waterville, Me.	18-0	48	2,686-2,926	3,767	D	1-. .-. .	2	60.0	69.7
Watervliet, N. Y.	22-0	48	2,800-3,000	3,648	None	1-1-0	. . .	74.6	79.6
Watsonville, Calif. . . .	24-3	. .	3,276-3,936	6,048	DEN‡	3-0-1	7T	87.8	103.5
Waukesha, Wis.	36-1	42	3,900-4,380	6,420	DEN‡	4-0-1	. . .	150.7	165.4
Waxahachie, Tex. . . .	11-0	72	2,790-2,880	3,900	DE	2-0-1	7	29.2	36.1
Waycross, Ga.	30-3	48	3,000-3,000	. . . .	D	4-0-1	4	92.2	109.2
Waynesboro, Pa.	9-0	55	3,000-3,120	3,840	D	1-0-0	. . .	30.7	38.0
Webster Groves, Mo. .	26-3	48	3,450-3,600	4,920	D	6-2-1	7T	103.4	127.9
Wenatchee, Wash. . . .	24-0	48	3,510-3,840	5,400	D	2-1-1	. . .	87.9	106.2
West Monroe, La. . . .	16-0	48	2,700-2,880	4,260	DE	2-1-. .	8	48.5	70.0
Westport t, Conn.	28-0	40	3,386-4,327	5,465	DE	4-0-0	8T	106.3	126.2
W. Springfield t, Mass.	42-1	40	3,224-3,848	5,830	D	6-3-0	2	170.9	190.1
West University Pl., Tex.	11-1	48	3,300-3,600	5,820	D	2-0-0	. . .	42.9	56.1
Wethersfield t, Conn. .	13-1	40	3,465-4,089	6,032	DEN‡	2-0-0	6	49.2	62.7
Whitefish Bay, Wis. . .	24-3	43	4,428-4,752	6,396	DEN	5-1-0	15	101.0	134.5
Whittier, Calif.	36-1	40	3,666-4,380	6,612	D	7-6-2	6T	179.1	240.9
Wilmette, Ill.	24-1	48	4,320-4,740	7,200	DEN	4-2-1	11	112.2	124.0
Wilson, N. C.	39-4	48	3,000-3,120	5,100	D	3-2-1	18	106.3	134.1
Winchester, Va.	20-2	45	2,400-3,000	4,200	DEN‡	3-0-1	10T	53.6	61.7
Windsor t, Conn.	14-0	40	3,300-3,900	5,200	DEN‡	2-0-0	. . .	48.8	63.2
Winnetka, Ill.	20-2	44	3,750-4,680	7,680	DEN	4-0-1	9	89.2	105.5
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	19-0	48	3,827-4,021	5,063	DEN‡	. .-. .-1	. . .	72.7	84.2
Woburn, Mass.	30-0	40	3,428-3,428	4,478	D	2-0-1	2	105.7	113.8
Wood River, Ill.	9-1	48	3,600-3,720	4,500	DEN‡	2-0-0	. . .	23.7	30.4
Woodbury, N. J.	22-0	42	3,200-3,800	4,500	None	2-0-0	. . .	80.1	91.4
Xenia, Ohio	18-0	44	3,000-3,480	4,500	DEN	2-1-1	4T	57.0	73.4
Ypsilanti, Mich.	35-1	40	3,777-4,075	5,375	D	4-1-2	12	145.0	177.4

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Sources of Statistics: Police

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Traffic Administration

Developments in 1954

By Franklin M. Kreml

Director, Traffic Institute of Northwestern University, and of the Traffic Division of the International Association of Chiefs of Police

AN ENCOURAGING drop in the nation's traffic death toll was recorded in 1954, reflecting a growing awareness of the critical need for safer behavior in traffic and the strengthening and better coordination of official action in the area of traffic supervision. At year's end the total number of deaths on the highway came to 36,300, representing a drop of 2,000 or 5 per cent from the 1953 total of 38,000. The number of nonfatal injuries came to 1,250,000, a drop of 100,000 from 1953's total of 1,350,000, and economic losses were estimated at $4,350,000,000.

These reductions in total losses were realized in the face of continuing increases in motor vehicle movement. United States motor vehicle registrations in 1954 passed the 58 million mark—an increase of more than 23 million, or 66 per cent, over the pre-World War II peak. Projecting the present rate of increase, the Bureau of Public Roads now estimates that car, truck, and bus registrations will reach a total of 81 million by 1965.

The number of vehicle miles travelled amounted to the staggering total of 557 billion in 1954. Approximately one-half of this travel occurred on urban streets which comprise only one-tenth of the nation's total highway plant. Motor vehicle travel throughout the country is expected to add up to 814 billion miles by 1965. Figured against the national total of vehicle miles travelled, the somewhat lower death toll gave the nation a new record all-time low rate of 6.5 per one hundred million vehicle miles.

The loss of 36,300 lives, however, amounts to nothing less than a preventible, national tragedy, and with increases in motor vehicle travel anticipated for many years to come, the situation continues to call for all-out efforts at all levels of traffic safety activity.

Highway Safety Conference. In February, 1954, President Eisenhower convened the White House Conference on Highway Safety to stimulate organized and individual action by business, civic, agricultural, labor, and other citizen interests to support official traffic programs. To insure continuity for the ideas and programs set in motion by this significant conference, the President formed an action committee of leading representatives of business, labor, agriculture, public officials, civic organizations, and public information media. The main objective of the committee, called the President's Action Committee for Traffic Safety is to encourage development of effective safety organizations in states and cities.

In order to focus public attention on traffic safety, the committee, in cooperation with about 50 national organizations active in the field of traffic safety and the governors of all states, launched a 30-day public education campaign to reduce accidents. This campaign reached its climax on Safe-Driving Day, December 15. The traffic-accident record on S-D Day showed as good a response to the 30-day campaign as could be expected for an attempt limited to a single day. Compared with the corresponding day in 1953, accidents were reduced 20 per cent, injuries 46 per cent, and fatalities 15 per cent.

It is believed that the added public interest developing from the White House Conference on Highway Safety contributed substantially to the reduced traffic toll in 1954.

Federal Legislation. Concern over the capacity and condition of our streets and highways was reflected in 1954 in concrete action by the Congress and the White House. With mounting concern over congestion, accidents, and economic losses due to the rapid deterioration of the national road plant, Congress in its 1954 Federal Aid Highway legislation provided for an expanded program of improvement. Matching funds to the states for use on the several federal aid systems were increased from the previous $575 million annually to $875 million. The biggest boost went to the interstate system—the 40,000-mile network of the nation's most important roads—from $25 million to $175 million per year. Moreover, the matching ratio for this system was changed from 50 federal and 50 state to 60 federal and 40 state.

Further acceleration of the highway program is in prospect as a result of the favorable reception by the Governors' Conference and the general public of the Eisenhower plan calling for an additional $50 billion dollar outlay for road construction over the next 10 years. In making the proposal, the President listed among the penalties of the nation's "obsolete highway net" the annual death toll "comparable to the casualties of a bloody war" and the wastage of billions of dollars of productive time lost in detours and traffic jams.

A committee headed by General Lucius D. Clay was assigned to draft recommendations for carrying out such a plan. The matter appeared slated for high priority in the 84th Congress, though normally federal aid for highways would not come up for consideration again until 1956. A preliminary estimate, based on findings compiled by the Clay Committee from recent state studies, set total construction needs for roads and streets through 1964 at $101 billion.

Traffic Engineering. In traffic engineering, recognition of the need for full-time professional personnel, especially in cities over 50,000 population, is now so great that the demand in such cities is outrunning the supply. This recognition is not so evident, however, in smaller cities, in most of which non-engineering officials are handling traffic engineering responsibilities. Four out of five cities over 50,000 in population provided additional off-street parking facilities during 1954. Among cities under 50,000, two out of three installed additional parking lots, leaning toward parking meter revenues for financing.

Several traffic engineering regulations which have heretofore met with violent objections, such as one-way streets and wholesale prohibitions of rush-hour parking, are now being accepted as sound means of expediting traffic movement by merchants and public alike.

Transportation Research. Municipal officials, recognizing that lack of basic traffic information has long impeded realistic appraisal of urban transportation needs, created the National Committee on Urban Transportation to chart ways to overcome this handicap. Represented in the new group are the American Municipal Association, American Public Works Association, International City Managers' Association, American Society of Planning Officials, Municipal Finance Officers Association, and the National Association of Municipal Law Officers.

The immediate objective of this project is a series of pilot studies in selected cities to collect traffic and related fiscal information on a uniform basis—as is done on the state level in the state highway planning surveys. Nine sub-committees have been set up by the national group to handle specific phases of the program.

During the past year the Highway Research Board established a special committee to explore the possibility of developing a clearinghouse for urban transportation research. The aim is to correlate and stimulate needed research in this field with emphasis on phases on which little or no information is now available.

Driver Education. Some progress was made during the year in formal high school driver education with a larger proportionate number of students receiving this important training. The National Education Association reported that during the 1953-54 school year approximately 385,000 students in 6,921 schools received complete courses in driver education including both classroom instruction and behind-the-wheel practice. The schools in this total include about 30 per cent of the nation's public secondary day schools. In addition, 449,000 students in 3,182 high schools received classroom instruction only.

A report was published on the 1953 National Conference on Driver Education. This second national conference refined many of the recommendations made in the 1949 conference and developed guides for driver education programs for college students and for adults and out-of-school youth.

In support of the driver education program, automobile dealers throughout the country contributed 7,300 cars valued at $14.6 million for use in behind-the-wheel instruction during the school year 1953-54.

In recognition of the value of teen-age support in the reduction of traffic accidents, the Inter-Industry Highway Safety Committee, an organization of automotive and allied industries, assisted in planning and promoting state, regional, and city teen-age traffic safety conferences throughout the country. This committee also continued its good driver agreement program for young drivers.

Traffic Enforcement. In the area of traffic laws the National Committee on Uniform Traffic Laws and Ordinances completed consolidation of the five acts of the Uniform Vehicle Code into one document. In this process the committee made notable changes with respect to driver licensing, speed provisions, lighting requirements, and specifications for brake performance. A revision with respect to lighting is designed to legalize the use of the new sealed-beam headlamps for safer night-time driving. Arizona, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, New Jersey, and Rhode Island enacted bills amending their headlamp provisions in keeping with the development.

Michigan and Virginia adopted measures making turn-signal devices mandatory. New York enacted a law providing for periodic vehicle inspection at stations designated by the state. Fifteen states and the District of Columbia now require periodic inspection by statute. Georgia brought its "rules of the road" provisions into substantial conformity with those of the Uniform Code.

In the area of traffic law enforcement, use of the American Bar Association traffic ticket and complaint, now in use in more than 60 cities, was greatly increased in New York and Indiana. New York put the ticket into use statewide except for New York City and Nassau County. The ticket was also adopted for use in Portland, Oregon, the municipal courts of the District of Columbia, and in 22 cities in Illinois.

An initial conference of lawyers doing work in connection with traffic, transportation, highways, traffic safety, and traffic courts was held as part of the annual meeting of the American Bar Association in Chicago. Plans were made for developing this conference as a permanent part of American Bar Association activity. A committee on the judicial point system for the control of traffic violators also was appointed by the Section on Judicial Administration at this meeting with a view to developing uniformity in judicial corrective action in traffic courts.

The American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators in its annual meeting made strong recommendations for legislative action. Outstanding among these were recommendations that the Uniform Vehicle Code be amended to increase minimum requirements for insurance coverage to $10,000-$20,000 for bodily injury and to $5,000 for property damage; that two license plates be issued for all motor vehicles and carry nothing but the official license number, name of state, and year for which license is valid; and that motor vehicle inspection be compulsory.

Training and Field Service. The first four-year series of courses of professional training for chief driver license examiners, offered by the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators under a cooperative arrangement with the Traffic Institute of Northwestern University, was completed in 1954 with 26 participating in the 1954 unit of the series. Thirteen of the participating chief examiners completed the entire four units. These 13 represent close to 25 per cent of the country's chief examining officers. Completion of this series thus represents a significant training accomplishment in the traffic safety field.

With the graduation of its 1954-55 class in traffic police administration, the Traffic Institute of Northwestern University will have provided comprehensive professional training to traffic police administrators and potential administrators from police departments in states, counties, and cities throughout the United States. In addition to the annual presentation of this nine-month training program for selected traffic police officers, the Traffic Institute continues to enlarge and enrich its program of short-course training for personnel working in all major areas of activity related to traffic and traffic safety. Short courses are presented both at the

Traffic Institute in Evanston, Illinois, and, in cooperation with major colleges and universities and agencies of government, at other locations throughout the country.

Traffic Awards. For the nation as a whole 1954 was relatively a banner year for traffic safety as was indicated by the statistics presented at the beginning of this report. Some states and cities made outstanding records in one or more of the various areas of activity related to traffic safety. The National Traffic Safety Contest awards presented by the National Safety Council went to Virginia, grand award for states, and to Wausau, Wisconsin, grand award for cities. Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, Denver, Syracuse, Phoenix, Kalamazoo, Wausau (Wisconsin), and Garden City (Kansas), were first among cities in respective population groups.

In the National Pedestrian Protection Contest, sponsored by the American Automobile Association, grand awards went to Kansas for states, Kansas City, Kansas, for cities over 100,000 population, and York, South Carolina, for cities under 100,000 population. First award winners in the population groups for cities were Philadelphia, Washington, D. C., Providence, Kansas City (Kansas), Roanoke, Belmont (Massachusetts), Garden City (Kansas), and York (South Carolina).

Top awards for outstanding performances in traffic law enforcement, given by the International Association of Chiefs of Police, went to Los Angeles; Washington, D. C. and San Francisco (tie); Dallas; Oakland; Miami; Phoenix; Columbia, South Carolina; East Cleveland, Ohio; and Winnetka, Illinois.

In the traffic court contest sponsored by the American Bar Association the top cities in their respective population groups were Chicago, Washington, D. C., Pittsburgh, Portland (Oregon), Akron, Pasadena, Dearborn, Battle Creek, and Freeport (New York).

Professional Organization. In the area of direct field service to city, county, and state governments, comprehensive services are now provided jointly by the Traffic Division of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, the American Bar Association, the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators, and the Traffic Institute of Northwestern University. An increasing number of cities and states are requesting the coordinated field service thus recognizing the need for balanced, over-all improvement of official programs of traffic supervision.

Municipal Parking Lots

A TOTAL of 685 out of the 1,219 reporting cities over 10,000 own or operate one or more municipal off-street parking lots according to data gathered for the Year Book late in 1954. These 685 cities (52 per cent of those reporting) operate a total of 2,179 city-owned lots—an average of three lots per city. This is a 25 per cent increase in the number of parking lots and a 24 per cent increase in cities with parking lots over figures reported in the 1954 Municipal Year Book. Fifty-nine per cent of the cities and 52 per cent of the parking lots are in the 10,000-to-25,000 population group. The largest gain in parking lots, percentage wise, was recorded in cities between 10,000 and 25,000 where the number of lots increased 34 per cent, from 851 to 1,142. Table XVIII lists the 685 cities with parking lots and shows for each the number of city-owned lots and parking spaces, and practices with regard to parking meters and parking charges on city-owned lots.

Parking Spaces Available. Ninety-seven cities—25 more than in 1953—established municipal off-street parking lots for the first time in 1954, while 218 other cities—26 more than in 1953—added lots to those already in service from prior years. Thus a total of 432 lots was added to the 1953 figure of 1,747. The median number of city-owned parking spaces among the 660 cities that reported was 225 (see Table 1). Space gains were made in the population groups between 25,000 and 100,000, and a slight reduction was made in cities between 10,000 and 25,000.

Parking Charges. Of the 685 cities that operated parking lots in 1954, 670 reported their practices in parking lot charges. Of these 670 cities, 345 had parking meters on one or more lots, 34 charged for parking on unmetered lots presumably with an attendant on duty, and 291 indicated they allowed free parking on all lots. Cities of 10,000 to 25,000 accounted for most of the free parking, with 225 cities reporting free parking on all lots. They also accounted for 47 per cent of all cities with parking meters on at least one lot.

TABLE 1

CITY-OWNED PARKING LOTS AND SPACES AVAILABLE: 1954

Population Group	No. Cities Reporting	Total Number of Cities						Median No. City-Owned Spaces	Total No. City-Owned Lots
		With Parking Lots	With Meters, One or More Lots	No Meters But Charge	Free Parking	Estab. Lots First Time, 1954	Opening More Lots, 1954		
Over 250,000	39	17	7	5	5	2	8	1,037	66
100,000 to 250,000	63	33	18	7	8	4	14	300	98
50,000 to 100,000	120	69	56	4	7	7	28	411	285
25,000 to 50,000	258	161	101	11	46	19	45	272	588
10,000 to 25,000	739	405	163	7	225	65	123	194	1,142
All cities over 10,000	1,219	685	345	34	291	97	218	225	2,179

TABLE XVIII

MUNICIPAL PARKING LOTS IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1954

This table includes 685 cities over 10,000 population that reported operating one or more off-street parking lots in 1954. Data were secured in late 1954 from city police chiefs. The first three columns show the number of off-street parking lots owned by the city, the number of new lots put into operation during 1954, and the total number of parking spaces available within all city-owned lots. Under "Parking Meters, Charges", "Yes" shows cities with metered parking lots; "N" before the dash shows that lots are not metered; after the dash "C" indicates nonmetered lots where a charge is made and "F" nonmetered lots with free parking. Asterisks (*) refer to footnotes at end of table, and leaders (. . .) indicate data not available.

City	No. City-Owned Lots	No. Lots Established 1954	No. City-Owned Spaces	Parking Meters, Charge
Over 250,000				
Akron, Ohio	2	0	570	N-C
Boston, Mass.	2	2	220	Yes
Cincinnati, Ohio	6	0	1,614	N-C*
Cleveland, Ohio	1	0	3,600	N-F
Columbus, Ohio	4	2	300	N-F
Denver, Colo.	5	3	1,290	N-C
Detroit, Mich.	3	0	1,153	N-C
Long Beach, Calif.	4	3	1,116	N-F
Los Angeles, Calif.	14	3	4,578	Yes
Milwaukee, Wis.	2	1	108	Yes
Oakland, Calif.	4	1	1,037	Yes
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1	0	400	N-C
Rochester, N. Y.	8	1	557	Yes
St. Louis, Mo.	3	0	4,450	Yes*
St. Paul, Minn.	4	1	3,000	N-F*
Toledo, Ohio	2	0	82	Yes
Washington, D. C.	1	1	460	N-F
100,000 to 250,000				
Allentown, Pa.	6	0	309	Yes
Berkeley, Calif.	1	0	101	Yes
Bridgeport, Conn.	5	2	500	Yes
Cambridge, Mass.	3	2	150	Yes
Camden, N. J.	2	1	276	Yes
Dayton, Ohio	2	1	98	Yes
Des Moines, Iowa	1	0	300	N-F
Erie, Pa.	6	6	750	Yes
Fall River, Mass.	1	1	77	N-F
Flint, Mich.	3	1	250	Yes
Fort Wayne, Ind.	1	0	212	N-C
Grand Rapids, Mich.	3	0	515	Yes
Kansas City, Kan.	9	0	1,110	N-F
Knoxville, Tenn.	1	0	350	Yes
Little Rock, Ark.	2	0	. . . .	N-C
Miami, Fla.	2	2	268	Yes
Nashville, Tenn.	2	0	263	Yes
New Bedford, Mass.	1	. .	100	N-F
New Haven, Conn.	3	2	550	Yes
Norfolk, Va.	3	3	284	Yes
Pasadena, Calif.	6	2	200	N-F
Paterson, N. J.	2	1	375	N-C
Peoria, Ill.	4	0	174	N-C
Phoenix, Ariz.	4	2	210	Yes
Reading, Pa.	2	0	300	N-F
Sacramento, Calif.	3	1	864	N-C
Shreveport, La.	4	0	550	N-F
Springfield, Mass.	1	0	91	Yes
Trenton, N. J.	2	0	600	N-C
Waterbury, Conn.	3	1	540	N-C
Wichita, Kan.	4	3	600	N-F*
Worcester, Mass.	3	2	236	Yes
Yonkers, N. Y.	3	1	440	Yes
50,000 to 100,000				
Albuquerque, N. M.	1	0	250	N-F
Alexandria, Va.	2	0	80	Yes
Alhambra, Calif.	13	0	726	Yes
Asheville, N. C.	8	2	700	N-C
Augusta, Ga.	1	0	61	Yes
Aurora, Ill.	3	0	250	N-F*
Bay City, Mich.	2	0	500	Yes
Bethlehem, Pa.	8	3	700	Yes
Binghamton, N. Y.	3	0	232	Yes
Brockton, Mass.	15	4	3,000	Yes
Burbank, Calif.	4	0	315	Yes
Charleston, S. C.	1	1	106	Yes
Charleston, W. Va.	2	. .	. . . .	N-. .
Chester, Pa.	3	1	1,400	Yes
Cleveland Hgts., O.	5	2	312	N-C
Clifton, N. J.	3	0	150	N-F
Davenport, Iowa	5	1	1,149	Yes
Dearborn, Mich.	5	0	1,312	Yes
Decatur, Ill.	1	0	100	Yes
East Chicago, Ind.	2	1	150	Yes
Evanston, Ill.	21	3	1,175	Yes
Fresno, Calif.	2	0	261	Yes
Green Bay, Wis.	1	1	44	Yes
Greensboro, N. C.	5	0	322	Yes
Hamilton, Ohio	5	0	196	Yes
Hampton, Va.	5	0	2,500	N-F
Irvington, N. J.	4	1	600	Yes
Jackson, Mich.	5	0	274	Yes
Kalamazoo, Mich.	6	0	790	Yes
Kenosha, Wis.	2	0	594	Yes
Lakewood, Ohio	3	1	1,100	Yes

TABLE XVIII—MUNICIPAL PARKING LOTS IN CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. City-Owned Lots	No. Lots Established 1954	No. City-Owned Spaces	Parking Meters, Charge
50,000 to 100,000—continued				
Lansing, Mich.	7	0	599	Yes*
Lawrence, Mass.	1	0	440	N-F
Lexington, Ky.	1	0	76	Yes
Lima, Ohio	1	0	101	Yes
Lorain, Ohio	6	5	411	Yes
Lowell, Mass.	4	1	474	Yes
McKeesport, Pa.	5	5	500	N-C
Madison, Wis.	7	3	1,456	Yes
Malden, Mass.	4	1	703	Yes
Manchester, N. H.	4	1	700	Yes
Medford, Mass.	4	1	800	Yes
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	7	1	294	Yes
New Britain, Conn.	4	1	580	Yes
New Rochelle, N. Y.	7	5	511	Yes
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	1	1	37	Yes
Oak Park, Ill.	2	2	100	Yes
Ogden, Utah	2	0	208	N-F
Pontiac, Mich.	1	1	258	Yes
Pueblo, Colo.	2	0	125	N-..
Quincy, Mass.	3	0	1,063	Yes
Racine, Wis.	6	1	1,000	Yes
Raleigh, N. C.	2	0	200	Yes
Rockford, Ill.	2	1	130	Yes
Saginaw, Mich.	3	1	155	Yes
St. Petersburg, Fla.	3	1	600	Yes
Santa Monica, Cal.	2	2	168	Yes
Schenectady, N. Y.	3	0	336	Yes
Sioux Falls, S. D.	9	1	1,022	Yes
Springfield, Mo.	1	0	73	Yes
Stamford, Conn.	4	2	630	Yes
Upper Darby tp, Pa.	5	3	460	Yes
Waterloo, Iowa	10	1	549	Yes
Wheeling, W. Va.	1	0	250	N-C
Wichita Falls, Tex.	1	0	52	Yes
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	2	0	200	N-F
Winston-Salem, N. C.	2	0	185	Yes
Woonsocket, R. I.	5	0	480	Yes
York, Pa.	5	1	424	Yes
25,000 to 50,000				
Abilene, Tex.	2	0	152	Yes
Aliquippa, Pa.	1	1	80	N-C
Alliance, Ohio	1	1	35	Yes
Alton, Ill.	5	2	624	Yes
Amsterdam, N. Y.	2	0	163	Yes
Ann Arbor, Mich.	7	0	1,100	Yes
Appleton, Wis.	7	2	1,000	N-F
Arlington t, Mass.	1	0	250	Yes
Bakersfield, Calif.	2	1	....	Yes
Bangor, Me.	5	1	500	Yes
Barberton, Ohio	2	1	150	N-F
Battle Creek, Mich.	9	0	1,330	Yes
Belleville, Ill.	3	1	275	Yes
Belmont t, Mass.	2	2	163	Yes
Beloit, Wis.	3	0	350	Yes
Bessemer, Ala.	1	1	100	N-F
Beverly, Mass.	4	1	200	N-F*
Beverly Hills, Cal.	7	0	300	Yes
Billings, Mont.	5	1	346	Yes
Bloomfield, N. J.	2	1	100	Yes
Bloomington, Ill.	1	0	52	N-C
Bloomington, Ind.	1	1	181	Yes
Bristol, Conn.	2	0	190	Yes
Burlington, Iowa	5	2	800	N-F
Burlington, Vt.	2	0	119	Yes
Champaign, Ill.	1	0	50	Yes
Charlottesville, Va.	5	0	464	Yes
Chelsea, Mass.	2	0	250	N-F
Cheyenne, Wyo.	3	0	100	Yes
Columbia, Mo.	3	2	160	Yes*
Concord, N. H.	3	0	208	Yes
Danville, Ill.	8	2	800	Yes
Danville, Va.	1	1	200	Yes
Dubuque, Iowa	2	0	120	Yes
E. Cleveland, Ohio	1	0	75	Yes
Eau Claire, Wis.	5	0	635	Yes
Elgin, Ill.	2	0	100	Yes
Elkhart, Ind.	3	1	300	N-F
Elyria, Ohio	1	1	268	Yes
Fairfield t, Conn.	2	0	200	N-F
Fairmont, W. Va.	6	1	700	N-C
Fargo, N. D.	2	0	300	N-C
Fayetteville, N. C.	1	0	82	Yes
Ferndale, Mich.	9	0	....	N-..
Fitchburg, Mass.	2	0	180	N-F
Fond Du Lac, Wis.	5	0	1,050	N-F*
Fort Dodge, Iowa	4	0	470	Yes*
Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.	3	0	254	Yes
Framingham t, Mass.	4	0	600	N-F
Galesburg, Ill.	1	0	102	N-F
Grand Forks, N. D.	4	1	275	N-F*
Great Falls, Mont.	1	1	63	Yes
Greenwich t, Conn.	5	2	640	Yes
Hackensack, N. J.	3	1	1,000	N-F*
Hagerstown, Md.	1	0	160	Yes
Hamtramck, Mich.	1	0	125	Yes
Hattiesburg, Miss.	1	1	30	N-F
Haverhill, Mass.	4	1	70	Yes
Hempstead, N. Y.	22	..	6,621	Yes
Highland Pk., Mich.	1	0	285	Yes
Huntington Pk., Cal.	9	2	540	Yes
Hutchinson, Kan.	2	0	132	Yes
Independence, Mo.	1	0	60	Yes
Inglewood, Calif.	6	1	290	N-F*
Iowa City, Iowa	5	0	800	N-F
Ithaca, N. Y.	4	0	231	Yes
Jackson, Tenn.	2	0	380	Yes*
Jamestown, N. Y.	2	1	150	Yes
Jefferson City, Mo.	2	1	50	N-C
Kankakee, Ill.	12	0	300	Yes
Kingston, N. Y.	3	0	400	Yes
Kokomo, Ind.	1	1	50	Yes
La Crosse, Wis.	10	1	484	Yes*
Lafayette, Ind.	3	1	375	N-F
Lakeland, Fla.	2	0	100	Yes

TABLE XVIII—MUNICIPAL PARKING LOTS IN CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

25,000 to 50,000—continued

City	No. City-Owned Lots	No. Lots Established 1954	No. City-Owned Spaces	Parking Meters, Charge
Lincoln Park, Mich. . .	1	0	280	N-F
Linden, N. J.	1	0	60	N-F
Lockport, N. Y.	3	1	272	Yes
Lower Merion tp, Pa. .	3	0	215	Yes
Lynchburg, Va.	1	0	64	Yes
Manchester t, Conn. . .	2	0	150	Yes
Manitowoc, Wis.	3	0	171	Yes
Maplewood tp, N. J. . .	6	1	320	N-F
Marion, Ind.	1	0	26	Yes
Mason City, Iowa	7	0	600	N-F
Massillon, Ohio	1	0	60	Yes
Melrose, Mass.	4	0	200	N-F
Meriden, Conn.	3	0	250	Yes
Miami Beach, Fla. . . .	17	1	3,164	Yes
Middletown, Ohio	3	1	328	Yes
Milford t, Conn.	5	0	400	N-F
Moline, Ill.	3	0	195	Yes
Montclair, N. J.	10	0	1,005	Yes
Muskegon, Mich.	3	0	445	Yes
Nashua, N. H.	3	2	350	Yes
New Albany, Ind.	1	1	131	Yes
Newburgh, N. Y.	4	0	635	Yes
New Kensington, Pa. .	1	0	170	N-C
Newport News, Va. . .	5	0	. . . .	Yes
Northampton, Mass. . .	3	3	275	Yes
N. Little Rock, Ark. . .	1	0	125	N-F
Norwalk, Conn.	10	2	618	N-F
Norwood, Ohio	1	0	64	Yes
Nutley, N. J.	1	0	250	Yes
Orange, N. J.	3	1	300	Yes
Ottumwa, Iowa	3	0	640	N-F
Palo Alto, Calif.	5	3	308	Yes
Parkersburg, W. Va. .	1	1	80	N-C
Pensacola, Fla.	3	0	150	N-F
Perth Amboy, N. J. . .	2	0	335	N-C
Petersburg, Va.	5	3	468	Yes
Plainfield, N. J.	3	0	500	Yes
Pocatello, Idaho	1	0	178	N-F
Pomona, Calif.	6	2	534	Yes
Port Huron, Mich. . . .	8	0	835	Yes
Poughkeepsie, N. Y. . .	4	4	380	Yes
Rapid City, S. D.	6	1	88	Yes
Redwood City, Calif. .	4	0	285	Yes*
Reno, Nev.	2	0	116	Yes
Richmond, Ind.	2	1	80	Yes
Riverside, Calif.	8	0	860	Yes
Rochester, Minn.	3	1	423	N-C*
Rock Island, Ill.	2	0	50	N-F
Rocky Mount, N. C. . .	2	0	150	Yes
Rome, N. Y.	1	0	108	Yes
Royal Oak, Mich.	5	1	575	Yes
St. Cloud, Minn.	3	0	250	N-..
Salem, Mass.	6	0	375	N-..
Salina, Kan.	1	1	78	Yes
Sandusky, Ohio	3	0	275	N-F
Santa Ana, Calif.	1	0	54	Yes
Shaker Hgts., Ohio . . .	18	2	1,534	N-F

City	No. City-Owned Lots	No. Lots Established 1954	No. City-Owned Spaces	Parking Meters, Charge
Sheboygan, Wis.	1	0	68	Yes
Steubenville, Ohio . . .	1	0	28	N-C
Stratford t, Conn. . . .	12	1	500	N-F
Superior, Wis.	3	0	750	N-F
Taunton, Mass.	1	0	400	N-F
Teaneck tp, N. J.	7	1	1,216	N-F
Temple, Tex.	1	0	278	Yes
Torrington, Conn. . . .	1	0	40	N-F
Tyler, Tex.	2	1	130	Yes
Vallejo, Calif.	1	0	20	Yes
Warwick, R. I.	1	0	80	N-F
Warwick, Va. , ...	2	0	50	N-F
Watertown t, Mass. . .	3	0	150	N-F
Watertown, N. Y.	2	1	426	Yes
Waukegan, Ill.	1	0	20	Yes
Wausau, Wis.	4	0	519	Yes
Wauwatosa, Wis.	1	0	110	N-F
West Allis, Wis.	12	12	308	Yes
W. Hartford t, Conn. .	2	0	280	N-F
West Haven t, Conn. . .	1	0	200	N-F
West Orange, N. J. . .	4	4	200	Yes
W. Palm Beach, Fla. .	4	1	732	Yes
Weymouth t, Mass. . .	3	0	400	N-F
White Plains, N. Y. . .	15	1	1,347	Yes
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	2	0	. . . .	N-C
Wilmington, N. C. . . .	1	1	. . . .	Yes
Winona, Minn.	2	2	. . . .	N-F
Woodbridge tp, N. J. .	10	0	. . . .	N-F
Wyandotte, Mich.	2	0	455	Yes

10,000 to 25,000

City	No. City-Owned Lots	No. Lots Established 1954	No. City-Owned Spaces	Parking Meters, Charge
Aberdeen, S. D.	4	1	500	Yes
Adrian, Mich.	4	1	600	Yes
Albany, Ore.	1	0	85	Yes
Albert Lea, Minn. . . .	3	0	215	Yes
Allen Park, Mich. . . .	4	. .	2,000	N-F
Alpena, Mich.	3	1	275	Yes*
Ames, Iowa	6	0	450	N-F
Anaheim, Calif.	8	2	421	N-F
Anderson, S. C.	1	1	24	Yes
Andover t, Mass.	1	0	70	N-F
Annapolis, Md.	3	1	350	Yes
Ansonia, Conn.	3	0	250	N-F
Arkansas City, Kan. . .	1	0	40	N-F
Asbury Park, N. J. . .	6	1	710	Yes
Ashland, Ohio	2	0	. . . .	N-F
Ashland, Wis.	1	0	35	N-F
Astoria, Ore.	2	0	45	N-C
Atchison, Kan.	4	2	325	N-F
Athens, Ohio	2	2	57	Yes
Athol t, Mass.	1	1	300	N-F
Attleboro, Mass.	4	1	300	N-F
Austin, Minn.	4	0	250	Yes
Barre, Vt.	1	0	35	N-F
Batavia, N. Y.	4	1	800	N-F
Beaver Dam, Wis. . . .	4	0	425	Yes
Beckley, W. Va.	2	1	. . . .	Yes
Bemidji, Minn.	1	0	50	N-F

Table XVIII—Municipal Parking Lots in Cities Over 10,000—Continued

10,000 to 25,000—continued

City	No. City-Owned Lots	No. Lots Established 1954	No. City-Owned Spaces	Parking Meters, Charge
Bend, Ore.	4	2	175	Yes
Benton Harbor, Mich.	5	1	700	Yes
Berea, Ohio	3	0	360	Yes
Bergenfield, N. J.	4	2	250	N-F
Berkley, Mich.	4	2	185	N-F
Birmingham, Mich.	1	1	20	Yes
Bloomsburg, Pa.	2	0	120	Yes
Bluefield, W. Va.	2	2	40	Yes
Boone, Iowa	3	1	180	N-F
Boulder, Colo.	3	0	225	N-F*
Bozeman, Mont.	8	0	398	N-F
Braddock, Pa.	8	0	600	N-C
Bradenton, Fla.	1	0	238	Yes
Bradford, Pa.	1	0	24	N-F
Brainerd, Minn.	1	0	50	N-F
Brattleboro t, Vt.	3	0	400	N-F
Brawley, Calif.	2	0	71	Yes
Bristol, Pa.	1	0	400	N-F
Brookfield, Ill.	1	1	80	N-F
Brownwood, Tex.	1	1	80	Yes
Brunswick t, Me.	1	1	60	N-F
Burlingame, Calif.	12	0	861	Yes
Burlington, N. J.	1	0	280	N-F
Burlington, N. C.	3	1	400	Yes
Butler, Pa.	2	2	113	Yes
Cadillac, Mich.	3	1	107	N-F
Caldwell, Idaho	2	0	60	N-F
Campbell, Ohio	1	0	200	N-F
Canonsburg, Pa.	6	0	30	N-F
Carlisle, Pa.	1	1	50	N-F
Carthage, Mo.	2	0	100	N-F
Cedar Falls, Iowa	5	0	450	N-F
Central Falls, R. I.	2	0	500	N-F
Centralia, Ill.	1	1	200	N-F
Chambersburg, Pa.	7	0	240	N-F
Chanute, Kan.	2	..	....	N-F
Charles City, Iowa	2	0	160	N-F
Chico, Calif.	1	0	51	Yes
Chillicothe, Ohio	3	2	500	Yes
Chippewa Falls, Wis.	3	0	350	N-F
Chula Vista, Calif.	3	0	112	Yes
Clarksville, Tenn.	3	0	225	N-F
Clayton, Mo.	1	0	300	N-C
Clearwater, Fla.	2	0	300	Yes
Cleveland, Tenn.	1	1	40	N-F
Clinton t, Mass.	1	1	100	N-F
Coatesville, Pa.	2	1	150	Yes
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	1	0	265	N-F
Coffeyville, Kan.	1	0	75	N-F
Cohoes, N. Y.	1	0	75	N-F
College Park, Ga.	1	0	50	N-F
Collingswood, N. J.	2	0	350	N-F
Concord, N. C.	2	0	115	N-F
Coral Gables, Fla.	5	0	268	Yes
Corona, Calif.	2	0	60	N-F
Cortland, N. Y.	1	0	100	N-F
Corvallis, Ore.	3	0	250	N-F
Coshocton, Ohio	1	0	70	N-F
Cranford tp, N. J.	5	2	350	N-F
Crawfordsville, Ind.	2	0	90	N-F
Culver City, Calif.	1	0	280	N-C
Danbury, Conn.	1	0	100	Yes
Danvers t, Mass.	2	0	100	N-F
Decatur, Ga.	2	2	50	Yes
Dedham t, Mass.	1	0	70	Yes
De Kalb, Ill.	1	0	55	Yes
Des Plaines, Ill.	3	1	377	Yes
Dixon, Ill.	3	0	243	Yes
Dodge City, Kan.	1	0	200	N-F
Dover, N. H.	1	1	....	N-F
Dover, N. J.	5	1	1,000	N-..
Downers Grove, Ill.	1	1	96	...
East Detroit, Mich.	1	1	175	Yes
East Lansing, Mich.	6	1	273	Yes*
El Centro, Calif.	3	0	....	N-F
El Dorado, Kan.	2	0	75	N-F
Elizabeth City, N. C.	2	1	300	N-F
Elizabethton, Tenn.	1	1	74	Yes
Elmhurst, Ill.	3	1	500	Yes
Emporia, Kan.	5	1	420	N-F*
Endicott, N. Y.	1	1	41	Yes
Enfield t, Conn.	1	0	30	N-F
Englewood, N. J.	7	3	600	N-F*
Escanaba, Mich.	3	0	150	Yes
Eureka, Calif.	2	2	150	Yes
Fairhaven t, Mass.	1	0	40	N-F
Faribault, Minn.	1	0	115	N-F
Findlay, Ohio	4	2	272	N-F*
Floral Park, N. Y.	4	0	356	N-F*
Fort Collins, Colo.	1	0	300	N-F
Fort Myers, Fla.	2	0	100	N-F
Fort Pierce, Fla.	2	1	150	N-..
Frankfort, Ind.	1	1	....	Yes
Freeport, Ill.	2	1	75	Yes
Freeport, N. Y.	12	0	1,651	N-F
Fremont, Ohio	2	2	100	Yes
Fullerton, Calif.	5	0	250	N-F
Gainesville, Ga.	1	0	150	N-F
Garden City, N. Y.	14	2	2,000	N-F
Gardner, Mass.	3	0	175	N-F
Gastonia, N. C.	1	1	100	Yes
Geneva, N. Y.	1	0	....	N-F
Glen Cove, N. Y.	4	1	500	N-F
Glens Falls, N. Y.	1	0	105	Yes
Gloversville, N. Y.	4	0	425	Yes
Goshen, Ind.	5	0	192	N-F
Grand Island, Neb.	2	0	400	Yes
Greeley, Colo.	3	3	225	N-F
Greenfield t, Mass.	5	0	800	Yes
Greenwood, Miss.	1	..	50	N-F
Griffin, Ga.	1	0	54	Yes
Gr. Pte. Park, Mich.	2	0	100	N-F
Haddonfield, N. J.	3	1	600	Yes
Hanford, Calif.	1	1	41	Yes
Hannibal, Mo.	3	2	100	N-F
Harlingen, Tex.	3	1	89	Yes

TABLE XVIII—MUNICIPAL PARKING LOTS IN CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. City-Owned Lots	No. Lots Established 1954	No. City-Owned Spaces	Parking Meters, Charge
10,000 to 25,000—continued				
Harrisonburg, Va. . . .	2	1	240	Yes
Harvey, Ill.	3	2	100	Yes
Hastings, Neb.	2	2	250	N-F
Hayward, Calif.	2	0	118	Yes
Hazel Park, Mich. . . .	12	1	150	N-F
Helena, Mont.	4	1	100	N-F
Hermosa Beach, Cal. .	3	3	117	Yes
Hingham t, Mass.	1	1	150	N-F
Hobart, Ind.	1	. .	50	N-F
Holland, Mich.	6	0	375	N-F
Hollywood, Fla.	6	1	762	Yes
Hornell, N. Y.	2	2	110	Yes*
Huron, S. D.	3	1	140	Yes
Hyattsville, Md.	2	0	475	Yes
Idaho Falls, Idaho . . .	1	0	140	N-F
Independence, Kan. . .	1	0	88	N-F
Inkster, Mich.	1	0	135	Yes
Ironwood, Mich.	1	0	40	N-F
Jacksonville, Ill.	1	0	43	Yes
Jamestown, N. D. . . .	2	1	120	N-F
Janesville, Wis.	3	1	288	Yes
Johnson City, N. Y. . .	1	1	100	Yes
Johnstown, N. Y.	3	0	210	N-..
Jonesboro, Ark.	1	0	150	N-F
Junction City, Kan. . .	3	1	140	N-F
Keene, N. H.	2	1	300	N-F
Kenmore, N. Y.	2	0	85	Yes
Kent, Ohio	1	1	40	Yes
Kingsport, Tenn.	5	0	900	Yes
Kirkwood, Mo.	6	3	170	N-F*
Klamath Falls, Ore. . .	1	0	34	N-C
Laconia, N. H.	3	0	600	Yes
La Grange, Ill.	7	1	340	Yes*
Lakewood tp, N. J. . . .	2	. .	225	N-..
Lake Worth, Fla.	2	0	575	Yes
La Mesa, Calif.	2	0	41	Yes
La Porte, Ind.	2	1	66	Yes
Las Cruces, N. M. . . .	2	1	65	N-F
Las Vegas, Nev.	6	3	300	Yes
Lawrence, Kan.	3	0	121	N-F
Leavenworth, Kan. . . .	4	1	400	Yes*
Leominster, Mass. . .	1	0	40	N-F
Lewiston, Idaho	2	1	. . . .	Yes
Lewistown, Pa.	1	0	246	N-F
Lexington t, Mass. . . .	2	0	114	N-F
Lexington, N. C.	2	0	75	N-F
Lincoln, Ill.	1	1	65	Yes
Lodi, Calif.	4	1	111	N-F
Logansport, Ind.	5	2	. . . .	Yes
Long Beach, N. Y. . . .	1	0	385	Yes
Lynbrook, N. Y.	8	0	1,428	N-F
McAlester, Okla.	1	1	50	N-F
McAllen, Tex.	1	1	48	Yes
McKinney, Tex.	3	0	200	N-F
Macomb, Ill.	1	1	50	N-F
Madison, N. J.	4	1	1,000	N-F
Mamaroneck, N. Y. . .	5	0	200	N-F
Manhattan, Kan.	1	1	75	N-F
Mankato, Minn.	3	0	170	Yes
Marietta, Ga.	1	1	14	Yes
Marinette, Wis.	6	0	375	N-F
Marion, Ill.	3	0	200	N-F
Marlborough, Mass. . .	3	0	400	N-F
Marquette, Mich.	8	2	. . . .	N-F*
Marshalltown, Iowa . .	4	1	200	N-F
Marshfield, Wis.	4	1	215	N-F
Martinsburg, W. Va. .	1	1	40	Yes
Martinsville, Va.	3	0	242	Yes
Mattoon, Ill.	1	. .	50	N-F
Meadville, Pa.	5	3	194	Yes
Menlo Park, Calif. . . .	2	0	300	N-F
Menominee, Mich. . . .	1	1	50	N-..
Merced, Calif.	4	1	210	N-F*
Mesa, Ariz.	1	0	75	N-F
Mexico, Mo.	1	0	75	N-F
Miami, Okla.	6	2	300	N-F
Middleborough t, Mass.	4	1	600	N-F
Middletown, N. Y. . . .	3	1	270	Yes
Midland, Mich.	5	2	715	Yes
Milford t, Mass.	5	. .	490	N-F
Millburn tp, N. J. . . .	3	0	436	Yes
Millville, N. J.	3	0	300	N-F
Minot, N. D.	1	0	60	N-F
Missoula, Mont.	1	0	500	N-F
Modesto, Calif.	7	0	452	Yes
Monessen, Pa.	6	3	430	Yes
Monmouth, Ill.	2	1	200	Yes
Monroe, Mich.	7	2	680	Yes
Monterey, Calif.	7	1	475	N-F*
Moorhead, Minn.	1	0	40	N-F
Morristown, N. J. . . .	9	0	. . . .	N-F*
Mt. Clemens, Mich. . .	4	1	1,200	N-F
Mt. Pleasant, Mich. . .	4	1	. . . .	Yes*
Mount Vernon, Ohio . .	1	0	60	Yes
Muskegon Hts., Mich. .	2	0	200	Yes
Nacogdoches, Tex. . . .	1	. .	100	N-F
Napa, Calif.	1	0	200	N-F
National City, Cal. . . .	1	1	25	N-F
Naugatuck, Conn.	4	1	700	N-F
Needham t, Mass. . . .	2	0	194	N-F
Neenah, Wis.	6	2	650	N-F
Newark, N. Y.	1	1	65	N-F
Newburyport, Mass. . .	2	0	200	N-F
New Castle, Ind.	1	0	120	N-F
Newport Beach, Cal. .	6	1	1,300	Yes
Newton, Iowa	3	0	190	Yes*
Niles, Mich.	5	0	231	Yes
Norfolk, Neb.	1	0	100	N-F
North Adams, Mass. .	2	0	188	Yes
N. Attleboro t, Mass. .	3	1	250	N-F
North Miami, Fla. . . .	2	2	103	Yes
North Platte, Neb. . . .	1	1	500	N-F
N. Providence t, R. I. .	2	. .	1,200	N-F
N. Tonawanda, N. Y. .	1	0	300	N-F
Norwich, Conn.	4	2	300	Yes

TABLE XVIII—MUNICIPAL PARKING LOTS IN CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. City-Owned Lots	No. Lots Established 1954	No. City-Owned Spaces	Parking Meters, Charge
10,000 to 25,000—continued				
Norwood t, Mass.	3	0	100	N-F
Ocala, Fla.	2	0	200	Yes
Oceanside, Calif.	2	2	183	Yes
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	3	..	....	N-F*
Oil City, Pa.	5	3	372	Yes*
Olean, N. Y.	2	0	125	N-F
Oneida, N. Y.	1	1	90	Yes
Oneonta, N. Y.	1	0	136	Yes
Ontario, Calif.	3	0	192	Yes
Orange, Calif.	5	1	300	N-F
Oskaloosa, Iowa	2	2	84	N-F
Ossining, N. Y.	2	1	75	Yes
Oswego, N. Y.	2	0	200	N-F
Ottawa, Ill.	1	0	250	N-F
Ottawa, Kan.	2	1	200	N-F
Owatonna, Minn.	5	1	500	N-F
Oxnard, Calif.	4	1	215	N-F
Painesville, Ohio	4	2	255	Yes
Pampa, Tex.	1	0	445	N-F
Park Ridge, Ill.	2	0	200	Yes
Pasadena, Tex.	1	1	250	N-F
Peekskill, N. Y.	3	1	400	Yes
Peru, Ind.	3	0	216	N-F
Petaluma, Calif.	1	0	57	Yes
Phoenixville, Pa.	2	0	220	Yes
Piedmont, Calif.	1	1	35	N-F
Piqua, Ohio	4	..	200	N-F
Pittsburg, Calif.	1	..	75	N-F
Pittsburg, Kan.	2	0	120	N-F
Pleasantville, N. J.	1	0	100	N-F
Plymouth t, Mass.	1	0	400	N-F
Ponca City, Okla.	17	4	300	N-F
Port Chester, N. Y.	5	2	600	Yes
Portsmouth, N. H.	2	1	287	Yes
Pottstown, Pa.	1	0	52	Yes
Princeton, N. J.	5	0	303	Yes
Pullman, Wash.	1	0	35	N-F
Rahway, N. J.	4	0	600	Yes
Reading t, Mass.	2	0	175	N-F
Red Bank, N. J.	4	0	850	N-F
Redding, Calif.	2	2	140	Yes
Redlands, Calif.	2	0	50	Yes
Reidsville, N. C.	3	1	175	N-F
Renton, Wash.	1	1	30	Yes
Ridgewood, N. J.	1	0	174	N-F
Robbinsdale, Minn.	1	1	75	Yes
Rochester, N. H.	2	0	250	N-F
Rock Hill, S. C.	3	0	363	Yes
Rockville Ctre., N. Y.	15	1	1,563	N-F*
Roselle, N. J.	1	0	100	N-F
Roseville, Mich.	1	0	30	N-F
Ruston, La.	1	0	20	N-F
Rutland, Vt.	2	1	255	Yes
Rye, N. Y.	5	1	679	Yes
St. Charles, Mo.	2	0	65	Yes
St. Joseph, Mich.	3	1	173	Yes
Salem, Ohio	1	1	28	Yes
Salinas, Calif.	4	2	453	N-F
Salisbury, Md.	2	1	175	Yes*
San Buenaventura, Cal.	6	..	467	N-F
San Fernando, Calif.	5	3	225	Yes
Sanford, Fla.	1	0	75	N-F
San Luis Obispo, Cal.	3	0	205	N-F*
San Marino, Calif.	1	0	50	N-F
San Rafael, Calif.	2	0	....	Yes
Santa Clara, Calif.	2	0	150	N-F
Santa Paula, Calif.	3	1	284	N-F
Santa Rosa, Calif.	3	2	349	Yes
Sapulpa, Okla.	1	0	50	N-F
Sarasota, Fla.	2	1	30	Yes
Saratoga Sprgs., N. Y.	2	0	400	N-F
Slt. Ste. Marie, Mich.	3	0	85	N-F
Sayreville, N. J.	3	0	100	N-F
Scarsdale, N. Y.	7	0	280	Yes
Scottsbluff, Neb.	1	0	200	N-F
Sedalia, Mo.	2	0	100	Yes
Sheffield, Ala.	3	1	360	N-F
Shelbyville, Ind.	2	1	88	N-F
Shelton, Conn.	3	2	80	Yes
Sherman, Tex.	1	1	104	N-F
Somerville, N. J.	6	1	722	N-F
Southbridge t, Mass.	3	0	150	N-F
South Euclid, Ohio	1	0	50	N-F
S. Kingstown, R. I.	1	0	200	N-F
S. Milwaukee, Wis.	1	1	18	N-F
South Orange, N. J.	3	1	210	Yes
S. San Francisco, Cal.	6	1	500	N-F
Springfield, Ore.	3	3	400	N-F
Springfield tp (Delaware Co.), Pa.	1	0	100	N-F
State College, Pa.	1	0	25	N-C
Statesville, N. C.	4	2	232	Yes
Staunton, Va.	2	1	202	Yes
Sterling, Ill.	2	0	68	N-C
Stevens Point, Wis.	3	0	250	N-..
Stoneham t, Mass.	2	2	75	N-..
Suffolk, Va.	2	1	174	Yes
Summit, N. J.	3	1	400	Yes
Sumter, S. C.	4	1	....	Yes
Swampscott t, Mass.	1	0	60	N-F
Thomasville, N. C.	2	2	80	N-F
Tiffin, Ohio	3	0	153	Yes
Tonawanda, N. Y.	1	..	500	N-F
Torrance, Calif.	1	0	80	N-F
Traverse City, Mich.	4	3	322	Yes
Tulare, Calif.	5	1	....	N-F
Tupelo, Miss.	1	1	400	N-F
Two Rivers, Wis.	7	4	300	N-F
Uniontown, Pa.	4	2	478	Yes
Valparaiso, Ind.	1	1	33	Yes
Van Wert, Ohio	1	0	42	Yes
Verona, N. J.	1	0	54	Yes
Vincennes, Ind.	1	0	300	N-F
Virginia, Minn.	1	0	250	Yes
Visalia, Calif.	9	0	520	N-F

TABLE XVIII—MUNICIPAL PARKING LOTS IN CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. City-Owned Lots	No. Lots Established 1954	No. City-Owned Spaces	Parking Meters, Charge
10,000 to 25,000—continued				
Wabash, Ind.	3	0	150	N-F*
Wakefield t, Mass.	1	1	50	N-F
Warren, Pa.	2	0	100	Yes
Washington, Ind.	1	0	100	N-F
Watertown, S. D.	1	0	26	Yes
Watertown, Wis.	2	0	70	Yes*
Waterville, Me.	3	1	400	N-F
Watsonville, Calif.	1	1	....	N-..
Waukesha, Wis.	8	3	1,049	N-F
Waxahachie, Tex.	1	1	100	N-F
Waynesboro, Pa.	3	0	500	N-F
Waynesboro, Va.	3	0	250	N-F
Weehawken tp, N. J.	1	1	75	Yes
Wellesley t, Mass.	7	1	595	Yes
Westbrook, Me.	1	1	150	N-F
West Chester, Pa.	5	1	225	Yes
Westerly t, R. I.	1	0	300	N-F
Westfield, N. J.	5	0	624	Yes
W. Lafayette, Ind.	1	0	40	N-F
Westport t, Conn.	3	1	600	N-F
West Warwick t, R. I.	5	1	400	N-F
Whitefish Bay, Wis.	1	0	55	N-F
Whittier, Calif.	7	0	525	Yes
Wilmette, Ill.	3	2	136	N-F*
Wilson, N. C.	1	1	236	Yes
Winchester, Va.	2	0	300	Yes
Winfield, Kan.	3	2	....	N-F
Winnetka, Ill.	10	1	750	N-F
Wood River, Ill.	1	1	30	N-F
Woodbury, N. J.	1	0	400	N-F
Wooster, Ohio	3	0	375	Yes
Xenia, Ohio	4	1	258	Yes
Ypsilanti, Mich.	4	1	390	Yes

ALPENA, MICHIGAN: One lot no charge.
AURORA, ILLINOIS: One lot has a charge.
BEVERLY, MASSACHUSETTS: One lot metered.
BOULDER, COLORADO: One lot metered.
CINCINNATI, OHIO: Three lots metered; one lot no charge.
COLUMBIA, MISSOURI: One lot no charge.
EAST LANSING, MICHIGAN: One lot no charge.
EMPORIA, KANSAS: One lot metered.
ENGLEWOOD, NEW JERSEY: One lot metered.
FINDLAY, OHIO: One lot metered.
FLORAL PARK, NEW YORK: One lot has a charge.
FOND DU LAC, WISCONSIN: One lot is metered.
FORT DODGE, IOWA: One lot no charge.
GRAND FORKS, NORTH DAKOTA: One lot has a charge.
HACKENSACK, NEW JERSEY: One lot metered.
HORNELL, NEW YORK: One lot no charge.
INGLEWOOD, CALIFORNIA: One lot metered.
JACKSON, TENNESSEE: One lot no charge.
KIRKWOOD, MISSOURI: Two lots are metered.
LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN: Four lots no charge.
LA GRANGE, ILLINOIS: One lot no charge.
LANSING, MICHIGAN: One lot no charge.
LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS: Two lots no charge.
MARQUETTE, MICHIGAN: One lot metered.
MERCED, CALIFORNIA: One lot metered.
MONTEREY, CALIFORNIA: Two lots metered.
MORRISTOWN, NEW JERSEY: One lot metered.
MOUNT PLEASANT, MICHIGAN: Two lots no charge.
NEWTON, IOWA: One lot no charge.
OGDENSBURG, NEW YORK: One lot metered.
OIL CITY, PENNSYLVANIA: One lot no charge.
REDWOOD CITY, CALIFORNIA: Two lots no charge.
ROCHESTER, MINNESOTA: One lot no charge.
ROCKVILLE CENTRE, NEW YORK: Two lots metered.
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI: One lot no charge.
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA: One lot metered.
SALISBURY, MARYLAND: One lot no charge.
SAN LUIS OBISPO, CALIFORNIA: One lot metered.
WABASH, INDIANA: One lot metered.
WATERTOWN, WISCONSIN: One lot no charge.
WICHITA, KANSAS: One lot metered.
WILMETTE, ILLINOIS: One lot metered.

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Parks and Recreation

Developments in 1954

By Arthur Williams

National Recreation Association, New York

THE approval of nearly $30,000,000 in bond issues for the acquisition and development of areas and facilities, general budget increases, the establishment of new departments in smaller communities, more and better trained professional workers, program expansion, continued widespread construction of new facilities, all marked the progress of public parks and recreation in 1954.

An analysis of the thousands of inquiries received from some 6,000 communities last year by the National Recreation Association gives an indication of trends in interest and thinking throughout the country. Requests for advice on starting new programs were up 200 per cent, and 78 per cent of these were from communities under 10,000 population. Inquiries relating to areas and facilities increased 47 per cent. Of special interest are the increases on research, up 67 per cent, and public relations, up 93 per cent. Matters of special interest last year to park and recreation leaders included vandalism, litter problems, encroachment on areas for nonrelated uses, and the decisions of the United States Supreme Court on segregation.

Defense. Public recreation and park agencies continued to serve the armed forces and defense industries and their families by making facilities and programs available to them on the same basis they are made available to their own citizens. The generous use of public recreation opportunities by military and defense industrial personnel has contributed substantially to their off-duty recreation needs and is an important factor in helping to build and maintain morale and efficiency. The armed forces and other defense agencies continued to make heavy demands on the supply of trained recreation workers.

Legislation. As usual many bills affecting parks and recreation were introduced into the Congress of the United States, but the only one passed of major concern to state and local governments was the new tax law which provided considerable relief from federal admissions taxes although not the broader exemptions requested. Louisiana passed enabling legislation permitting parishes (counties) to create park districts. An amendment was passed to the recreation law of New York to permit two or more municipalities and any school district and municipality to join in establishing and operating a playground and recreation program. California broadened its Park, Recreation and Parkway District Law to extend its provisions to incorporate as well as unincorporated areas. Massachusetts enacted legislation to permit towns and cities to provide and maintain recreation facilities for special groups. This is designed primarily to enable cities and towns to serve the needs of older citizens.

Organization. The organization of new departments continued during the past year as 72 communities, mostly smaller cities, established year-round recreation services. The consolidation of recreation and park departments was effected in 14 communities, five more than in 1953. The iron range area of Minnesota reported a trend toward joint city-school administration of recreation; the Southeast showed increasing interest in city-county programs.

Personnel. The employment of professional recreation and park personnel continued to increase both in executive, assistant executive and staff positions. The professional qualifications of workers continued to improve, and salaries continued to increase. The median salary for recreation executives was $500 higher than in 1953. New executive positions, mostly in smaller communities carried a range of $3,600 to $8,000 with a median of $5,000. New assistant executive positions ranged from $3,000 to $5,700 with a median of $3,700. The military and other defense agencies continued to compete with municipalities for personnel as did industry, voluntary agencies, and hospitals. This necessitated a continued intensive recruiting program.

A national survey of professional recreation curricula in colleges and universities revealed that the profession is growing more rapidly than the schools can provide graduates to fill the positions. The survey indicated that the present supply of graduates just about cares for replacement needs and is not sufficient to fill newly created positions as well. A pilot study in the South also showed that southern schools are barely keeping up with replacement needs.

The Southern Regional Education Board, an agency of the Southern Governor's Conference, and the National Recreation Association completed a two-year study of recreation leadership and training needs in 14 southern states. The report has been published in book form under the title "Recreation as a Profession in the Southern Region" and served as the basis for a three-day conference held in Atlanta, Georgia, in February, 1955, at which leading educators, recreation executives, and representatives from federal, state and local governments considered a regional plan of action based on the findings and recommendations contained in the report. There was a continued increase throughout the country in in-service training programs for administrators. Florida State University and the National Recreation Association jointly sponsored an administration workshop.

Planning. The interest in good planning continued during the year, many cities making comprehensive park and recreation studies which were used in long-range planning. There was evidence in 1954 also of an interest in planning for metropolitan areas as in St. Louis and Denver. A particularly encouraging aspect is the mounting number of cities which are actually taking advantage of their studies and following good planning procedures in the acquisition of new areas and facilities. Among cities making community studies and developing long-range plans were Chillicothe, Ohio;

Richmond, California; South Bend, Indiana; Dade County, Florida; Des Moines, Iowa; Topeka, Kansas; High Point, North Carolina; Los Angeles County, California; Lubbock, Texas; and Columbus, Georgia.

Program. Juvenile delinquency continued to command public attention during the year which was reflected in increased concern for the effectiveness of youth services. In some areas this took the form of a resurgence of interest in teen-age centers, in other areas an adjustment and extension of regular on-going recreation programs to meet the needs of youth. The growing child population also has created a need for expansion of services directed toward this age group.

Older adults are another age group which is receiving special attention. During the past year there has been a noticeable growth in the establishment of "drop-in" or "day centers" to provide centers for the great amount of free time of this group which is not served adequately by occasional club meetings. The University of North Carolina is conducting a research study of older people including their recreational interests and needs.

Although some progress was made in recreation services to women and girls this is an area which is still inadequately covered. Social recreation, sports and athletics, and winter and water sports continue to be very popular. Arts and crafts lead in popularity among the nonphysical recreation activities. Nature recreation is increasing with new children's zoos and nature museums being established during the year. Music and drama are growing but are still far behind what they should be. Hospital recreation is one of the most rapidly growing fields in recreation today.

Areas and Facilities. The acquisition and development of new park and recreation areas and the construction of new facilities was widespread throughout the country. Swimming pools and recreation buildings led the procession, with a steady increase in interest in artificial ice skating rinks. The conference on National Cooperation in Aquatics, composed of some 20 national organizations, completed a study of the design of outdoor swimming pools. The results of the study will be issued in a report which should serve as a guide to communities considering the building of a pool. Tacoma, Washington, established a new zoo. Minneapolis spent about $625,000 for new park development as a part of the city's new school-park coordinated planning program. Kansas City, Missouri, initiated a construction program of new community centers.

Maintenance costs have increased from over-use of limited facilities, vandalism, poor planning, higher wages, and cheap or poor construction. Litter is also an increasing maintenance problem. The Los Angeles, California, department of recreation and parks, has adopted "Parky" the kangaroo as a symbol for a year-round campaign to keep its parks, beaches, and roadsides free of litter. Keep America Beautiful, Inc., is bringing together the big manufacturers of cans, bottles, boxes and paper containers for an intensive educational campaign to educate the country to the proper disposal of litter. Encroachment on existing park and recreation areas for other purposes continues to be a problem. False economy prompts efforts to take park land for such diversified, unrelated uses as a shopping center, parking lots, children's home, hospitals, fire stations.

The urban redevelopment features of the Housing Act of 1954 offer unusual opportunities for recreation development by municipalities in congested and deteriorated sections of our cities. Under the terms of the act, slum clearance projects, partially financed with federal funds, may now include parks and playgrounds in the total project, with up to two-thirds of their cost met from federal funds. Citywide projects are not eligible under this act, only projects which serve a residential neighborhood being rehabilitated or are part of an urban redevelopment project.

Finance. There was a definite increase in the number of park and recreation bond issues approved by the voters in 1954, the total reaching nearly $30,000,000. Among the bond issues passed were Columbus, Ohio, $1,500,000; Cleveland, $7,050,000; Baltimore, $1,450,000; Kansas City, Missouri, $2,951,000; Rockford, Illinois, $600,000; Jackson County, Missouri, $3,000,000; Cincinnati, $1,000,000; Indianapolis, $2,250,000; Torrance, California, $400,000; El Segundo, California, $375,000; Des Moines, Iowa, $325,000; Cedar Rapids, $225,000; Dearborn, Michigan, $750,000; Baton Rouge, Louisiana, $2,625,000; Wilmington, Delaware, $215,000; Amarillo, Texas, $250,000; Aurora, Illinois, $350,000; and Waycross, Georgia, $220,000.

Operating budgets showed general increases for cities in most states. Some substantial increases were: San Diego, California, $160,000; Santa Monica, $75,000; Fresno, $35,000; San Francisco, $150,000; and Montgomery County, Maryland, $34,000. In several sections of the country there was some pressure to increase income from fees and charges, especially for service to adults. In a majority of states, however, there has not been this pressure although some slight increases have been made.

Activities by States. Three one-day recreation conferences sponsored by the Alabama Municipal League, the National Recreation Association, and the Alabama Recreation Society were attended by municipal officials and civic leaders from 32 communities. Kentucky completed plans for a series of one-day conferences on recreation for municipal officials and civic leaders. The South Carolina Municipal Association arranged for recreation meetings in connection with their district meetings. The Virginia State Office of Education, the National Recreation Association, and the Virginia Recreation Association conducted a statewide recreation workshop for small communities. The Tennessee Division of State Parks provided recreation planning and other technical recreation services to local communities.

A number of states were active in state park development. New Jersey acquired Island Beach Park, eight and one-half miles long by one-fourth to one mile wide at a cost of $2,500,000; the Wharton Tract of 56,000 acres for $2,000,000; and the Worthington Estate of 6,200 acres for $420,000. Maryland doubled its state park acreage by the acquisition by gift of the Catockin Recreation Demonstration Area. Mississippi started the development of two new state parks; three new parks have been acquired by West Virginia. Many other states have acquired new parks, and a number have received increased funds for development, maintenance, and operation.

Professional Organizations. The National Recreation Association (8 West 8 Street, New York 11) provided field service on request to more than 700 communities, assisted state government agencies with their recreation problems, and conducted training institutes in 135 cities in 40 states which were attended by more than 11,000 paid and volunteer workers. More than 6,000 communities were helped through correspondence and consultation at headquarters. The thirty-sixth National Recreation Congress, held at St. Louis, attended by 1,435 recreation leaders from all 48 states, gave special consideration to current recreation problems. The International Recreation Service handled requests from more than 30 foreign countries.

The American Recreation Society (1129 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.), with sections relating to hospital, rural, industrial, state and armed forces recreation, fostered the interest of the recreation profession in cooperation with affiliated state and district societies. The American Institute of Park Executives (143 South Lincoln Avenue, Aurora, Illinois), held its annual conference in Baltimore at which park and recreation problems were discussed and again conducted in-service training institutes.

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Schools and Education

Developments in 1954

By Harlan L. Hagman

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FOR the nation's public school systems, 1954 represented another crisis year with the major problem that of providing educational experience of reasonable quality in a period of still-swelling enrollments, still-declining teacher supply, rising costs, and greater competition with other local governmental units for financial support. The United States Office of Education calculated that 50,000 classrooms were constructed in 1954 against a five-year need of 720,000 units if the children of school age were to be housed properly in school buildings. Seven hundred thousand children were cared for in double or triple shifts of classrooms and many more in larger-than-desirable groups.

As the year ended, the only bright spots were prospects of legislation for federal assistance to local school districts in meeting construction needs and the fall semester increases registered in numbers of students beginning college programs in preparation for teaching. Unsolved problems were still the appropriate distribution among many local and state governmental agencies of tax receipts raised locally and by states and the dislocation of local financing by mandatory outlays in large amount for capital expansion in school districts and sharply rising costs of personnel services in a competitive market.

For most states, 1954 was not a legislative year. As a consequence, new developments as a result of legislation were those of implementing provisions of the previous session and of drawing proposals to be considered during the 1955 legislative sessions. Fourteen legislatures were in session and enacted numerous laws affecting education. Chief characteristics of 1954 school legislation by state bodies were provisions for increasing state aid, for establishing salary schedules, and for improving retirement and welfare arrangements for public school personnel.

By far the most exciting feature of the year was the holding by the United States Supreme Court that segregation in public schools was unconstitutional. But probably more crucial and more pressing upon school administrators and other public administrative officers was the fringe growth of urban centers, a suburban development accompanied by problems of community planning, sanitation, streets and walkways, police and fire protection, water and other utilities, as well as problems of caring for the education of a burgeoning child population in low tax areas.

Enrollment. Across the country, a million more pupils will need to be cared for in the public schools each year for the foreseeable future according to conservative estimates. In September, 1954, the nation's schools enrolled 30,179,357 children in public elementary and secondary schools, an increase of one and one-fourth million over 1953. Projections of future enrollment are affected by the increased holding power of the secondary schools, the widening provision of education for the physically and mentally limited, as well as by the high level of the birth rate now nearly four million annually (3,909,000 in 1953)—nearly one million greater annually during the past eight years than during the preceding eight years.

The lower number of marriages during current years (affected by the small age-groups now reaching maturity) is being compensated in part by the trend toward larger numbers of children in each family. Junior high schools, feeling the higher enrollments of incoming grades as well as the effect of the rural-to-town movement, recognized in 1954 the first signs of the swelling population which will end the advantageous position of facilities and availability of teaching personnel which the nation's high schools have enjoyed over the elementary schools during the past six years.

The states of Colorado and California increased their populations over the national average and in 1954 became aware of the concentrations of their growth around principal cities. Suburban areas of Denver, San Francisco, and Los Angeles grew beyond all expectations while small rural communities remained stable or lost population. A California report for the state as a whole showed that while 90 years (1850-1940) were required for the schools of the state to enroll as many as one million pupils in a single year, only 14 years (1940-1954) were required to grow to more than two million annually, and present signs suggest that only six years (1954-1960) will be required for California schools to enroll three million pupils annually.

But even states of relatively stable population were affected by population changes in 1954. Kansas, probably in keeping with other states about her, showed a decline of 52 per cent of rural farm youth from five to 19 years of age during the 30 years preceding 1950 and gave evidence of continued decline in rural population as her one-room rural schools dropped in number from 7,181 to 1,934 between 1945 and 1954. The urban population of Kansas in 1954 was 52 per cent of the total population.

Missouri found growth problems about the centers of St. Louis and Kansas City with declining populations in small communities. Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, Tennessee, and almost all other states showing population increases found the growth problem intensified about large cities. A few states, South Dakota, North Dakota, and Nebraska, had few growth pains except with respect to the immediate Omaha area in Nebraska, the Williston oil area in North Dakota, and federally affected areas in South Dakota.

School Construction. Accompanying the growing school population and intensified by the uneven distribution of the increased school enrollment in 1954 was the problem of providing school housing when and where needed. Collectively the states fell behind the growing need and new buildings were filled to capacity and beyond as soon as they opened. The two and one-half million dollars of new construction, up one-half million over 1953, set the high mark for dollar value of school construction in one year.

But the 50,000 units constructed were less than half of the annual accomplishment needed if the 720,000 units estimated as needed in the next five years are to be provided. During the 83rd Congress, 17 house bills and 4 senate bills calling for expanded federal assistance in school construction were introduced, but none was passed.

The individual states in some instances provided funds (South Carolina has spent $120 million of state funds since 1951 without the growth crises of other states; California passed a $100,000,000 bond issue to finance construction in critical areas), and Florida implemented its plan for meeting construction costs through bonding rather than through appropriated state funds. Most states found building needs an acute problem in 1954 but seemed to be waiting upon clarification of the federal role in supporting construction costs. The federal government continued to assist federally affected areas through appropriations of $70 million for building and $55 million for operation and maintenance of school plants.

Financing Schools. The $10 billion dollar cost (approximately 2.9 per cent of the national income) of public elementary, secondary, and higher education continued to be financed through local taxation of property for the most part although the trend toward increased state support continued as states implemented legislation of 1953, passed new legislation in 1954, or put forth proposals for consideration by legislatures in 1955. The range of percentages of state support to schools in 1954 was from 4 per cent in New Hampshire to 83 per cent in Delaware with a nationwide average of 37 per cent.

Though some increase of the use of earmarked funds for school purposes (Michigan diverts 2 cents of its sales tax rate to school support) seems to have taken place, much state aid in 1954 came by appropriation from general funds on a minimum foundation program calling for curricular development and local effort before state funds are allocated to local districts. Some increased state aid was for specific purposes such as better educational provision for the handicapped or aid for transportation. Among states increasing state aid in some degree during 1954 were Arizona, California, New Jersey, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, New York, Louisiana, and Virginia. In 1954, a Missouri interim legislative committee developed a new plan calling for an increase of $16 million in state aid annually.

Reorganization of School Districts. The number of school districts in the United States reached a low of approximately 55,000 in 1954, a decline from the 1940 figure of 148,000. In six years from 1948 to 1954, the nation's one-room schools dropped from more than 75,000 to 35,000. New Jersey continued to study reorganization under a plan which has developed 10 regional high schools in that state since 1950. Michigan consolidated 320 districts in 1954. Idaho has 190 districts in 1954 as against 1,110 in 1947.

Missouri had less than 4,000 districts in 1954 of the 8,400 in existence in 1948. Illinois continued at a slower rate the reorganization which brought her number of school districts from 11,955 in 1944 to 2,349 in 1954. Pennsylvania has created joint districts which maintain the established districts under joint administrations. With 2,463 districts in that state, there are only 1,115 administrative units with about 1,800 districts being parts of joint districts.

Teacher Supply. The shortage of teachers continued to be in 1954 a major educational problem. The National Education Association found that the supply of beginning elementary and secondary teachers had declined 25.8 per cent since 1950 with the supply of beginning secondary school teachers dropping 41.7 per cent. The over-all decline in production of new teachers was 6.5 per cent from 1953 to 1954. But putting the declining number of graduates from teacher preparation courses in new light in 1954 was the calculation that the number of all college graduates had declined 34.3 per cent from 1950 to 1954.

Elementary teachers have been in exceedingly short supply for several years and will continue to be in short supply during the foreseeable future despite increasing enrollments in teacher education courses. In addition, 30 states reported in 1954 that they expected or were experiencing shortages of high school teachers.

Teacher Certification. Few changes were made in certification programs during 1954 other than some dictated by legislative action of 1953. The trend toward higher initial preparation of teachers was maintained, and 28 states now require graduation from a four-year college program before granting a regular certificate. Provisional certificates continued to be given, however, with the result that the number of substandard certifications increased by 2,000, reaching 80,000 in 1954. Among the states, only Nebraska still granted a regular certificate of any kind to graduates of high school programs and was one of the few states granting certificates after only one year of college preparation for teaching.

The rising standard of preparation of elementary school teachers was reflected in an increase of 11,142 college graduates in elementary education in 1948 to 35,088 such graduates in 1954. In 1954, 65.5 per cent of elementary teachers in the United States held degrees, a sharp increase from the 49.7 per cent in 1949.

Teacher Salaries. In response to the increasing demand for teachers and the decreasing number of college graduates, salaries continued an upward trend though still falling behind the average of other wages. A number of states introduced minimum salary schedules in some instances still maintaining their relatively low position among the states with respect to teacher salaries. Among new provisions were New Jersey's $3,000-$5,400, Louisiana's $1,600-$4,800, Virginia's $2,400-$3,600, and Mississippi's $700-$2,600. Leading the states with an average annual salary of $4,800 for classroom teachers was California, with New York ($4,650), Washington ($4,247), and Delaware ($4,213) following according to 1953-1954 estimates.

Governors' Conferences. The 83rd Congress appropriated $900,000 for a series of Governors' Conferences in 1954 and 1955 and a White House Conference on Education to be held in November, 1955. Of the total, $700,000 was to be made available to state and territories for the study of their individual problems. Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Nevada, Washington, Wyoming, Colorado, Connecticut, and Minnesota held conferences in 1954 with all other states expected to follow during the first six months of 1955.

Educational Television. The concern of the states for educational television was evidenced by the continuance of planning for school use of the new medium. Plans seemed to be developing according to four concepts. One, the Oklahoma plan, envisaged the covering of the state with a television network publicly operated. Tennessee completed in 1954 an engineering survey for such a system with a report to be considered by the legislature in 1955. Another plan involved the cooperative effort of several colleges and universities in a state or of school systems and colleges. In Missouri, schools in St. Louis County have projected such a plan and in Kansas, state colleges are proposing a cooperatively operated television station.

A third development, the most fruitful to date, has been the educational station (sometimes commercial) operated by a state university or college. State universities, or a state college, in Nebraska, North Carolina, Iowa, and Missouri have educational stations. A fourth proposal, promising favorable development, is the television station operated by a nonprofit corporation organized for educational television. The Delaware Valley Corporation in Philadelphia may chart a path of this kind. The Lowell Institute in Massachusetts is a cooperative effort of colleges and universities. In California, where no public funds have been appropriated for the purpose, one and possibly two educational stations are being planned on the basis of public subscription.

Other developments during 1954 involved Wisconsin's defeat of a plan for a publicly supported television network, New Hampshire's and Delaware's new state commissions on educational television, and the New York Board of Regent's grant of authority over educational television. The Joint Committee on Educational Television reported in 1954 that 19 communities now have in operation or under construction educational television stations serving 22 million viewers with a potential of 35 to 40 million viewers when projected stations are placed in operation.

Segregation. The May 17, 1954, ruling of the United States Supreme Court outlawing segregation in public schools resulted in actions in South Carolina, Georgia, and Mississippi calling for the abandonment of public school systems under present concepts. On November 22, 1954, the Court continued all cases on segregation because of the lack of a full court. On November 24, 1954, the government filed a brief which in its proposals that time be given the affected states to bring about integration in the schools was much like the briefs filed by Texas, Arkansas, Florida, Maryland, and Oklahoma. Virginia, Delaware, the District of Columbia, and Clarendon County (South Carolina) filed briefs as parties to suits.

Seventeen states and the District of Columbia are affected by the ruling with the border states accepting the principle of integration, the states of the deep South opposing and in three states engaging in positive action against the principle, and the other Southern states employing a wait-and-see attitude.

Accompanying consideration of the principle of integration was concern over the problem of unequal school facilities, the possible displacement of colored teachers now in a favorable employment situation, the difficulty of assimilating in some communities some children of low educational accomplishment from ill-favored schools, and the effect of integration in schools upon other aspects of community life in the South. In large measure, school administrators all over the nation seemed to evince belief that segregation could not be maintained as a principle of school organization and that the Supreme Court decision was but a step toward the integration which was certain to come sooner or later.

Professional Organization. The American Association of School Administrators (1201 16th Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.) in 1954 continued co-sponsorship of the expanded Cooperative Program in Educational Administration (initiated by AASA and financed by the W. K. Kellogg Foundation) with eight regional centers for the further professionalization of the school superintendency, and made recommendations for future program developments; held three regional drive-in conferences for community school administrators; sponsored the eighth annual conference of presidents of state associations of school administrators, including a joint session with the Education Writers Association; held a national convention in Atlantic City, attended by 18,637 persons; made available in a 35mm filmstrip the photographic record of the school building architectural exhibit at the 1954 convention; published its 32d yearbook, "Educating for American Citizenship," bringing together the latest ideas on educating for American citizenship and how to evaluate and improve practices now in use; sent to press its 1955 yearbook, "Staff Relations in School Administration" (see New Books and Pamphlets below).

The AASA saw membership grow to the all-time high of 9,040; continued its research activities, including the Educational Research Service which is operated jointly with the NEA Research Division; presented testimony on school construction needs before the Education Subcommittees of the House and Senate; extended its cooperative relationships with national groups, including participation in the National Organizations Round Table for the Public Schools; and gave financial and moral support to the building fund campaign of the National Education Association.

Sources of Information: Education

Sources of Statistics: Education

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Public Libraries

Developments in 1954

By S. Janice Kee

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IN 1954 a high level of citizen awareness of the importance of public library service was demonstrated in a number of significant and different ways. This is good, for the public library, which exists for the citizen, develops in proportion to the active citizen support it receives and the quality of the librarian's leadership. The layman and the professional working together made it possible for thousands of people to enjoy the 1954 book fairs in Chicago, Buffalo, Little Rock, and other cities. Many communities celebrated 50th, and a few the 100th, anniversaries of their public libraries while the New York Society Library celebrated its 200th birthday.

Voters, too, in Oak Park, Illinois, and Eugene, Oregon, and in other places increased tax rates for library purposes and voted bond issues for new buildings. Librarians and educators in Kansas joined with nearly 100 persons from groups and organizations interested in rural life in a two-day conference to study problems of rural reading and rural library service. A fine balance of citizenship and librarianship is reflected in the highlights of public library development of the year.

The Kentucky Bookmobile Project. Unprecedented citizen interest and participation in library development took place in a one-year drive for bookmobiles, "that all may read." Initiated by a Louisville businessman and directed by a committee of prominent friends of libraries and librarians, this project reached a climax on September 16, 1954, when the governor presented 89 new bookmobiles, loaded with books, to counties that had pledged local support for their operation. These book trucks and many of the books were gifts to the state library extension agency from individuals, organized groups, and business and industrial concerns.

The Project Committee established an expense fund of $42,000, secured gifts with a total value of $300,000, and followed through with a request to the state legislature for additional funds to administer the state bookmobile service. A substantial increase in appropriation was granted, and plans are under way to provide special training programs for the librarian-drivers of the bookmobiles. A spokesman for the Kentucky Bookmobile Project Committee has signified certain important results of the bookmobile drive: namely, an increasing awareness of the people of Kentucky of the importance of libraries, a closing of the gap between business and professional communities, and the return of self-reliance to local communities.

Business Reference Service. October, 1954, marked 50 years of service given by the famous Business Library in Newark, New Jersey. A citizen's committee planned and directed a month-long birthday celebration. Scores of business and civic leaders, professional men and women, and other users of the library participated in the activities of the month as evidence of their appreciation for this type of specialized public library service. The Newark Business Library, the first of its kind in the world, has been a model for similar libraries all over the world, and its services have been extended far beyond the area of Newark.

One of its trustees has declared that the library is one of the greatest economic assets of the city. It furnishes up-to-date informational reference and research materials to the multitude of commercial and financial enterprises in and around Newark and maintains a collection of learning material for the necessary continuing education of the business men and women of the community. Its holdings of books and other printed materials cover many subjects emphasizing the various categories of business procedures but also providing material for the business man's self-development and his continuing awareness and understanding of current developments in world politics and in military, social, and economic affairs.

Although the Newark Public Library pioneered in business reference service, other cities soon followed and have developed notable business departments: New York, Minneapolis, Boston, Indianapolis, Detroit, Miami, Providence, San Francisco, Brooklyn, and Cleveland. It is no longer unusual to find such service in any large library system.

National Book Committee. The organization of the National Book Committee in 1954 is the result of the concern of nationally known and public-minded citizens for maintaining the freedom to read, for making books widely available, and for encouraging people to read books. The American Library Association, acting with the American Book Publishers Council, participated in the formation of the Committee. Its executive board is composed of 15 members while the total membership of the Committee will be approximately 100 persons representing a variety of professional and intellectual interests.

One of the first projects of the NBC will be related to the need for adequate support of existing libraries in the light of increased and shifting population and increased costs. The need for establishing libraries for the almost 27,000,000 persons in the United States without access to local public library service will be considered. The address of the National Book Committee is 2 West 46 Street, New York 36.

The Role of the State Library. The state plays a decisive role in the development of public libraries. At a 1954 regional meeting of the Council of State Governments a state senator set off a chain of events leading to a re-examination by state librarians of state responsibility for library development. Thirty states were represented later at the midwinter meeting of the American Library Association in Chicago to plan specific work with the Council of State Governments in regard to the drafting of library legislation. A special ALA Committee on State Legislative Action was established to draw up proposals for the drafting committee of the Council of State Governments. The report of this committee laid down basic principles to be incorporated in legislative proposals dealing with the organization and administration of the state library agencies, certification of librarians, the need for appropriate legislation to encourage the development of adequate public libraries, library support by state government, and state responsibility for public school, college, and university library development. The National Association of State Librarians developed a similar statement on the role of the state library.

Library Buildings. Among the new libraries in 1954 one of the most outstanding is the American Memorial Library in Berlin which was officially opened in 1954. It is the largest public library in Europe and one of the most modern in the world. It is significant in representing a positive cultural stand in defense of a way of life and was built with funds from America. It is open to persons from West and East Berlin.

In this country more library buildings were constructed and planned in cities of over 200,000 population than in previous years. The San Diego and Oklahoma City library buildings were dedicated. The latter is said to have the first auto-library where patrons can pick up their books, films, and records without entering the building. The new Cincinnati public library building was dedicated in February, 1955, and those in Denver, Dallas, and Memphis are in the construction stage.

Other buildings were opened in Hibbing, Minnesota; Valdese and High Point, North Carolina; Pasadena, Lubbock, Grand Prairie, and Greenville, Texas; Lancaster, Pennsylvania; Ferndale, Michigan; Oleans, Massachusetts; Watertown, New York; and Gallup, New Mexico. The Charlotte, North Carolina, public library is being constructed.

New branch library buildings were opened in New York City; Seattle; Detroit; Los Angeles County; Wayne County (Detroit), Michigan; Omaha; Gary, Indiana; Fort Lauderdale, Florida; and New Orleans. Some of the larger cities, Birmingham, Detroit, Denver, Long Beach, Seattle, New York, and Los Angeles have extensive branch building programs.

A Library Building Institute was held in Minneapolis for librarians and architects to discuss common problems involved in programming, preliminary planning, and working drawings for library buildings. Over 300 librarians, architects, and library trustees attended with the majority in the public library field. The proceedings of this conference are to be published by ALA in 1955.

Adult Education. With the assistance of foundation grants, the American Library Association continued its five-year planning and study program and sponsorship of adult education programs through public libraries. The American Heritage project, a program of discussion groups in public libraries, has entered its fourth year. This type of program, which provides an opportunity for people to get together and talk over the problems of the day in light of America's heritage of ideas and experience, has received warm support from communities in 33 states. Library boards of trustees and other lay advisory committees have actively participated in the planning and interpretation of these discussion programs.

Also in 1954, a series of 20 experimental educational programs was initiated and conducted by individual libraries with a sub-grant from the

American Library Association. Eleven of these programs were in municipal libraries in cities from under 10,000 to over 500,000 population, three in county and regional libraries, and two in state library agencies. A variety of subjects and methods were used to illustrate ways in which the library can be a vital force in the community. Again there was active participation of boards of trustees and community advisory committees, and their concern for the continuation of this type of public library activity, once grant funds are exhausted, has been the reason in some cases for an increase in local budget appropriations for the library.

Artesia, New Mexico, had citizen support to continue its program planning institute as a yearly event; Friends of the Library in Medford, Massachusetts, are sponsoring the second world affairs program; local historians in Jackson, Tennessee, prepared valuable material for use in the library's civic affairs forum on rural-urban relationships. Members of discussion groups in Sedalia, Missouri, voted to continue this type of library-sponsored program.

New Media. Public libraries are making use of more and more media in their work of disseminating ideas—media such as paper-bound books and television. This trend was reflected in the reports of over 200 public libraries contributing to a new library periodical launched in 1954. This periodical, "The PLD Reporter," is published by the ALA Public Libraries Division, issued at irregular intervals, and is designed to acquaint the reader with current practices in public libraries. In the first issue on public library use of paper-bound books it was found that librarians had discovered that paper-bound books were not all light fiction, but that many works of real merit were available in this inexpensive form. Librarians also discovered that these books had to be treated as expendable material, and very streamlined methods of processing (in some cases almost no processing) had to be devised if full advantage were to be taken of their low cost.

The investigation of television practices in public libraries revealed that TV was becoming an ally of reading rather than an enemy. Libraries engaged in the use of this medium in varying degrees, from the small library (with no budget for TV) which participated in programs already established, to the large library with funds available to carry on their own series of programs. The learning of new techniques was the main problem encountered by the TV-minded libraries.

Cooperation for Improved Service. Programs of coordinated library services developed in 1954 range from simple contractual service agreements between a well-established public library and a less adequate village library to the consolidation of the administration of three large libraries. Examples are the contract linking the services of Fort Atkinson and Cambridge, Wisconsin, and the consolidation of the Buffalo Public Library, Grosvenor Library, and the Erie County Library. Discussion of this trend has been lively during the year, and a workshop on the subject was held at the annual ALA conference in Minneapolis.

Librarian of Congress. The appointment of L. Quincy Mumford as the 11th Librarian of Congress was confirmed on July 29, 1954. Mr. Mumford, formerly director of the Cleveland Public Library, is the first professionally trained librarian to hold this office and is the 1954-55 president of the American Library Association.

Professional Organization. The American Library Association (50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11) had a total of 20,177 members in 1954 and a headquarters staff of 95, supplemented by over 700 members of boards and committees. Five of the divisions of the ALA now have executive offices at headquarters. Three of these, Public Libraries, Librarians of Children and Young People, and Cataloging and Classification have programs of particular pertinence to public library development. The 73rd Annual Conference was held in Minneapolis, June 20-26, 1954, with more than 3,300 librarians, library trustees, and friends of libraries participating in the meetings centering around the theme "Knowledge—a free people's surest strength."

Sources of Information: Libraries

Sources of Statistics: Libraries

U. S. Office of Education, Federal Security Agency. Once in four years this Office collects and publishes annual statistics on all types of public libraries, including county and regional libraries. The last general collection was made in 1950 for the fiscal year which ended during the period July 1, 1949 to July 30, 1950. The Office also collects and publishes annually much more selected statistical information from libraries in cities with 100,000 population or over.

State Library Agencies. Many state library agencies compile annual statistics for the public libraries of the state.

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AMERICAN LIBRARY DIRECTORY. 20th edition. R. R. Bowker Company, 62 West 45 Street, New York 19. 1954. In preparation. $20.

THE AMERICAN PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDING. By Joseph L. Wheeler and Alfred M. Githens. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11. 1947. 484pp. $7.

BUILDINGS FOR SMALL PUBLIC LIBRARIES. Committee on Library Architecture, American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago. 1950. 39pp. $1.25.

CIVIL SERVICE AND LIBRARIES. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11. 1947. 40pp. 65 cents.

COUNTY AND REGIONAL LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT. By Gretchen K. Schenk. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11. 1954. 280pp. $5.25.

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF PROFESSIONAL AND NON-PROFESSIONAL DUTIES IN LIBRARIES. By the Subcommittee of the A.L.A. Board on Personnel Administration. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11. 1948. 75pp. $1.50.

GOVERNMENT OF THE AMERICAN PUBLIC LIBRARY. By Carleton B. Joeckel. The University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago 37. 1935. 393pp. $3.

INSURANCE OF LIBRARIES: A MANUAL FOR LIBRARIANS. By Dorothea M. Singer, American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11. 1946. 96pp. $1.50.

LIBRARY CLASSIFICATION FOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION MATERIALS. By Sophia Hall Glidden and Dorothy Marchus. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1942. 512pp. $6.

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A NATIONAL PLAN FOR PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICE. By Carleton B. Joeckel, Amy Winslow, and Lowell Martin. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11. 1948. 168pp. $3.

PERFORMANCE BUDGETING FOR LIBRARIES. Municipal Finance Officers Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1954. 12pp. $1.

PERSONNEL ORGANIZATION AND PROCEDURE: A MANUAL SUGGESTED FOR USE IN PUBLIC LIBRARIES. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11. 1952. 58pp. $1.

PERSONNEL SERVICE RATING REPORT. By the Subcommittee on Service Ratings of the A.L.A. Board on Personnel Administration. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11. 1948. 6pp. 25 copies, $1.

POINTERS FOR PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDING PLANNERS. By Russell J. Schunk. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11. 1945. 67pp. $1.25.

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PROMOTION IDEAS FOR PUBLIC LIBRARIES. By Sarah L. Wallace. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11. 1953. 84pp. $1.50.

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PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND THE LIBRARY. By Arnold Miles and Lowell Martin. University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago 37. 1942. 313pp. $3.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION LIBRARIES. A MANUAL OF PRACTICE. By a Committee of the Special Libraries Association. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1948. 91pp. $2.50.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES. By Charles M. Mohrhardt and Ralph A. Ulveling. (Architectural Record's Building Types Study Number 193.) Reprints available from American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11. 1953. 24pp. 50 cents.

PUBLIC LIBRARY FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING. By Edward A. Wight. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11. 1943. 137pp. $2.75.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY IN THE POLITICAL PROCESS. By Oliver Garceau. Columbia University Press, Morningside Heights, New York 27. 1949. 282pp. $3.75.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY IN THE UNITED STATES; THE GENERAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY INQUIRY. By Robert D. Leigh. Columbia University Press, 2960 Broadway, New York 27. 1950. 272pp. $3.75.

RETIREMENT FOR LIBRARIANS: PRINCIPLES OF A GOOD PLAN WITH EXTENDED COMMENT ON TYPICAL PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SYSTEMS. Edited by Herbert Goldhor. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11. 1951. 144pp. $2.

RICH THE TREASURE; PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICE TO CHILDREN. By Harriet C. Long. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11. 1953. 96pp. $2.

SUPERVISING LIBRARY PERSONNEL. By Adra M. Fay. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11. 1950. 24pp. 50 cents.

WONDERFUL WORLD OF BOOKS. Edited by Alfred Stefferud. Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston, Massachusetts. $2. New American Library. 35 cents. 1953. 319pp.

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ADULT EDUCATION ACTIVITIES IN PUBLIC LIBRARIES. By Helen Lyman Smith. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11. 1954. 96pp. $4.50.

BOOKS FOR ADULT BEGINNERS. By Viola Wallace. Third edition. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11. 1954. 68pp. $1.35.

BUYING LIST OF BOOKS FOR SMALL LIBRARIES. By Orrilla T. Blackshear. English edition. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11. 1954. 207pp. $3.75.

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FEDERAL SERVICES TO LIBRARIES. By Phillips Temple. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11. 1954. 227pp. $3.50.

FREEDOM OF BOOK SELECTION. Proceedings of the Second Conference on Intellectual Freedom, Whittier, California, June 20-21, 1953. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11. 1954. 144pp. $3.50.

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HALF-CENTURY OF POWER FOR BUSINESS. By A. L. Crosby. Business Library, 34 Commerce Street, Newark 1, New Jersey. 1954. 34pp. 50 cents.

A HANDBOOK FOR LIBRARY TRUSTEES. By Marian Manley Winser. American Book-Stratford Press, Inc., New York. 1955. 114pp. $3.

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REPORT OF A SURVEY OF THE WEST SPRINGFIELD PUBLIC LIBRARY FOR THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE WEST SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS, PUBLIC LIBRARY. By William T. Weitzel. 1954. 45pp.

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A.L.A. BULLETIN. (Monthly, except bimonthly for July-August). American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11. Included in membership.

LIBRARY JOURNAL. (Semi-monthly, except monthly in July and August). 62 West 45th Street, New York 36. $7.

LIBRARY QUARTERLY. (Quarterly). The University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago 37. $6.

LIBRARY TRENDS. (Quarterly). University of Illinois Library School, Urbana, Illinois. $5.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES. (Quarterly.) American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11. Free with membership or 35 cents per copy.

TOP OF THE NEWS (Quarterly). Division of Libraries for Children and Young People, American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11. Sent to members only.

WASHINGTON NEWSLETTER (Irregularly 12 times a year). American Library Association (Washington Office), Hotel Congressional, 300 New Jersey Avenue, S.E., Washington 3. $5.

WILSON LIBRARY BULLETIN. (Monthly, September to June). H.W. Wilson Company, 950-72 University Avenue, New York 52. $2.

Municipal Law and Courts

City Legal Problems in 1954

By Charles S. Rhyne

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THE purpose of this article is to review briefly the major developments and chief accomplishments in the municipal law field during the year 1954. Among the topics receiving the major attention of the public and its officials during that time were: (1) segregation of white and Negro races in public schools and colleges, municipal auditoriums, golf courses, swimming pools and other public facilities; (2) state and municipal loyalty programs; (3) fluoridation of municipal water supply; (4) censorship of motion pictures; and (5) aesthetic factors in urban redevelopment. These subjects will be reviewed in the order named.

Segregation Cases. The Supreme Court of the United States has postponed argument of the mechanics and procedures for carrying out its decision in the school segregation cases. This argument was scheduled for December, 1954, but was delayed pending action by the Senate upon the nomination of Judge Harlan of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals to fill the vacancy created by the death of Mr. Justice Jackson.[1]

One week after its June, 1954, decision in the school segregation cases, the Supreme Court remanded two other segregation cases for reconsideration in light of its decisions and of "the conditions which presently prevail." In the first case the highest court of Kentucky had held that it was not illegal for private operators of a theater leased from the city of Louisville to segregate their audiences.[2] In the second case the supreme court of Florida had dismissed a Negro petitioner's complaint based on being denied admission to a law school limited to white students because he had not alleged that the state's Negro law school was not of equal quality.[3] The Supreme Court at the same time denied a writ of certiorari to review a decision by the California District Court of Appeals which held that segregation in public low rent housing projects on a neighborhood race pattern policy violated the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment;[4] denied a writ of certiorari to review a decision by the

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[1] See the 1954 Municipal Year Book, p. 503 for discussion of the school cases and questions posed by the Court for the reargument.

[2] Muir v. Louisville Park Theatrical Association, 202 Fed. (2d) 275 (1953), remanded 74 S. Ct. 783 (1954).

[3] Florida ex rel. Hawkins v. Board of Control, 60 So. (2d) 162 (1952), remanded 74 S. Ct. 783 (1954).

[4] Banks v. Housing Authority of San Francisco, 260 P. (2d) 668 (1953), cert. denied 347 U.S. 974 (1954).

United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit which held that the practice of barring Negroes from junior colleges in their home district and requiring them to travel 300 miles to secure similar education was violative of equal protection;[5] and denied a writ of certiorari to review a decision of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit which held that exclusion of Negroes from a Houston, Texas, municipally owned golf course was contrary to the equal protection clause of the federal constitution.[6] The Court of Appeals had not declared segregation unlawful per se; it had merely ordered the city to open its golf course to all races on an equal basis. New decisions in the remanded cases have not yet been reported.

The Supreme Court of the United States in 1953 and prior to the school segregation cases had denied a petition for a writ of certiorari for review of a decision by the United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit which held that exclusion of Negroes from municipal swimming pools maintained exclusively for white people in a public park where Negroes were permitted to use other facilities violates the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment even though the city maintains a smaller pool for the exclusive use of Negroes in a nearby park.[7] The United States District Court (Maryland) held,[8] in July, 1954, that "separate but equal" public swimming facilities for Negroes maintained by the city of Baltimore do not violate the federal constitution, and that the Supreme Court's ruling in the school segregation cases[9] does not apply to state and municipal recreation facilities.

Loyalty Oath Programs. The courts have continued to sustain federal, state, and municipal loyalty programs aimed at removing from public service those employees who refuse to answer questions relating to their relationship to subversive organizations. The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania sustained the action of the city of Philadelphia in dismissing a nurse in one of the city hospitals for refusing to take a loyalty oath, required by the provisions of the Pennsylvania loyalty act,[10] that she did not advocate and was not knowingly a member of an organization advocating overthrow of the government by force or other unconstitutional means.

The Court of Appeals of New York upheld the discharge of a teacher in the public schools of the city for refusing to answer questions asked by a subcommittee of the United States Senate relating to communist activity. The teacher had been discharged under a section of the New York city charter providing that if any city employee appears before any legislative committee conducting any hearings and refuses to testify or to answer any question regarding official conduct of any city officer or employee on the ground that his answer would tend to incriminate him, his employment shall terminate. The assertion of the constitutional privilege against self-incrimination by a city public school or college teacher as ground for his refusal to answer questions was declared by the court to be equivalent to resignation. The majority of the court concluded that the charter provision was applicable to a hearing before a federal legislative committee in view of the language of the section "any legislative committee, or any officer, board or body authorized to conduct any hearing or inquiry . . ."[11]

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[5] *Wichita Falls Junior College District* v. *Battle*, 204 Fed. A.D. (2d) 632 (1953), cert. denied 74 S. Ct. 783 (1954).

[6] *Holcombe* v. *Beal*, 193 Fed. (2d) 384 (1952), cert. denied 74 S. Ct. 783 (1954).

[7] *City of Kansas City, Mo.* v. *Williams*, 205 Fed. (2d) 47, cert. denied 346 U.S. 826 (1953).

[8] *Lonesome* v. *Maxwell*, 19 M.L.J. 64.

[9] Supra note 1; *Brown* v. *Bd. of Education*, 347 U.S. 483 (1954).

[10] *Fitzgerald* v. *City of Philadelphia*, 102 Atl. (2d) 887 (1954).

On July 1, 1954, the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts held that the refusal of a school teacher to answer, on the ground of possible self-incrimination, questions posed by a United States Senate Subcommittee on whether he had ever tried to recruit students into the Communist party, constituted conduct unbecoming to a teacher, or other good cause, justifying his discharge.[12] The court stated that a teacher may have a right not to incriminate himself, but he has no constitutional right to be a public school teacher.

The Municipal Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia sustained the constitutionality of the Gwinn Amendment, which prohibits occupancy of public housing units by any person who is a member of an organization designated as subversive by the attorney general of the United States. The court sustained the action of the housing authority in denying two persons belonging to organizations enumerated in the Gwinn Amendment, occupancy in a District of Columbia housing project.[13]

Of related and vital interest to state and municipal officials concerned with the enforcement of loyalty programs is the recent decision by the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit[14] which upheld an order of the Federal Subversive Activities Control Board ruling that the Community party is a "communist-action organization" within the meaning of the Subversive Control Act of 1950, and as such must register pursuant to the provisions of that act.[15] The court held that the Internal Security Act's provisions requiring registration and filing of reports by communist-action and communist-front organizations, and restricting passport applications and government and defense facility employment of members of registered organizations, do not violate the First or Fifth Amendments to the federal constitution.

Fluoridation of Municipal Water Supply. In the article covering city legal problems in 1953,[16] it was noted that the courts of three jurisdictions[17] had unanimously sustained municipal fluoridation programs, which provide for the introduction of fluoride in an amount sufficient to maintain one part of fluoride compound per one million parts of water, and that such programs do not invade any rights guaranteed by the state or federal constitutions. The Ohio Court of Common Pleas decision was affirmed[18]

[11] Daniman v. Board of Education of City of New York, 119 N.E. (2d) 373 (1954).

[12] Faxon v. School Committee of Boston, 120 N.E. (2d) 772 (1954).

[13] Rudder v. United States, 105 Atl. (2d) 741 (1954).

[14] Decided December 23, 1954, not yet reported.

[15] 64 Stat. 993, 50 U.S.C.A. sections 782, 786.

[16] 1954 Municipal Year Book, p. 506.

[17] De Aryan v. Butler, 260 P. (2d) 98 (1953); Kraus v. City of Cleveland, 116 N.E. (2d) 779 (Ohio Common Pleas, 1953); Dowell v. City of Tulsa, 19 M.L.J. 4.

[18] Kraus v. City of Cleveland, 121 N.E. (2d) 311 (1954), case presently on appeal to the Supreme Court of Ohio.

by the Ohio Court of Appeals on the stated ground that the fluoridation program was not beyond all question a palpable invasion of the individual's rights secured by fundamental law. The Supreme Court of Oklahoma[19] likewise affirmed the lower court decision in the Tulsa case.

In addition to the decisions previously mentioned, the courts of Oregon,[20] Washington,[21] and Louisiana[22] have sustained municipal fluoridation programs in those states as a proper exercise of the police power for the protection of the health, safety, and welfare of the community.

The Supreme Court of the United States, while not rendering an opinion on the subject, denied a writ of certiorari in the De Aryan (San Diego) case;[23] and granted a motion to dismiss and dismissed the appeal for want of a substantial Federal question in the city of Shreveport case.[24]

The four principal attacks upon the constitutionality of municipal fluoridation programs have been: (1) that the ordinance is an exercise of power in excess of that granted to municipalities; (2) that state laws relating to the practice of medicine, dentistry, and state pure food laws are violated; (3) that the program is an unreasonable and arbitrary exercise of the police power in contravention to and violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the federal constitution; and (4) that the compulsory fluoridation program is in violation of the freedom of religion as guaranteed by the First and Fourteenth Amendments to the federal constitution.[25] The state courts have been unanimous in their denial of these contentions, and the Supreme Court of the United States, while refusing to take jurisdiction, has in the Shreveport case, dismissed an appeal "for want of a substantial Federal question."

Censorship of Movies. The Supreme Court of the United States has extended the doctrine of Burstyn v. Wilson,[26] to the censorship of two other films, by reversing per curiam a judgment of the Ohio Supreme Court which had affirmed a censor's order banning the picture "M"[27] and a decision of the Court of Appeals of New York which had affirmed a decision by the state censor banning the film "La Ronde."[28] In the Ohio case, the court had held that the censors could stop performances of the film because they could find it to be "obscene . . . immoral, and that which tended to promote crime or riot." The picture "M" portrays the adventure of a sex maniac who kills little girls to protect them from the evil world of men, and also the activities of the local underworld which captures and tries him in a kangaroo court. In the New York case the picture "La

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[19] Dowell v. City of Tulsa, 273 P. (2d) 859 (1954).

[20] Baer v. City of Bend, 19 M.L.J. 43 (unreported decision by lower court, case now on appeal to Oregon Supreme Court).

[21] Kaul v. City of Chehalis, (Washington Supreme Court, December 2, 1954, not yet reported).

[22] Chapman v. City of Shreveport, 74 So. (2d) 142 (1954).

[23] De Aryan v. Butler, 347 U.S. 1012 (1954).

[24] Chapman v. City of Shreveport, 23 U.S. Law Week 3150, cert. denied December 6, 1954.

[25] See NIMLO Report No. 140 "Fluoridation of Municipal Water Supply—A Review of the Scientific and Legal Aspects."

[26] Burstyn v. Wilson, 343 U.S. 495 (1952).

[27] Superior Films, Inc. v. Department of Education of State of Ohio, 74 S. Ct. 286 (1953).

[28] Commercial Pictures Corp. v. Regents of the University of State of New York, 74 S. Ct. 286 (1953).

Ronde" was condemned as "immoral" and "tending to corrupt morals." Both decisions were reversed by the Supreme Court on the authority of the Burstyn case which had held that censorship of films found to be "sacreligious" was beyond the state's power to restrict freedom of speech.

In a more recent case the Supreme Court of Illinois[29] held that the city of Chicago has power to require submission of films for censorship and to deny a permit to those which are obscene, notwithstanding the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Burstyn case. The Illinois court held that a film is "obscene" within the meaning of the ordinance "if, when considered as a whole, its calculated purpose or dominant effect is substantially to arouse sexual desires, and if the probability of this effect is so great as to outweigh whatever artistic or other merits the film may possess." The court also stated that the term "obscene" has achieved a sufficiently precise meaning to describe a class of films which the state may validly suppress, and to bolster their ruling, referred to provisions of the United States Code under which the federal postal authorities are permitted to exclude obscene matter from the mails.[30] It would appear that the power of a state or municipality to censor immoral or obscene movies is by no means settled.

Aesthetic Factors in Urban Redevelopment. The Supreme Court of the United States on November 22, 1954, rendered a most important and broad decision in upholding the constitutionality of the District of Columbia Redevelopment Act.[31] The Court held that Congress has the power to authorize the District of Columbia to condemn all real estate in an area found to be "blighted" with "sub-standard housing conditions" even though 17 per cent of the dwellings were in satisfactory condition and even though the property condemned is thereafter sold or leased for redevelopment by private interests.

The most important phase of the decision as far as municipalities are concerned is the very broad and sweeping recognition of aesthetics as value which may be served by the police power. The Court stated: ". . . The concept of public welfare is broad and inclusive . . . The values it represents are spiritual as well as physical, aesthetic as well as monetary. It is within the power of the legislature to determine that the community should be beautiful as well as healthy, spacious as well as clean, well balanced as well as carefully patrolled . . . If those who govern the District of Columbia decide that the Nation's capital should be beautiful as well as sanitary, there is nothing in the Fifth Amendment that stands in the way."

Speaking of the police power delegated to the District of Columbia by Congress, and the limitations on the courts to interfere with the legislature, the Court stated: "Subject to specific constitutional limitations, when the legislature has spoken, the public interest has been declared in terms well-nigh conclusive. In such cases the legislature, not the judiciary, is the main guardian of the public needs to be served by social legislation, whether it be Congress legislating concerning the District of

[29] American Civil Liberties Union v. City of Chicago, 121 N.E. (2d) 585 (1954).

[30] 18 U.S.C. sections 1461, 1463.

[31] Burman v. Parker, 23 U.S. Law Week 4013.

Columbia . . . or the states legislating concerning local affairs . . . The role of the judiciary in determining whether that power is being exercised for a public purpose is an extremely narrow one. . . . Public safety, public health, morality, peace and quiet, law and order—these are some of the more conspicuous examples of the traditional application of the police power to municipal affairs. Yet they merely illustrate the scope of the power and do not delimit it. . . . Miserable and disreputable housing conditions may do more than spread disease and crime and immorality. They may also suffocate the spirit by reducing the people who live there to the status of cattle. They may indeed make living an almost insufferable burden. They may also be an ugly sore, a blight on the community which robs it of charm, which makes it a place from which men turn. The misery of housing may despoil a community as an open sewer may ruin a river."

This decision is a landmark in mapping out the bounds of the police power in eminent domain proceedings within both blighted and unblighted areas for urban redevelopment. Probably even more important is the Court's statement relating to the scope of the police power in serving the community in relation to beauty and spaciousness.

The highest courts of several states[32] have heretofore held that architectural control based on "aesthetics" under zoning ordinances was within the police power of municipalities, but the Supreme Court of the United States had not previous to the Burman case sanctioned aesthetics in such broad terms.

Professional Organization. The National Institute of Municipal Law Officers (726 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.) serves as a nationwide clearing house for municipal legal information. Monthly publications of NIMLO are the "Municipal Law Journal," "Municipal Law Court Decisions," and the "Municipal Ordinance Review." Periodic research reports on current topics of municipal legal significance are prepared throughout each year. The NIMLO Model Ordinance Service was substantially completed during 1954, and NIMLO members now have at their disposal a model code of general city ordinances (see following section, "Selected and Model Ordinances," under various subject headings). This service will be supplemented from time to time with model ordinances on timely subjects. "NIMLO Municipal Law Review" (successor to "Municipalities and Law in Action") published annually, with 18 volumes in the series, summarizes each year's legal experience in the municipal law field (see New Books and Pamphlets below). These volumes contain many law review articles reflecting past and current city legal problems.

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[32] Lionshead Lake, Inc. v. Township of Wayne, 10 N.J. 165, 89 Atl. (2d) 693 (1952), appeal dismissed 344 U.S. 919 (1953); Burlington v. Dunn, 61 N.E. (2d) 243; Frishkorn Const. Co. v. Lambert, 24 N.W. (2d) 209; City of New Orleans v. Levy, 64 So. (2d) 798 (1953).

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For addresses of state municipal leagues see Table VIII and for more detailed subject classification see index at end of YEAR BOOK.

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PART FIVE

DIRECTORIES OF OFFICIALS

The City-Manager Profession and Directory

Directory of Officials in Cities Over 10,000

Mayors and Clerks in Cities 5,000 to 10,000

City Manager Profession and Directory

A SUMMARY of city manager statistics for the year 1954 furnishes continuing evidence of a definite trend toward a professional career in municipal management.

Appointments. A total of 123, or more than one half (56 per cent) of the 220 city manager appointments in 1954 had been managers in other cities or administrative assistants to managers in council-manager cities. In the decade 1940 to 1949 this figure was 34 per cent and in 1953 it was 58 per cent (see Table 1). Fifty-seven other city managers came directly from public administrative positions other than city management, making a total of 180 managers, or 82 per cent of the total, coming from governmental backgrounds. These 57 managers had been finance officers, public works engineers, city clerks, or other city department heads, with some coming from federal, state, and county positions.

TABLE 1

COMPARISON OF CITY-MANAGER APPOINTMENTS

	Ten-Year Period 1940-49 Incl.		For 1953		For 1954	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
GOVERNMENTAL:						
Manager promotions from other cities	277	18%	71	28%	75	34%
Former managers accepting appointments	177	11	27	10	20	9
Administrative assistants and asst. managers	69	4	52	20	28	13
Public administration specialists	13	1	4	2	8	4
Other public administrative positions:						
Engineers	168	11	9	4	14	6
Finance officers and clerks	109	7	15	6	8	4
Other city department heads	86	5	6	6	23	10
Federal, state, and county	171	11	16	2	8	4
Miscellaneous	71	5	16	6	4	2
NONGOVERNMENTAL:						
Business and industry	152	10	14	5	16	7
Engineering	51	3	6	2	2	1
Miscellaneous	34	2	7	3	4	2
UNKNOWN:	186	12	15	6	10	4
Total appointments	1,564	100	258	100	220	100
Appointments from outside city	803		181		156	
Per cent of outside appointments	58%		76%		75%	

Only 18 managers (8 per cent) came from nongovernmental positions as compared to 10 per cent the previous year, chiefly from business and industry, and the background of 11 managers, or about 5 per cent, is unknown.

The trend for some years has been toward the appointment of men with public administration training and experience partly as the result of careful selection of capable young men and the provision of graduate training in public administration by a number of universities. An increasing number of cities are taking these graduates as interns and as administrative assistants to city managers and after a few years they become city managers. This accounts in part also for the tendency of cities to appoint managers from outside the city. In 1954 three-fourths (75 per cent) of all city manager appointments were from outside the city as compared to 76 per cent in 1953 and 58 per cent for the ten-year period 1940 to 1949 inclusive (see Table 1).

Fifty-five (49 per cent) of the 112 men entering the profession for the first time in 1954, whose ages were known, were under 40 years of age, as compared with 57 per cent the previous year; 29 (26 per cent) were in the 40-to-49 age group as compared with 21 in 1953; 28 (25 per cent) were 50 years and over (22 per cent in 1953); and the age of 15 was unknown. Twelve managers who accepted appointments for the first time were under 29 and two were over 65 years of age.

Separations. A total of 110 city managers were separated from the service in 1954, representing a turnover of 9.6 per cent as compared with 9.4 per cent in 1953, 11.1 per cent in 1952, and 11.7 per cent in 1951. A classification of the separations follows: 8 died; 9 retired; 3 ill health; 17 quasi-public positions; 20 private business; 3 other government positions; 1 military service; 4 further training; and 45 unknown.

Of the 110 managers who were separated from the service during the year and were not managers at the end of the year, 28 per cent were 60 years of age or over (seven were over 70 years), 38 per cent were from 40 to 59 years; 29 per cent were under 40 years of age; and the age of 5 per cent was unknown.

Tenure. The average tenure of managers leaving the service in 1954 (exclusive of those with less than two years service) was 7.26 years for all cities served. This compares with 7.1 for the previous year. The average tenure of 17 managers who either died in office or retired from the manager profession during the year was 19 years. Of this group, one had served 36 years, 6 from 25 to 35 years, one from 20 to 25 years, 5 from 10 to 20 years, and 4 under 10 years.

In-Service Training. In 1954 a total of 1,685 municipal employees enrolled in one or more of the eight management courses of the Institute for Training in Municipal Administration which ICMA has conducted since 1934. Fifteen hundred of these officials were in 87 group training projects while the remaining 185 enrolled individually. Approximately 450 city employees received ICMA certificates in 1954.

Several municipalities cooperated in conducting group training courses. Royal Oak, Birmingham, and Berkley, Michigan, joined in conducting two group courses in The Technique of Municipal Administration, and Winnetka, Glencoe, Wilmette, and Glenview, Illinois, joined with North Chicago, Des Plaines, and Evanston, in conducting the Municipal Fire Administration course.

A number of cities obtained professors from local universities to lead the group training. Among these were Wichita, Kansas; Enid, Oklahoma; Grand Forks, North Dakota; Hanford, California; Ogden, Utah; and Bloomington, Illinois. Some colleges gave special courses in municipal accounting, planning, and police administration, while others used the ICMA course materials for administrative training.

Management Information Service. At the end of 1954 a total of 869 towns and cities were subscribers to this service which was inaugurated in 1945 by the International City Managers' Association. Available to all local governments on an annual subscription fee based on population, this service undertakes to answer specific inquiries on management problems and topics. The reports issued during 1954 covered such subjects as a summary of replies to recent selected MIS inquiries, increasing the effectiveness of supervisors, pay rates for selected city jobs in January, 1954, municipal work simplification, controlling city government expenditures, administration of a municipal street-tree program, guideposts on assuming a city manager position, management records for construction projects, municipal use of radio and television, the management of municipal real property, the use of citizen advisory groups, and police department suppression of vice conditions. A total of 131 such reports had been issued by the end of 1954. Another important feature of MIS is answering special inquiries from subscribing cities. During 1954 the Association answered an average of 70 special inquiries monthly.

Professional Organization. The International City Managers' Association (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37) was organized in 1914. At the end of 1954 a total of 972 managers were members, an increase of nearly 10 per cent during the year. In addition, 941 persons other than managers held membership in the Association, an increase of 12 per cent. This included administrative assistants to managers, graduate students in public administration, department heads, and other municipal officials, as well as persons interested in the field of public administration.

Early in 1954 the Association issued a roster of young men interested in entering the city manager profession. It included biographical sketches of 80 junior members of ICMA who were available for assistantships to managers and 80 other young men who were to receive their master's degree in public administration in June. This roster was distributed to all city managers. Later in the year the Association issued the second edition of a directory of administrative assistants to city managers which listed 219 municipalities as having one or more assistant managers, administrative assistants, or interns, as compared with 160 cities in the first such directory which was issued at the beginning of the year.

A new edition of the manual, "Municipal Police Administration," was issued during the year. The Association continued to publish its journal "Public Management" which has been published monthly since 1919; "The Municipal Year Book," published annually since 1934; and the bi-weekly "City Managers' News Letter."

Table XIX

DIRECTORY OF APPROVED COUNCIL-MANAGER CITIES, AND CITY MANAGERS

1,260 Cities and 15 Counties as of January 1, 1955

This directory includes all cities, villages, boroughs, towns, townships, and counties in the United States and its possessions and in Canada that have the council-manager plan. The figure following the city indicates the number of city managers including the present manager. In the column headed "Plan" the letter "E" indicates state optional enabling act adopted by vote of the people; "H" home rule charter drafted locally and adopted by the people; "O" ordinance adopted by the city council and not submitted to people; "Oh" ordinance (initiative or other) approved by voters in local referendum; "Oe" ordinance passed by council putting into effect the provisions of optional state law providing for council-manager plan without local referendum; "S" special charter passed by the legislature without local referendum; and "Sh" special charter passed by legislature and adopted by people in local referendum. After the manager's name (M) indicates Member and (AM) Associate Member of the International City Managers' Association; the figure indicates the number of cities served including present city. After name of city "pl" indicates plantation, "t" town, "tp" township, "vil" village.

ALABAMA—5

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Fairhope (1)	3,354	Oe	1949	C. B. Niemeyer (M)	1949
Jackson (1)	3,072	O	1953	Buford W. McRae (AM)	1953
Jasper (2)	8,589	Oe	1950	James S. Freeman (AM)	1953
Mountain Brook (5)	8,359	Oe	1942	Joseph J. Swenson (AM)	1952
Prattville (1)	4,385	Oe	1954	John F. Watkins	1954

ARIZONA—7

Casa Grande (1)	4,181	Oe	1954	E. M. Pederson (AM)1	1954
Eloy (2)	3,580	Oe	1952	H. C. Jones (AM)	1954
Glendale (3)	8,179	Oe	1948	Walter C. Brown (AM)	1954
Miami (1)	4,329	Oe	1952	J. F. Landis	1952
Phoenix (25)	128,841	H	1914	Ray W. Wilson (M)	1950
Tempe (1)	7,684	Oe	1954	John R. Ellingson	1954
Tucson (7)	48,774	H	1930	J. Luther Davis (AM)	1953

ARKANSAS—0

CALIFORNIA—120

Alameda (9)	70,642	H	1917	Carl Froerer (M)	1948
Alhambra (11)	51,359	H	1916	Edwin A. Ingham (M)3	1945
Anaheim (1)	17,267	O	1950	Keith Murdoch (M)2	1950
Antioch (2)	13,712	Oh	1948	Phil Minner (M)2	1949
Arcadia (1)	33,446	H	1951	William Richards (M)3	1951
Auburn (3)	4,653	O	1948	L. F. Kengle (AM)	1954
Avalon (2)	1,506	O	1950	Philip W. Storm (M)2	1952
Bakersfield (11)	34,540	H	1915	C. Leland Gunn (M)2	1952
Berkeley (6)	113,805	H	1923	John D. Phillips (M)	1951
Beverly Hills (1)	29,032	O	1952	John B. Wentz (AM)	1952
Brawley (1)	13,098	O	1953	W. O. Cuthbertson (M)4	1954
Buena Park (1)	10,221	O	1953	Arthur W. Brewer (AM)	1953
Burbank (5)	78,577	H	1927	H. R. Bennett (AM)	1954
Chico (4)	12,272	H	1923	Robert O. Bailey (M)3	1951
Chula Vista (2)	21,578	H	1949	R. A. Floyd (AM)	1953
Claremont (3)	7,814	O	1948	William H. Parness (AM)	1953
Compton (8)	55,645	H	1925	Kenneth B. Douglass (M)	1948
Concord (1)	18,977	O	1953	Ray Doran (AM)	1953
Corona (3)	11,462	O	1949	Ralph D. Pfiffner (AM)	1954

CALIFORNIA (Continued)

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Coronado (6)	17,171	O	1932	M. W. Slankard (M)5	1954
Costa Mesa (1)	16,000	O	1953	George W. Coffey (M)3	1953
Covina (1)	3,956	O	1955	Neil Goedhard (AM)	1955
Culver City (2)	19,720	O	1949	Clifford G. Petrie (M)2	1954
Delano (5)	8,717	Oh	1946	Walker Burgess (AM)	1954
El Cajon (1)	11,097	O	1950	Bernard J. Noden (M)2	1950
El Centro (1)	15,383	Oh	1953	Leonard McClintock (M)2	1953
El Cerrito (2)	18,011	O	1948	Kenneth H. Smith (M)	1950
Escondido (1)	6,544	O	1948	Carl M. Reed (M)	1948
Fairfield (1)	8,094	O	1953	Martin J. Dreyfuss	1953
Fillmore (2)	3,884	O	1918	Leon Hawthorn (AM)	1954
Glendale (11)	95,702	H	1914	C. E. Perkins (M)3	1952
Hanford (2)	10,028	O	1950	George M. Minturn (M)	1951
Hawthorne (3)	21,098	O	1948	Meno L. Wilhelms (M)	1953
Hayward (3)	24,292	H	1947	Lohn R. Ficklin (M)2	1949
Hemet (3)	3,386	O	1949	Paul E. Wilcox	1953
Hillsborough (3)	5,225	O	1928	Norman Stiene	1955
Indio (2)	6,450	O	1953	Robert A. Lovelace (M)2	1954
Inglewood (2)	46,185	O	1946	F. R. Coop (M)	1949
Laguna Beach (1)	6,661	O	1954	Benjamin H. Mead (AM)	1954
La Mesa (1)	16,249	O	1953	Lester Halcomb (AM)	1953
Lodi (1)	16,623	Oh	1948	H. D. Weller (M)	1948
Long Beach (15)	250,767	H	1921	Samuel E. Vickers (M)2	1949
Los Gatos (1)	4,907	O	1953	Karl Baldwin (AM)	1953
Lynwood (3)	25,823	O	1945	A. J. Bateman	1949
Manhattan Beach (2)	26,315	H	1948	Leland M. Swanson (M)2	1954
Martinez (2)	8,268	O	1946	Raymond Johnson	1954
Menlo Park (1)	22,003	O	1947	C. L. Longson (M)	1947
Merced (2)	17,526	H	1948	Russell J. Cooney (M)	1951
Mill Valley (4)	7,331	O	1942	A. E. Almcrants (M)	1951
Modesto (1)	17,389	H	1951	Ross Miller (M)3	1951
Monrovia (2)	23,500	O	1949	Lloyd E. Brady (M)4	1952
Monterey (6)	19,464	H	1925	Walter Hahn, Jr. (AM)	1951
Monterey Park (4)	25,467	Oh	1948	John C. Crowley (AM)	1953
Mountain View (1)	10,072	H	1952	Phil Lawlor	1955
Napa (3)	15,290	H	1949	Lee M. Roberts (M)2	1953
National City (3)	26,832	O	1950	B. J. Gautereaux	1953
Needles (2)	4,051	O	1952	W. A. Gilchrist (M)2	1954
Nevada City (1)	2,505	O	1952	H. James Ray (M)	1952
Newport Beach (1)	12,220	O	1946	John J. Sailors (M)	1946
No. Sacramento (1)	6,029	O	1952	(Vacancy)	
Oakland (4)	384,575	H	1931	Wayne Thompson (M)2	1954
Oceanside (2)	18,377	O	1947	Franklin W. Lilley (AM)	1952
Ontario (2)	26,279	O	1944	Harold J. Martin (M)	1945
Oxnard (2)	34,255	O	1947	Paul E. Wolven (AM)	1953
Pacific Grove (3)	9,623	H	1927	Alfred D. Coons (M)	1945
Palm Springs (5)	10,381	Oh	1941	Robert W. Peterson (AM)	1953
Palo Alto (1)	25,475	H	1950	Jerome Keithley (M)2	1950
Pasadena (5)	104,577	H	1921	Don C. McMillan (M)3	1948
Paso Robles (1)	4,835	O	1947	S. S. Tucker (M)	1946
Petaluma (3)	10,316	H	1947	Ed Frank (AM)	1952
Pittsburg (5)	12,763	O	1919	Sal V. Cardinalli (AM)	1952
Pomona (1)	47,928	O	1949	Frederick W. Sharp (AM)	1949
Porterville (7)	6,904	H	1927	Charles J. Cummings (M)	1952
Redding (3)	11,880	Oh	1946	Howard I. Stites (M)2	1952
Redlands (3)	20,022	O	1949	Fred H. Workman (AM)2	1952
Redondo Beach (5)	35,706	H	1949	F. E. Hopkins	1954
Redwood City (4)	34,325	H	1929	E. A. Rolison (AM)5	1947
Richmond (3)	99,545	H	1920	Edwin S. Howell (AM)2	1954
Riverside (1)	56,571	H	1953	Oren L. King (M)4	1953
Roseville	8,723	H	1955		
Sacramento (6)	137,572	H	1921	B. W. Cavanaugh (M)	1946
Sacramento County(1)	277,140	H	1933	Charles W. Deterding, Jr.	1933
Salinas (4)	18,319	O	1936	Ted B. Adsit (M)2	1950
San Bruno (3)	15,623	Oh	1951	John C. Keefe (AM)	1955
San Buenaventura (4)	16,534	H	1933	Lawrence E. Olson (M)2	1948

CALIFORNIA (Continued)

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
San Carlos (2)	16,881	O	1949	Harry L. Grant (AM)	1952
San Clemente (1)	2,008	O	1954	A. J. Koenig (M)8	1954
San Diego (8)	434,924	H	1932	O. W. Campbell (M)2	1950
San Gabriel (1)	20,343	O	1943	Carl E. Gruendler (M)	1943
Sanger (1)	7,333	O	1954	Douglas J. Flautt (AM)2	1954
San Jose (6)	102,148	H	1916	Anthony P. Hamann (M)	1950
San Leandro (6)	32,729	H	1928	Wesley McClure (M)	1948
San Marino (1)	12,924	O	1952	Charles Martin (M)2	1952
San Mateo (5)	52,309	H	1923	Arthur B. Sullivan (M)	1946
San Mateo County (Redwood City (1)	235,659	H	1951	E. R. Stallings (M)2	1951
San Rafael (2)	13,848	O	1947	Wilber Smith (AM)	1953
Santa Ana (1)	59,010	H	1952	Carl J. Thornton (M)2	1952
Santa Barbara (2)	44,913	H	1953	Robert H. Shelton (AM)	1954
Santa Clara (1)	14,178	H	1952	Joseph F. Base (M)2	1952
Santa Clara County (San Jose) (2)	290,547	H	1951	Frank H. Thill (AM)	1952
Santa Cruz (2)	21,970	H	1948	R. N. Klein (M)2	1952
Santa Monica (1)	71,595	H	1947	Randall M. Dorton (M)4	1947
Santa Paula (1)	11,049	O	1951	George Aiassa (M)	1951
Santa Rosa (11)	17,902	H	1923	Samuel B. Hood (M)	1950
Sierra Madre (2)	7,769	O	1950	Lawrence Bevington (AM)	1954
South Pasadena (5)	18,025	O	1920	Frank H. Clough (M)	1940
S. San Francisco (2)	29,115	O	1949	Emmons McClung (M)	1951
Stockton (6)	70,853	H	1923	John C. Lilly (AM)	1953
Sunnyvale (1)	15,573	H	1949	H. K. Hunter (M)	1950
Torrance (1)	31,834	H	1948	George W. Stevens (M)	1949
Tracy	9,515	O	1954	Robert L. Williams (M)2	1954
Tulare (10)	12,445	H	1923	R. E. Rounsaville (AM)	1950
Ukiah (3)	6,120	O	1946	Charles A. Keene	1954
Upland (1)	11,104	O	1930	R. G. Manley (M)	1930
Vacaville (1)	3,169	S	1954	Robert Meyer	1954
Vallejo (2)	34,913	H	1946	Alfred L. Wanger (M)	1949
Visalia (3)	13,224	H	1923	E. A. Dunn (M)	1943
Whittier (2)	29,265	Oh	1949	M. Deane Seeger (M)2	1951
Woodland (1)	11,555	O	1948	John H. Ferns (M)	1948
Yuba City (3)	8,780	O	1951	Frank K. Dawson (M)2	1954

COLORADO—21

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Alamosa (2)	5,354	E	1952	Glynn Mills (AM)	1954
Aurora (1)	11,421	E	1953	Earl P. Sandquist (AM)	1954
Boulder (8)	19,999	H	1918	M. Don Harmon (AM)	1953
Canon City (1)	6,345	O	1947	Everett R. Bancroft	1947
Colorado Springs (5)	45,472	H	1921	John M. Biery (M)2	1952
Delta (1)	4,097	H	1952	L. R. Kuiper (M)	1952
Durango (10)	7,459	H	1915	M. W. Thomas (AM)	1954
Englewood (2)	16,869	E	1951	Leslie R. Rudd (M)3	1955
Florence (1)	2,773	E	1951	Charles E. Louth (Acting)	1954
Fort Collins (1)	14,937	O	1939	G. H. Palmes (M)	1939
Glenwood Springs (3)	2,412	E	1948	Albert E. Axtell (M)2	1952
Golden (3)	5,238	E	1948	Arthur Lowther (AM)	1953
Grand Junction (7)	14,504	H	1922	Warren D. Toyne (M)3	1950
Greeley (2)	20,354	E	1951	B. H. Cruce (M)4	1954
La Junta (2)	7,712	E	1948	Tom Russell (M)	1949
Monte Vista (5)	3,272	H	1922	Ronald Iske	1952
Montrose (13)	4,964	H	1914	John R. McGinn (AM)	1954
Pueblo (3)	63,685	H	1950	Russell W. Rink (M)3	1953
Sterling (2)	7,534	H	1951	Thomas W. Thorson (M)2	1953
Trinidad (3)	12,204	E	1948	Eugene Aiello (AM)	1954
Wray (2)	2,198	H	1950	Harold B. Whyte	1952

CONNECTICUT—12

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Bloomfield t (5)	5,746	Sh	1941	Preston C. King (M)2	1953
Farmington t (2)	7,026	Sh	1948	Stephen A. Flis (M)2	1954
Hartford (1)	177,397	Sh	1948	Carleton F. Sharpe (M)2	1948

CONNECTICUT (Continued)

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Killingly t (Danielson) (2)	10,015	E	1939	Owen Bell	1942
Manchester (2)	34,116	Sh	1947	Richard Martin (M)	1952
Milford t (2)	26,870	E	1947	John J. Desmond (M)3	1951
New London (4)	30,551	Sh	1921	Edward R. Henkle (M)	1944
Norwich (1)	37,633	Sh	1951	(Vacancy)	
Stratford t (5)	33,428	Sh	1921	Harry B. Flood (M)	1945
West Hartford t (1)	44,402	Sh	1935	Rodney L. Loomis (M)	1935
Wethersfield (1)	12,533	Sh	1954	Albert Gray, Jr. (M)4	1954
Windsor t (2)	11,833	Sh	1947	Robert B. Weiss (M)2	1952

DELAWARE—5

Dover (5)	6,223	S	1929	G. P. Ward	1952
Milford (7)	5,179	S	1932	S. C. Marvel 3	1953
Newark	6,731	O	1954	Orville F. Over (M)2	1955
Rehoboth Beach (6)	1,794	S	1937	Lawrence I. Turner (AM)	1953
Smyrna (3)	2,346	Sh	1945	(Vacancy)	

FLORIDA—71

Alachua (2)	1,116	Sh	1923	Julian O. Langford	1946
Apalachicola	3,222	S	1947	W. N. Creekmore	1950
Auburndale (1)	3,763	O	1949	Joe N. Crowder	1949
Bal Harbour (1)	224	Sh	1947	Willard H. Webb (M)	1947
Bay Harbor Islands (1)	296	S	1949	J. M. Lelchuk (AM)	1949
Bartow (10)	8,694	Sh	1922	Charles R. Odom (M)	1948
Belle Glade (1)	7,219	O	1954	Clarence E. Robinson (M)4	1955
Clearwater (8)	15,581	Sh	1923	Francis C. Middleton (AM)	1951
Coral Gables (6)	19,837	Sh	1925	William T. McIlwain (M)2	1945
Dade City (1)	3,806	Sh	1946	Oscar Hettema (M)	1946
Daytona Beach (22)	30,187	Sh	1922	Cletus R. Allen (M)2	1955
DeLand (7)	8,652	Sh	1926	William D. LeVeille	1949
Delray Beach (4)	6,312	O	1946	William E. Lawson (M)3	1954
Dunedin (7)	3,202	Sh	1926	Charles H. Shaw (M)	1950
Fernandina Beach (11)	4,420	Sh	1923	J. Floyd Glisson (M)2	1953
Fort Lauderdale (12)	36,328	Sh	1925	Donald P. Wolfer (M)4	1954
Fort Meade (9)	2,803	Sh	1925	John L. Green (M)	1944
Fort Pierce (11)	13,502	Sh	1923	Howard Stanton	1948
Fort Walton (1)	2,463	Sh	1953	O. M. Early	1953
Gainesville (5)	26,861	Sh	1921	R. T. Cunningham (M)	1950
Green Cove Springs (4)	3,291	O	1946	C. B. Bowles	1954
Gulfport (1)	8,000	H	1954	Aaron Marsh (AM)	1954
Haines City (8)	5,630	Sh	1925	M. T. McGurn (AM)3	1955
Hallandale (1)	3,886	Sh	1953	Ralph L. Smith (AM)	1953
Hollywood (17)	14,351	Sh	1926	Joseph W. Watson (AM)	1952
Jacksonville Beach (6)	6,430	Sh	1938	H. J. MacCotter (M)	1951
Jupiter Island (1)	200	O	1953	Richard Tuggle (AM)	1953
Key West (5)	26,433	Sh	1945	Victor A. Lang (AM)	1953
Kissimmee (10)	4,310	Sh	1923	William Scovell (M)	1953
Lake Alfred (2)	1,270	Sh	1927	George T. Costello (AM)	1953
Lake Wales (1)	6,821	Sh	1953	Howard F. Burns (AM)	1953
Lake Worth (6)	11,777	Sh	1937	Perry Crawford (M)	1953
Lakeland (8)	30,851	Sh	1914	David O. Payne (AM)	1952
Largo (18)	1,547	Sh	1913	C. F. Fussell	1949
Leesburg (6)	7,395	Sh	1923	J. Keener Mizell (AM)	1947
Lynn Haven	1,787	S	1951	Lee Curtis (AM)	1951
Madeira Beach (1)	4,000	Sh	1953	Erwin C. Brandon (M)4	1953
Madison (1)	3,150	Sh	1945	Jesse Hughey (M)	1945
Melbourne (11)	4,223	Sh	1926	Tevis Huguely	1955
Miami (13)	249,276	Sh	1921	Edward A. Evans (AM)	1952
Miami Beach (2)	46,282	O	1923	Claude A. Renshaw (M)	1925
Miami Shores (3)	5,086	Sh	1932	C. Lawton McCall (M)	1935
Naples (1)	1,465	Sh	1948	F. M. Lowdermilk (AM)	1949
New Smyrna Beach (7)	5,775	Sh	1921	John C. Ferris (M)	1950
North Bay Vil. (1)	500	O	1952	David R. Walker	1955
North Miami (1)	10,734	H	1952	Robert V. Youkey (M)	1952
Ocala (10)	11,741	Sh	1918	John M. Baldwin (M)2	1948

FLORIDA (Continued)

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Opa-locka	5,271	Sh	1953	William Dermody, Acting	1954
Palatka (6)	9,176	Sh	1924	J. H. Bryan (M)	1950
Palm Beach (2)	3,886	Sh	1922	Jacob M. Boyd (AM)	1954
Panama City (2)	25,814	Sh	1940	Grady Courtney (AM)	1952
Pensacola (4)	43,479	Sh	1931	Oliver J. Semmes, Jr. (M)	1947
Plant City (7)	9,230	Sh	1927	T. J. McCall (M)	1941
Polk City	195	S	1925	J. H. Lineburger	1950
Pompano Beach (3)	5,682	Sh	1947	Carl S. Burbridge (M)4	1953
Quincy (3)	6,505	Sh	1923	Herbert C. Gregory (AM)	1948
Safety Harbor (2)	894	Sh	1927	Mrs. Ida Samuelson	1947
St. Augustine (10)	13,555	Sh	1915	G. Marvin Grier	1953
St. Petersburg (6)	96,738	Sh	1931	Ross E. Windom (M)4	1948
Sanford (9)	11,935	Sh	1920	Warren Knowles (AM)3	1954
Sarasota (4)	18,896	Sh	1946	Kenneth Thompson (M)	1950
South Miami (1)	4,809	Sh	1953	Leonard L. Bishop, Jr. (M)4	1953
Stuart (4)	2,912	O	1926	Joseph S. Greenlees (AM)	1952
Surfside(Miami Bch)(3)	1,852	Sh	1949	Frederick M. Bowen, Jr. (AM)	1954
Tallahasee (5)	27,237	Sh	1920	Arvah B. Hopkins (AM)	1952
Tarpon Springs (7)	4,323	Sh	1941	Fred R. Lane (AM)	1954
Titusville (4)	2,604	Sh	1947	James Stewart (AM)2	1953
Vero Beach (3)	4,746	Sh	1951	Charles C. Jewett (AM)	1953
West Palm Beach (11)	43,162	Sh	1919	Keith R. Chinn (M)	1954
Winter Haven (9)	8,605	Sh	1923	(Vacancy)	
Winter Park (6)	8,250	Sh	1950	Clark Maxwell (AM)	1954

GEORGIA—28

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Albany (5)	31,155	Sh	1924	Carey Burnett (AM)	1954
Avondale Estates (5)	1,070	Sh	1927	Dewey C. Brown, Jr. (AM)	1954
Brunswick (7)	17,954	Sh	1921	R. R. Morriss (AM)	1952
Buford (4)	3,812	Sh	1939	J. C. Dover (AM)	1952
Cartersville (8)	7,720	Sh	1917	Ernest E. Watkins (AM)	1954
Cedartown (4)	9,470	Sh	1938	H. B. Lovvorn (M)	1951
Columbus (5)	79,611	Sh	1922	J. A. Willman (M)	1947
Cordele (7)	9,462	Sh	1923	S. E. Cox	1950
Cornelia (12)	2,424	Sh	1928	Pope Ellard	1952
Decatur (6)	21,635	Sh	1921	L. V. Bean (M)3	1949
Douglas (5)	7,428	Sh	1941	Glenn Tanner (M)	1951
Eastman (6)	3,597	Sh	1922	R. T. Wright	1946
Elberton	6,772	Sh	1954		
Fulton Co. (Atlanta)(1)	473,572	Sh	1947	A. E. Fuller (M)2	1947
Gainesville (9)	11,936	Sh	1922	Riley Milam (M)2	1954
Griffin (7)	13,982	Sh	1918	W. E. George (M)	1952
Hawkinsville (3)	3,342	Sh	1941	G. L. Simpson	1951
LaGrange (1)	25,025	Sh	1950	H. M. Crane (M)2	1950
Manchester (6)	4,036	Sh	1923	John W. Wilkes (AM)	1953
Moultrie (4)	11,639	Sh	1937	Lloyd Baxter (AM)	1952
Quitman (7)	4,769	Sh	1922	R. E. Dorough (AM)	1952
Rome (2)	29,615	Sh	1919	S. S. King (M)	1937
Savannah (1)	119,638	S	1954	F. A. Jacocks (M)3	1954
Sylvania (2)	2,939	H	1952	Ernest R. Kidd (AM)	1954
Thomasville (2)	14,424	Sh	1944	Lathrop B. Craig (M)	1950
Tifton (8)	6,831	Sh	1921	Shell Hartley (AM)	1954
Toccoa (7)	6,781	Sh	1932	W. S. Sharman (AM)2	1954
Waycross (7)	18,842	Sh	1923	C. M. Dixon (M)2	1953

IDAHO—2

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Pocatello (1)	26,131	E	1951	William B. Webb (M)2	1951
Twin Falls (2)	17,600	E	1950	Joseph H. Latimore (M)	1952

ILLINOIS—36

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Arlington Heights (1)	8,768	O	1954	F. Robert Buechner (M)8	1954
Bloomington (1)	34,163	E	1953	Elmer R. Cross (M)4	1953
Brookfield (2)	17,580	E	1947	C. Harold Eash (M)	1948
Deerfield (2)	3,288	O	1952	Marwood F. Rupp (AM)	1954
East Moline (1)	13,913	E	1953	Claire C. Congdon (M)8	1953
Elgin	44,223	E	1955		

ILLINOIS (Continued)

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Elmhurst (1)	28,342	E	1953	Robert T. Palmer (M)2	1953
Elmwood Park (1)	21,554	E	1953	Howard A. Olson (AM)	1954
Evanston (1)	73,641	E	1953	Bert W. Johnson (M)3	1953
Galena (3)	4,648	E	1949	Orville E. Meyer (M)2	1954
Glencoe (3)	8,647	O	1914	Robert B. Morris (M)	1951
Glenview (2)	10,057	O	1931	Walter J. Hoffman (M)	1935
Hinsdale (1)	9,846	O	1949	Theodore M. Wardwell (M)2	1949
Highland Park	20,480	E	1955		
Homewood (1)	10,613	E	1953	E. Alan Webster (M)4	1953
Joliet	51,601	E	1955		
Kenilworth (3)	2,789	O	1920	Wm. C. Drager (M)4	1948
LaGrange (1)	13,026	O	1951	Robert A. Finley (M)	1951
Maywood (2)	27,473	O	1952	Gayle T. Martin (AM)2	1954
Mt. Vernon (1)	15,600	E	1953	Chester B. Lewis (M)2	1953
Northbrook (2)	6,013	E	1953	Troy L. Miller (AM)	1955
Oak Lawn	8,751	E	1953	Camille D. Andre (AM)	1953
Oak Park (1)	63,520	E	1953	Mark E. Keane (M)2	1953
Park Forest (2)	15,000	O	1950	John L. Scott (AM)	1952
Park Ridge (2)	21,879	O	1949	James L. Galloway (M)4	1953
Peoria (1)	111,856	E	1953	George E. Bean (M)4	1953
Riverside (2)	9,153	O	1925	G. L. Opper (M)	1934
Rochelle (1)	5,449	O	1953	(Vacancy)	
Rock Island (1)	48,710	E	1953	Cornelius Bodine, Jr. (M)5	1953
Savanna (1)	5,058	E	1953	James L. Jensen (AM)	1953
Westchester (1)	7,979	O	1952	Arthur S. Johnson (M)	1952
Western Springs (2)	7,206	O	1949	George E. Smith (M)	1952
Wilmette (5)	18,162	O	1930	William A. Wolff (M)	1940
Winnetka (3)	12,105	O	1915	C. R. Miller (M)	1951
Wood River (1)	10,190	E	1953	Raymond E. Harbaugh (AM)	1953
Woodstock (2)	7,192	E	1952	William H. Day (AM)	1954

INDIANA—0

IOWA—18

Ames (3)	22,898	O	1920	John M. Carpenter (AM)	1953
Clarinda (10)	5,086	O	1913	R. H. van Deusen (M)2	1950
Coon Rapids (1)	1,676	O	1952	M. R. Wait (M)	1952
Council Bluffs (2)	45,429	E	1950	L. M. McConnell (M)3	1952
Des Moines (1)	177,965	E	1950	Leonard G. Howell (M)4	1950
Dubuque (6)	49,671	E	1920	Laverne J. Schiltz (M)	1951
Iowa City (1)	27,212	E	1951	Peter F. Roan (M)3	1951
Iowa Falls (6)	4,900	O	1914	Paul White (AM)	1953
Manchester (6)	3,987	O	1915	Francis M. Hoag (AM)	1940
Maquoketa (5)	4,307	O	1920	J. G. Thorne (Acting)	1954
Mt. Pleasant (3)	5,843	O	1916	Ed Lampe	1951
Ottumwa (1)	33,631	E	1953	Robert L. Price (M)5	1954
Shenandoah (2)	6,938	O	1946	Paul G. Osterholm (M)	1948
Sioux City	83,991	E	1953	R. M. Hoisington (M)3	1954
Villisca (7)	1,838	O	1919	Henry C. Fastenau	1952
Vinton (2)	4,307	O	1953	F. J. Lynch	1954
Webster City (5)	7,611	E	1915	C. C. McCarthy (M)	1940
West Liberty (3)	1,866	O	1920	Waldo C. Myers	1941

KANSAS—36

Abilene (5)	5,775	E	1939	Carl L. Nicolay (AM)	1953
Arkansas City (2)	12,903	E	1931	Wayne B. Lambert (AM)	1949
Atchison (5)	12,792	E	1921	Earl Hellener (M)	1947
Augusta (1)	4,483	E	1951	R. J. Hayes (M)3	1951
Belleville (5)	2,858	E	1921	Joe E. Horner (AM)	1951
Chanute (2)	10,109	E	1951	Ross Cooper	1952
Colby (5)	3,859	E	1947	Hal L. Everett (AM)	1953
Concordia (2)	7,175	E	1949	Harold E. Horn (AM)	1953
El Dorado (8)	11,037	E	1917	H. E. McMillen (M)	1941
Emporia (1)	11,669	E	1947	Walter F. Johnson (M)3	1947
Garden City (2)	10,905	E	1949	Deane P. Wiley (AM)2	1954

KANSAS (Continued)

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Great Bend (3)	12,665	E	1950	Perry C. Peine (AM)2	1953
Hays (9)	8,625	E	1919	Glenn E. Varenhorst (AM)	1955
Hoisington (4)	4,012	E	1924	Jack Branum (M)2	1955
Holton (3)	2,705	E	1948	Stanley Dean Fisher (AM)	1953
Hutchinson (2)	33,575	E	1947	Thomas E. Chenoweth (M)	1951
Independence (3)	11,335	E	1945	Glen Hackmaster	1954
Junction City (2)	13,462	E	1947	Virgil Basgall (M)2	1950
Kinsley (5)	2,479	E	1922	Albert E. Wilson (M)	1944
La Crosse (4)	1,769	E	1925	Ralph R. Johnson (AM)2	1954
Larned (1)	4,447	E	1948	Wayne N. Baxter (M)	1948
Lawrence (1)	23,351	E	1951	J. H. Wigglesworth (M)3	1951
Liberal (3)	7,134	E	1946	W. D. Pittser (M)	1949
Manhattan (1)	19,056	E	1951	William Barton Avery (M)	1951
McCracken (3)	553	E	1919	J. I. Edwards	1929
Newton (9)	11,590	E	1927	Frank H. Lawler (M)2	1951
Parsons (1)	14,750	E	1953	Virgil C. Knowles (M)3	1953
Pittsburg (2)	19,341	E	1949	Lee O. Haworth (AM)	1953
Russell (2)	6,483	E	1948	John B. LaDuex (M)2	1951
St. Marys (4)	1,201	E	1921	M. E. Coleman	1931
Salina (6)	26,176	E	1921	Leland M. Srack (AM)	1952
Sterling (9)	2,243	E	1925	Fred Stearns	1953
Stockton (3)	1,867	E	1921	Harley E. Lucas (M)	1950
Wamego (1)	1,869	E	1953	K. F. Sanborn (AM)	1953
Wichita (9)	168,279	E	1917	E. N. Smith (AM)	1952
Winfield (5)	10,238	E	1921	Kenneth F. Watts	1950

KENTUCKY—11

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Ashland (2)	31,131	E	1950	Jack Maynard (M)4	1951
Corbin (4)	7,744	E	1950	W. L. Walker	1954
Covington (8)	64,452	E	1932	George J. Schaefer (M)	1952
Hazard (9)	6,985	E	1938	Ralph M. Wood	1954
Lexington (9)	55,534	E	1932	Herbert D. Fritz (M)3	1951
Maysville	8,508	E	1954	Miss Hazel Larkin (Acting)	1954
Morehead (1)	3,102	E	1954	James E. Clay	1954
Newport (5)	31,044	E	1932	Oscar Hesch (M)	1952
Owensboro	33,983	E	1954	Dean I. Dauley (AM)	1954
Paducah (18)	32,430	E	1934	(Vacancy)	
Pikeville (1)	5,154	E	1954	Jack Picklesimer (AM)	1954

LOUISIANA—0

MAINE—121

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Amity (1)	300	E	1952	Fred C. Greaves	1952
Ashland (5)	2,370	Sh	1935	Rollin Thurlow	1954
Auburn (10)	23,134	Sh	1918	B. B. Allen (M)5	1945
Baileyville t (Woodland) (2)	1,821	Sh	1934	Frank Foggia (AM)	1937
Bangor (6)	31,558	Sh	1932	Joseph R. Coupal, Jr. (M)3	1954
Bar Harbor t (1)	3,864	Sh	1948	L. Everett Gerrish 3	1948
Bath (2)	10,644	Sh	1948	(Vacancy)	
Belfast (7)	5,960	Sh	1930	Laurence E. Dow (M)	1952
Berwick t (2)	2,166	E	1949	John P. Bibber (AM)2	1952
Bethel (1)	2,367	E	1953	O. T. Rozelle	1954
Blaine t (6)	1,118	E	1943	Beulah Vinsonhaler	1952
Boothbay t (3)	1,559	E	1947	Robert P. McLaughlin (AM)	1953
Boothbay Harbor t (3)	2,290	E	1949	Ralph B. Boyd	1951
Bowdoinham (1)	1,039	E	1951	Bert D. Merrill	1951
Brewer (3)	6,862	Sh	1932	Ronald E. Stewart (M)2	1953
Bridgewater t (5)	1,279	E	1942	John Taylor	1954
Bridgton t (5)	2,950	E	1940	Vance E. Dearborn (AM)2	1953
Brownville t (6)	1,964	Sh	1944	Lyle C. Towne (M)2	1952
Brunswick t (2)	10,996	E	1948	Merle F. Goff (AM)2	1951
Bucksport t (1)	3,120	E	1946	L. W. O'Connor (M)2	1946
Calais (5)	4,589	Sh	1948	Roy H. Phillips	1954
Camden t (4)	3,670	Sh	1925	Harold B. Gilbert (AM)	1954

MAINE (Continued)

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Caribou t (3)	9,923	Sh	1940	Donald E. Chick (M)	1952
Carmel t (4)	996	E	1950	Clyde Hewes	1953
Castle Hill t (1)	581	E	1941	Phineas F. Ellis (AM)	1941
Chelsea t (4)	2,169	E	1949	J. Merton Wyman (AM)3	1952
Clinton t (3)	1,623	E	1945	Harold L. Bean	1949
Corinna t (3)	1,752	E	1941	John Bird	1948
Corinth (3)	1,167	E	1952	Dudley E. Foley	1954
Crystal t (2)	373	E	1946	Basil Campbell	1947
Danforth t (4)	1,174	E	1941	Horace W. Hodnett	1947
Dexter t (3)	4,126	E	1946	Donald J. Waring (M)2	1953
Dover-Foxcroft t (4)	4,218	Sh	1938	Laurence A. Peabody (AM)3	1948
Dyer Brook t (5)	219	E	1942	V. W. McLaughlin	1954
Eagle Lake t (3)	1,516	E	1944	Eddie Belanger	1951
Eastport (7)	3,123	Sh	1936	Walter R. Benson (AM)2	1952
Ellsworth (4)	3,936	Sh	1934	Ralph Irving (M)2	1952
Fairfield t (2)	5,811	Sh	1946	(Vacancy)	
Farmington t (2)	4,677	E	1948	Millard S. Quimby 3	1953
Fort Fairfield t (8)	5,791	Sh	1929	Leonard H. Kyle (M)	1949
Fort Kent t (2)	5,343	Sh	1944	Elbridge Gagnon	1945
Freeport t (2)	3,280	E	1946	Elden H. Shute 2	1947
Frenchville t (1)	1,528	E	1944	John C. Michaud	1944
Greenville t (2)	1,889	E	1948	Archie D. Sanborn	1951
Guilford t (5)	1,842	E	1945	Charles A. Haynes (M)2	1952
Hartland t (2)	1,310	E	1952	Claude E. Fisher	1953
Haynesville t (2)	185	E	1944	H. F. Smith	1947
Hermon (1)	1,728	E	1952	Elton M. Rich 2	1952
Hodgdon t (1)	1,162	E	1940	Fred C. Greaves	1940
Houlton t (3)	8,377	Sh	1939	J. Maynard Austin (M)	1950
Island Falls t (1)	1,237	E	1946	Ralph Armstrong	1947
Islesboro t (3)	529	E	1948	Ellis A. Reeby 2	1954
Jackman pl (2)	964	E	1949	Dexter F. Knights	1953
Kennebunk t (1)	4,273	E	1948	John N. Balch	1948
Levant t (4)	706	E	1951	Walter Whitney	1954
Limestone t (3)	2,427	E	1946	James V. Coyne (M)	1951
Lincoln t (5)	4,030	Sh	1940	Ronald W. Clifford (M) 2	1952
Linneus t (1)	777	E	1940	Fred C. Greaves 5	1940
Lisbon t (2)	4,318	E	1951	Jerry G. Haynes (M)3	1954
Littleton t (1)	1,001	E	1945	Anna Schools	1946
Machias t (4)	2,063	E	1949	Charles A. Ross 3	1954
Madawaska t (5)	4,900	E	1946	Earle Brill (AM)	1954
Madison t (4)	3,639	E	1947	W. Philip Hamilton	1954
Mapleton t (2)	1,367	E	1941	Phineas F. Ellis (AM)2	1947
Mars Hill t (8)	2,060	E	1941	Osmond C. Bonsey (M)2	1953
Masardis t (2)	523	E	1939	Donald Abbott	1945
Mechanic Falls t (2)	2,061	Sh	1942	Edward Sawyer	1949
Merrill t (2)	383	E	1941	Leland G. Adams 2	1942
Mexico (2)	3,821	E	1953	Leo J. Morency (AM) 2	1954
Milbridge t (3)	1,199	E	1950	Clarence J. Buckley	1954
Milo t (2)	2,898	Sh	1938	Bion F. Jose 2	1942
Monmouth t (2)	1,683	E	1947	Robert Hanson	1948
Monroe t (5)	593	E	1946	Mrs. Inez Knight	1952
Monson t (2)	855	E	1947	Wilbur Kronholm	1952
Monticello t (2)	1,284	E	1943	Arnot Archibald	1946
Mount Desert t (3) (Northeast Harbor)	1,776	Sh	1932	Arthur Curtis (AM)	1951
New Canada pl (3) (Soldier Pond)	444	E	1946	Charles Bourgoin	1953
New Gloucester t (3)	2,628	E	1949	Conrad L. Drapeau	1953
New Portland t (2)	733	E	1942	M. D. Davis	1946
Norridgewock t (7)	1,784	E	1940	Chester Carson	1954
Norway t (4)	3,811	E	1943	Hayward B. Carsley (AM)	1953
Oakfield t (5)	1,009	E	1946	V. W. McLaughlin	1954
Oakland t (5)	2,679	Sh	1935	Leigh Webber 4	1954
Ogunquit (2)	1,200	Sh	1952	Harold W. Putnam (M)2	1954
Old Orchard Beach t (3)	4,707	E	1950	Norris W. Stilphen (AM)	1954
Old Town (4)	8,261	Sh	1946	Archer Scribner 4	1954

MAINE (Continued)

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Orono t (1)	7,504	E	1947	Seth P. Jackson 2	1947
Orrington (2)	1,895	E	1954	Harry B. Ripley	1954
Oxford t (3)	1,569	E	1951	Ernest S. Cubberly	1954
Patten t (6)	1,536	E	1941	Robert L. Anderson	1953
Phillips (1)	1,088	E	1952	Charles E. Toothaker	1952
Pittsfield t (4)	3,909	E	1947	Alan Marks	1954
Portage Lake t (2)	542	E	1942	Donald Abbott 2	1945
Portland (5)	77,634	Sh	1923	Julian H. Orr (M)2	1954
Presque Isle (2)	9,954	Sh	1933	Norman W. MacDonald (M)	1948
Rangeley t (1)	1,228	E	1946	O. R. Rowe	1947
Reed pl (1)	351	E	1945	Fred C. Greaves	1945
Richmond t (5)	2,217	E	1946	Charles E. Danforth	1952
Rockland (2)	9,234	Sh	1946	Lloyd K. Allen (M)3	1954
Rockport	1,656	E	1954	(Vacancy)	
Rumford (3)	9,954	Sh	1939	Fred I. Howard	1949
St. Agatha t (1)	1,512	E	1944	Sylvio Michaud (M)	1944
St. Francis pl (4)	1,384	E	1944	George M. Jones	1950
Sangerville t (2)	1,161	E	1948	Orville D. Carr	1953
Sherman t (2)	1,029	E	1941	Theodore R. Bartlett	1952
Skowhegan t (5)	7,422	E	1944	Elbert M. Prince (M)2	1954
Smyrna t (1)	349	E	1942	Leland G. Adams 2	1942
South Berwick t (2)	2,646	E	1948	Ronald W. Gullifer 2	1953
South Portland (3)	21,866	Sh	1934	J. Harold Webster (M)	1942
Stacyville (3)	679	E	1944	Theodore R. Bartlett 3	1950
Stockholm t (1)	641	E	1944	Mrs. Agnes Baxter	1944
Stonington t (4)	1,660	E	1946	Elton O. Feeney (AM)	1952
Thomaston t (2)	2,810	E	1950	Leon E. Fitts 3	1954
Van Buren t (2)	5,094	Sh	1944	Adrian O. Jacques (M)3	1952
Vassalboro t (4)	2,261	E	1944	Francis E. Munsey	1954
Waldoboro t (2)	2,536	E	1950	Donald E. Hobbs (M)	1952
Wallagrass pl (Soldier Pond) (2)	1,035	E	1944	Emery Labbe	1954
Warren (1)	1,576	E	1953	Stanley Judkins (AM)	1953
Washburn t (5)	1,913	Sh	1931	Milford H. Blackstone (M)	1945
Wells t (3)	2,321	E	1949	(Vacancy)	
Wilton t (1)	3,455	E	1951	James M. Ordway (M)2	1951

MARYLAND—5

Anne Arundel County (Annapolis) (2)	117,392	S	1949	Edward R. Lonergan (AM)	1951
Greenbelt (3)	7,074	S	1938	Charles T. McDonald (M)	1948
Montgomery County (Rockville) (2)	164,401	E	1948	(Vacancy)	
Princess Anne (2)	1,407	Sh	1949	Mrs. Frances G. Dykes (Act.)	1953
Rockville (2)	6,934	O	1948	John H. Markland (AM)	1954

MASSACHUSETTS—23

Amherst (1)	10,856	Sh	1954	Allen L. Torrey (M)3	1954
Arlington t (1)	44,353	Sh	1953	Edward C. Monahan (M)3	1953
Cambridge (2)	120,740	E	1942	John J. Curry (AM)	1952
Danvers t (2)	15,720	Sh	1950	Daniel J. McFadden (AM)	1954
Gloucester (1)	25,167	E	1954	Dean C. Cushing (M)3	1954
Haverhill (1)	47,280	E	1952	Daniel E. McLean (M)	1952
Holden t (1)	5,975	Sh	1952	Dana T. Whitman, Jr. (AM)	1952
Ipswich t (1)	6,895	Sh	1955		
Lowell (3)	97,249	E	1944	Frank E. Barrett (AM)	1953
Mansfield t (8)	7,184	Sh	1921	(Vacancy)	
Medford (1)	66,113	E	1950	James F. Shurtleff (M)4	1950
Middleboro t (3)	10,164	Sh	1921	Roger W. Macdonald (M)	1948
North Adams (1)	21,567	E	1952	Robert H. Harp (M)	1952
Norwood t (7)	16,636	Sh	1915	John B. Kennedy (M)	1950
Provincetown t (1)	3,795	Sh	1954	Thomas M. Libby (AM)2	1954
Quincy (1)	83,835	E	1950	William J. Deegan, Jr. (M)4	1950
Randolph t	9,982	Sh	1955		
Revere (2)	36,763	E	1950	Edward P. O'Toole (AM)	1953
Saugus t (3)	17,162	Sh	1948	Walter E. Lawrence (M)	1952

MASSACHUSETTS (Continued)

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Shrewsbury t (1)	10,594	Sh	1954	Allen L. Wilcox (M)5	1954
Stoughton t (4)	11,146	Sh	1922	Robert J. M. O'Hare (AM)	1954
Wilmington t (2)	7,039	Sh	1951	Joseph F. Courtney (AM)	1954
Worcester (2)	203,486	E	1950	Francis J. McGrath (M)	1951

MICHIGAN—96

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Allegan (1)	4,801	H	1947	P. H. Beauvais (M)5	1947
Alma (6)	8,341	H	1919	James D. McNaughton (M)	1950
Alpena (7)	13,135	H	1916	Morris A. Olsen (AM)	1948
Bay City (8)	52,372	H	1921	Casimer F. Jablonski (AM)	1952
Benton Harbor (6)	18,769	H	1921	H. H. Crow (M)	1934
Berkley (4)	17,931	H	1944	Donald M. Oakes (M)2	1948
Big Rapids (9)	6,736	H	1914	George Granger (M)2	1947
Birmingham (6)	15,467	H	1918	Donald Egbert (M)	1936
Bloomfield Hills (2)	1,468	H	1932	Elmer Kephart	1948
Buchanan (2)	5,224	H	1949	Barkley G. Omans (M)	1952
Cadillac (8)	10,425	H	1914	L. A. Hanson (AM)	1954
Caspian (1)	1,608	H	1950	Walter E. Looney (M)	1950
Cheboygan (1)	5,687	H	1950	Donald L. Brown (M)2	1951
Clare (2)	2,440	C	1948	H. W. Wedge (M)2	1954
Clawson (7)	5,196	H	1940	Robert O. Wright (M)	1950
Crystal Falls (2)	2,316	H	1917	W. F. Jacka	1936
Davison (3)	1,745	H	1939	Donald R. Smith	1941
East Ann Arbor (1)	1,826	O	1948	Otto K. Scheffler (M)	1948
East Detroit (5)	21,373	H	1929	Charles Beaubien (AM)	1951
East Grand Rapids (2)	6,403	H	1927	L. Henry Gork (M)	1930
East Lansing (2)	20,325	H	1944	John M. Patriarche (M)	1948
Escanaba (4)	15,170	H	1922	A. V. Aronson (M)	1945
Farmington (2)	2,325	H	1951	James O. Tennant (M)	1952
Ferndale (2)	29,675	H	1924	Wilfred A. Laking (M)	1949
Flint (11)	163,143	H	1930	Harold C. Chirgwin (AM)	1954
Flushing (4)	2,226	O	1948	Richard D. Riley (AM)	1955
Fremont (1)	3,056	O	1951	Eugene G. Moody (M)	1951
Gaastra (2)	575	H	1949	Walter Johnson	1952
Gaylord (1)	2,271	O	1953	C. R. Miles (AM)	1953
Gladstone (5)	4,831	H	1923	H. J. Henrikson	1943
Grand Haven (8)	9,536	H	1915	R. V. Terrill (M)	1945
Grand Rapids (12)	176,515	H	1917	George W. Welsh	1954
Grayling (4)	2,066	H	1935	Russell Carlson (AM)	1953
Grosse Pte. Park (1)	13,075	H	1942	Everitt B. Lane (M)2	1942
Grosse Pte. Shores (5)	1,032	H	1916	T. K. Jefferis (M)	1946
Grosse Pte. Woods (3)	10,381	H	1950	William H. Lange (M)3	1954
Harbor Springs (8)	1,626	H	1932	Aldwyn C. Wager (AM)	1954
Harper Woods (1)	9,029	O	1951	Harry C. Seitz (AM)	1954
Hart (4)	2,172	H	1947	Bernard Passage (AM)	1955
Hazel Park (6)	17,770	H	1942	O. G. Holway (M)3	1953
Holland (2)	15,858	H	1950	Herb H. Holt (AM)	1954
Holly (2)	2,663	O	1951	Anders O. Hustvedt (M)2	1953
Huntington Woods (3)	4,949	H	1928	E. H. Waterhouse (M)3	1939
Inkster (1)	16,728	H	1953	Theodore E. Ridley (M)4	1954
Iron River (3)	4,048	H	1926	Julius S. Metros	1951
Ironwood (9)	11,466	H	1925	Lloyd Waterstraut (M)3	1950
Ishpeming (1)	8,962	H	1944	Olaf E. Stolen (AM)	1950
Jackson (15)	51,088	H	1915	Joseph A. Warren (M)2	1951
Kalamazoo (8)	57,704	H	1918	Clarence H. Elliott (M)4	1951
Kingsford (6)	5,038	H	1924	James J. Cummings (M)	1945
Lapeer (8)	6,143	H	1919	A. E. Fellers (M)2	1951
Lathrup Village (1)	2,500	H	1953	Leonard Watchowski (AM)	1954
Ludington (3)	9,506	H	1942	James F. Cartier (Act.) (AM)	1953
Manistee (8)	8,642	H	1914	James R. Burch (M)2	1954
Manistique (8)	5,086	H	1926	O. E. Livermore	1954
Marine City (2)	4,270	H	1951	Paul D. Foxworthy (AM)	1953
Marquette (2)	17,202	H	1946	James Clulo (M)	1949
Marysville (4)	2,534	H	1943	H. Maxwell Davenport (M)3	1954
Midland (1)	14,285	H	1945	Ray Fry (AM)	1952
Mount Clemens (1)	17,027	H	1954	Robert D. Heitsch, Jr. (M)4	1954

MICHIGAN (Continued)

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Mount Pleasant (5)	11,393	H	1921	Allan J. Kronbach (M)	1949
Muskegon (7)	48,429	H	1920	George F. Liddle (M)2	1942
Muskegon Heights (4)	18,828	H	1922	Roy J. Miles (M)	1942
Negaunee (2)	6,472	H	1950	George Meholick, Jr. (M)2	1953
Norway (3)	3,258	H	1949	Paul A. Flynn (AM)	1953
Oak Park (1)	5,267	H	1953	Harold K. Schone (M)2	1953
Otsego (2)	3,990	H	1953	James R. Stelt (AM)	1954
Petoskey (8)	6,431	H	1916	Ernest L. Neumann (M)2	1949
Pleasant Ridge (4)	3,594	H	1919	Frederick E. Wegner (AM)2	1954
Plymouth (8)	6,637	H	1918	A. F. Glassford (M)	1949
Pontiac (9)	73,112	H	1920	W. K. Willman (M)4	1950
Port Huron (3)	35,725	H	1941	Jay F. Gibbs (M)3	1950
Portland (2)	2,807	H	1919	Bernard C. Morse	1948
Rochester (1)	4,279	H	1948	Robert A. Slone (M)2	1949
Rockford (4)	1,937	H	1935	Paul A. York (AM)	1954
Rogers City (3)	3,873	H	1947	F. N. Jackson (M)	1951
Roseville (2)	15,816	H	1953	O. R. Pearson (AM)	1954
Royal Oak (5)	46,898	H	1917	E. M. Shafter (M)	1931
Saginaw (3)	92,918	H	1936	C. A. Miller (M)4	1949
St. Clair Shores (3)	19,823	H	1951	Adrian A. Lingemann (AM)	1954
St. Johns (4)	4,954	H	1919	Everett S. Thompson (AM)	1953
St. Joseph (2)	10,223	H	1929	Leland L. Hill (M)	1951
St. Louis (3)	3,347	H	1943	Donald P. Ziemke (AM)	1954
Sault Ste. Marie (5)	17,912	H	1917	R. E. Speer (M)	1951
Springfield (1)	3,000	H	1953	Willard Norris (AM)	1953
Stambaugh (2)	1,969	H	1924	George Hammar	1953
Sturgis (6)	7,786	H	1921	Worth N. Yoder (M)	1948
Sylvan Lake (Pontiac)(4)	1,165	H	1947	Ernest Ethier (M)	1950
Tecumseh	4,020	H	1954	E. J. Nelson	1954
Three Rivers (8)	6,785	H	1918	John Z. Smid (AM)	1952
Traverse City (3)	16,974	H	1940	Clarence L. Anderson (AM)	1953
Vassar (4)	2,530	H	1945	William F. Wilson (AM)	1954
Wakefield (3)	3,344	H	1949	Leonard J. Harris (AM)2	1953
Walled Lake	2,600	H	1955		
Wayne (3)	9,409	H	1947	Wallace G. Arrowsmith (M)	1949
Ypsilanti (1)	18,302	H	1947	N. G. Damoose (M)	1947

MINNESOTA—18

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Albert Lea (5)	13,545	H	1929	R. L. VanNocker (M)3	1951
Anoka (4)	7,396	H	1914	C. R. Johnson (AM)	1936
Bemidji (1)	10,001	H	1953	James Deneen (M)2	1953
Columbia Heights (11)	8,175	H	1921	Ray L. Ernest (AM)	1952
Edina	9,744	E	1954		
Fridley (1)	3,796	E	1953	Ernest Madsen (AM)	1954
Granite Falls (1)	2,511	H	1951	Orvil J. Johnson (AM)	1952
Hopkins (2)	7,595	H	1948	(Vacancy)	
Mankato (1)	18,809	H	1953	C. F. Trinkle (M)3	1953
Montevideo (1)	5,459	H	1948	Roy Rodeberg (Act.)	1953
Morris (4)	3,811	H	1914	John A. Mielke	1930
Mound (2)	2,061	E	1950	Carsten D. Leikvold (AM)	1952
New Ulm (1)	9,348	H	1953	Philip L. White (M)3	1953
North St. Paul (1)	4,248	E	1951	Gordon E. Olson (M)	1951
Richfield (2)	17,502	E	1950	Leroy Trafton (M)3	1952
St. Louis Park	35,292	H	1955		
Wayzata (2)	1,791	H	1947	Earl P. Wagner (M)	1950
White Bear Lake (6)	3,646	H	1921	Harold W. Holzheid	1954

MISSISSIPPI—3

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Grenada (2)	7,388	H	1951	John E. McEachin	1952
Meridian (3)	41,893	E	1949	Jack Tallent (M)3	1953
Picayune (1)	6,707	E	1953	A. J. Read	1954

MISSOURI—20

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Brookfield (2)	5,810	E	1945	E. Robert Turner (AM)	1953
Cameron (2)	3,570	E	1949	John G. Sarris (M)	1951
Charleston (1)	5,501	E	1947	Clyde E. Swank (M)4	1948

MISSOURI (Continued)

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Columbia (3)	31,974	H	1949	W. Leo Hill (M)	1952
DeSoto (3)	5,357	E	1948	A. J. O'Rourke (M)	1951
Excelsior Springs (13)	5,888	E	1922	David H. Pence	1955
Ferguson (1)	11,573	H	1954	Robert C. Storey (M)3	1954
Joplin (1)	38,711	H	1954	J. D. Baughman (M)6	1954
Kansas City (3)	456,622	H	1926	L. P. Cookingham (M)4	1940
Lebanon (6)	6,808	E	1946	George Walker (AM)	1954
Marceline (1)	3,172	E	1953	Albert W. Noland (AM)	1953
Maryville (1)	6,834	E	1953	Robert Peart (M)5	1954
Mexico (3)	11,623	E	1949	Calvin M. Lakin (M)2	1953
Moberly (2)	13,115	E	1944	H. P. Phelan (AM)	1948
Neosho (5)	5,790	E	1944	Glen Woods (M)	1950
Nevada (4)	8,009	E	1946	Thomas B. Herring (AM)	1953
Slater (5)	2,836	E	1948	Bruce W. Love (M)	1952
Springfield (2)	66,731	H	1953	Irving G. McNayr (M)2	1954
University City (2)	39,892	H	1947	Elder Gunter (M)3	1950
Webster Groves (1)	23,390	H	1954	Harold C. McClintock (M)4	1954

MONTANA—4

Bozeman (5)	11,325	E	1921	M. E. Henderson (M)	1937
Helena	17,581	E	1953	Henry Rolfes (M)4	1953
Missoula (1)	22,485	E	1954	Walton R. L. Taylor (AM)2	1954
Petroleum Co.(Winnett)(4)	1,026	E	1942	Carl Yerrington	1954

NEBRASKA—9

Alliance (6)	7,891	E	1919	R. W. Laing (M)	1947
Chadron (3)	4,687	E	1950	F. Kenneth Kyle (AM)	1954
Gordon (2)	2,058	E	1950	A. H. Britton (AM)	1952
Grand Island (2)	22,682	E	1950	Otis L. Barbarick (M)2	1954
Kearney (2)	12,115	E	1951	Ray E. Lundy (AM)	1953
Lexington (2)	5,068	E	1948	Maurice E. Cole (M)	1951
McCook (2)	7,678	E	1950	Leland Nelson (AM)	1953
Scottsbluff (1)	12,858	E	1949	T. E. Thompson (M)4	1949
Sidney (2)	4,912	E	1950	Murrey W. Fuller (M)2	1953

NEVADA—4

Elko (1)	5,393	Sh	1946	Allen B. Carter (M)	1952
Las Vegas (5)	24,624	Sh	1943	George Rounthwaite (AM)	1954
No. Las Vegas (1)		O	1954	Robert F. Boos (AM)	1954
Reno (1)	32,497	Sh	1947	S. T. Hilberg (AM)	1953

NEW HAMPSHIRE—8

Ashland t (4)	1,599	E	1949	Frank R. Young (AM)	1953
Claremont (2)	12,811	Sh	1948	Gordon Dillon (AM)	1953
Concord (1)	27,988	Sh	1950	Woodbury Brackett (M)7	1950
Hampton (1)	2,817	E	1954	John W. True (M)4	1954
Lancaster t (3)	3,113	E	1948	John T. McHugh (AM)	1955
Meredith t (3)	2,222	E	1948	Ernest L. Libby (M)2	1953
Newport t (3)	5,131	E	1948	Alfred S. Harding (M)2	1952
Portsmouth (2)	18,830	Sh	1948	Robert C. Violette (AM)4	1952

NEW JERSEY—12

Asbury Park (5)	17,094	E	1933	J. Oliver Armstrong (M)	1942
Cedar Grove tp	8,002	E	1954		
Clifton (2)	64,511	E	1934	John L. Fitzgerald (M)	1952
Fair Lawn (3)	23,885	E	1948	W. T. Williamson (M)5	1953
Hackensack (3)	29,219	E	1933	Harold V. Reilly (M)	1948
Keansburg (4)	5,559	E	1925	Ralph O. Williams (M)	1949
Medford Lakes (6)	461	E	1946	John A. Weaver, Jr. (AM)	1953
Mount Holly (1)	8,206	E	1953	William P. Hatch (M)3	1954
Parsippany-TroyHills tp (1)	15,290	E	1953	John P. Batchelder (AM)	1954
Ridgewood (1)	17,481	O	1953	Wayne P. Mitchell (M)3	1953
Teaneck tp (2)	33,772	E	1930	James T. Welsh (M)	1950
Teterboro (4)	28	E	1938	Frank A. Battell	1954

NEW MEXICO—9

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Alamagordo (1)	6,783	E	1950	Herbert H. Holcomb	1955
Albuquerque (8)	96,815	H	1918	Edmund L. Engel (M)	1952
Clayton (6)	3,515	O	1921	Manson Edmondson (M)	1943
Clovis (13)	17,318	E	1922	Marvin S. Hass (AM)	1950
Hobbs (2)	13,875	E	1950	Neal Harr (M)3	1953
Las Cruces (2)	12,325	E	1948	Patrick McClernon (M)	1950
Roswell (5)	25,738	O	1914	C. M. Woodbury (M)	1946
Santa Fe	27,998	O	1955		
Tucumcari (4)	8,419	H	1946	J. A. Fleming (M)	1951

NEW YORK—21

Auburn (7)	36,722	H	1920	Alfred Turner (AM)	1952
Elmira (4)	49,716	E	1934	Robert E. Quin	1951
Hastings-on-Hudson (1)	7,465	O	1949	(Vacancy)	
Long Beach (3)	15,586	H	1946	Maurice J. Fleischman	1950
Mamaroneck (3)	15,016	E	1931	William H. Johnson (M)	1940
Monroe County (Rochester)(1)	487,632	E	1936	Clarence A. Smith	1936
Monticello (1)	4,223	E	1954	Thomas S. Belmont (AM)	1954
Newburgh (12)	31,956	H	1916	Donald H. Blatt (M)3	1954
New Rochelle (6)	59,725	H	1932	Aaron Simmons (M)	1952
Niagara Falls (8)	90,872	E	1916	(Vacancy)	
Pleasantville (1)	4,861	O	1951	S. J. Moreno	1951
Poughkeepsie (1)	41,023	H	1952	Hayden B. Johnson (M)	1952
Rochester (6)	332,488	H	1928	Robert P. Aex (M)2	1954
Rome (2)	41,682	H	1954	Robert H. McManus (AM)	1955
Saranac Lake (5)	6,913	E	1920	Frank G. Buck, Sr. (M)	1949
Scarsdale (1)	13,156	O	1949	Reeves Newsom (M)	1949
Schenectady (6)	91,785	E	1936	Arthur Blessing (AM)	1954
Sherrill (11)	2,236	H	1916	Clarence Garner	1954
Watertown (4)	34,350	H	1920	C. Leland Wood (M)	1940
Watervliet (5)	15,197	E	1920	Nicholas J. Normile	1951
Yonkers (6)	152,798	H	1940	Charles L. Curran (M)	1952

NORTH CAROLINA—50

Asheboro (4)	7,701	O	1942	Clifford Pace (M)	1950
Asheville (4)	53,000	E	1931	J. Weldon Weir (M)	1950
Black Mountain (2)	1,174	S	1951	Richard T. Greene (AM)	1952
Burlington (4)	24,560	E	1945	J. Douglas Mackintosh, Jr. (M)2	1953
Carolina Beach (2)	1,080	E	1949	Mrs. Alice McD. Strickland (AM)	1952
Chapel Hill (6)	9,177	O	1922	Thomas D. Rose (M)	1949
Charlotte (6)	134,042	E	1929	Henry A. Yancey (M)5	1946
Dunn (4)	6,316	E	1949	Archie B. Uzzle, Jr.	1952
Durham (4)	71,311	E	1921	Robert W. Flack (M)4	1946
Durham County (2)	101,639	C	1930	E. S. Swindell, Jr. (AM)	1949
Elizabeth City (4)	12,685	E	1923	E. T. Hyman (AM)	1953
Fayetteville (1)	34,715	E	1949	Gilbert W. Ray (M)2	1949
Fuquay Springs (3)	1,992	O	1933	W. O. Council	1946
Gastonia (5)	23,069	E	1919	James S. Carter (AM)	1953
Goldsboro (5)	21,454	E	1917	Zeno G. Hollowell (M)	1949
Graham (1)	5,026	O	1953	A. R. England, Jr. (AM)	1953
Greensboro (7)	74,389	E	1921	James R. Townsend (M)	1947
Greenville (1)	16,724	E	1953	James S. Hughes (M)3	1953
Guilford Co. (Greensboro) (1)	191,057	C	1942	J. Harry Weatherly (M)	1942
Hamilton Lakes(Guilford)(2)	600	Sh	1952	W. H. McCormick, Jr. (AM)	1954
Hickory (10)	14,755	Sh	1913	H. L. Burdette (M)3	1947
High Point (7)	39,973	E	1915	T. E. Hinson (M)2	1947
Jacksonville (1)	3,960	E	1953	Hugh B. Hines, Jr. (M)2	1953
Kinston (1)	18,336	E	1948	William J. Heard (M)2	1948
Laurinburg (1)	7,134	E	1951	Herman E. Dickerson (M)	1951
Lexington (3)	13,751	E	1935	Herman Zimmerman (AM)	1949
Lumberton (1)	9,186	E	1949	A. B. Sansbury (M)2	1949
Marion (1)	2,740	E	1949	Reece C. Snyder (M)	1949
Monroe (2)	10,140	O	1949	Lott T. Rogers (M)3	1953
Mooresville (1)	7,121	E	1950	Robert H. Peck (M)	1950

NORTH CAROLINA (Continued)

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Morganton (16)	8,311	E	1913	Robert Carr	1954
New Bern (2)	15,812	E	1947	C. L. Barnhardt	1948
Newton (1)	6,039	E	1950	Thomas W. Willis (M)	1950
Oxford (1)	6,685	E	1949	W. F. Parham	1951
Raleigh (2)	65,679	E	1947	William H. Carper (M)5	1950
Reidsville (3)	11,708	E	1921	J. L. Womack (AM)	1926
Rocky Mount (4)	27,697	E	1927	S. C. MacIntire, Jr. (M)2	1954
Roxboro (7)	4,321	O	1928	W. F. Timberlake (M)	1949
Salisbury (5)	20,102	E	1927	C. L. Lineback (M)4	1955
Sanford (1)	10,013	E	1949	T. Paul Watson	1953
Southern Pines (1)	4,272	E	1953	T. E. Cunningham (AM)	1953
Statesville (1)	16,901	E	1949	(Vacancy)	
Thomasville (7)	11,154	E	1915	Everett W. Schadt	1953
Tryon (3)	1,985	O	1931	Claude Smith	1945
Valdese (1)	2,730	O	1932	Lee Ribet (M)	1932
Washington (1)	9,698	E	1952	J. A. Rickards (M)	1952
Whiteville (3)	4,238	E	1947	Richard M. Hobbs	1954
Wilmington (3)	45,043	E	1941	James R. Benson (M)	1946
Wilson (2)	23,010	E	1933	F. T. Green (M)	1948
Winston-Salem (2)	87,811	E	1948	John M. Gold (M)	1951

NORTH DAKOTA—2

Grand Forks (2)	26,836	E	1947	Ray Case (M)2	1954
Minot (2)	22,032	E	1933	R. B. Riddle (M)2	1952

OHIO—28

Bedford (2)	9,105	H	1932	O. E. Hutchinson (M)	1942
Carey (4)	3,260	E	1945	J. R. Castner (AM)2	1954
Cincinnati (4)	503,998	H	1926	C. A. Harrell (M)6	1954
Cleveland Heights (3)	59,141	H	1922	Ray P. Martin (AM)	1952
Dayton (7)	243,872	H	1914	Herbert W. Starick (M)2	1953
Delaware (1)	11,804	H	1954	Robert F. Mott (M)2	1954
East Cleveland (2)	40,047	H	1918	Charles A. Carran (M)	1922
Fairborn (2)	7,847	H	1949	C. Randolph Lukens (M)	1950
Gallipolis (9)	7,871	H	1918	J. R. Bartlett (M)	1945
Hamilton (4)	57,951	H	1928	Charles F. Schwalm (M)	1949
Indian Hill (Cincinnati)(2)	2,090	H	1942	Warren W. Parks (M)	1943
Ironton (5)	16,333	E	1930	O. M. Wiseman	1954
Kettering (Dayton)	36,000	O	1954	Ervin L. Welch (M)3	1954
Middletown (2)	33,695	H	1950	H. H. Kramer (M)4	1953
Oakwood (Dayton) (2)	9,691	E	1932	Alfred C. Bergman (M)	1948
Oberlin (4)	7,062	H	1926	Philip Zahm (AM)	1952
Painesville (6)	14,432	E	1920	Paul D. Cook (M)	1949
Piqua (4)	17,447	H	1930	Robert M. Hance, Jr.	1949
Portsmouth (9)	36,798	H	1930	Robert E. Layton (M)4	1954
Sandusky (7)	29,375	H	1916	Karl H. Kugel (AM)	1945
South Charleston (6)	1,452	H	1918	Elton Tindall	1950
Springfield (15)	78,508	H	1914	Harold R. Cheek (M)5	1954
Toledo (4)	303,616	H	1936	John J. McCarthy (AM)	1954
Washington Ct. House (6)	10,560	E	1936	J. F. Parkinson (M)4	1952
Westerville (7)	4,112	E	1916	Ralph W. Snyder (M)	1950
Wyoming (1)	5,582	H	1949	F. G. Gedge	1949
Xenia (5)	12,877	H	1918	Jeptha J. Carrell (AM)	1954
Yellow Springs (1)	2,896	H	1952	W. Howard Kahoe	1952

OKLAHOMA—52

Ada (4)	15,995	H	1946	John R. Hamman (M)3	1951
Altus	9,735	E	1955		
Anadarko (1)	6,184	H	1947	K. C. Finch (M)	1948
Ardmore (8)	17,890	H	1921	Clarence Harris (M)	1941
Atoka (5)	2,653	H	1937	Huey Long	1951
Bartlesville (3)	19,228	H	1927	Erbin E. Jones (M)3	1950
Bethany (1)	5,705	H	1953	Harry B. Macrory (AM)	1953
Broken Arrow	3,262	E	1955		
Chandler (8)	2,724	H	1925	C. L. Kessler	1954
Cherokee (5)	2,635	H	1920	John Minkler (AM)	1954

OKLAHOMA (Continued)

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Chickasha (2)	15,842	H	1946	Harry B. McDowell	1951
Claremore	5,494	E	1955		
Cleveland (4)	2,464	H	1931	J. D. Cheek	1954
Coalgate (7)	1,984	H	1914	R. M. Lacy	1925
Crescent (1)	1,341	E	1951	Jack Jones	1952
Cushing (4)	8,414	H	1929	L. L. Houston (M)2	1951
Drumright (3)	5,028	H	1949	Warren B. Browning (AM)	1955
Duncan (14)	15,325	H	1920	W. T. Loman (M)3	1953
Edmond (9)	6,086	H	1925	J. B. Marshall (M)	1950
Elk City (7)	7,962	H	1929	Ray Damron	1953
El Reno (7)	10,991	H	1926	C. A. Bentley (M)3	1946
Enid (2)	36,017	H	1947	Gerald D. Wilkins (M)3	1950
Fairview (2)	2,411	E	1951	E. M. Evans	1954
Grandfield (4)	1,232	H	1921	F. G. Patterson (AM)	1939
Guthrie (10)	10,113	H	1929	R. O. Whitchurch (M)	1952
Heavener (6)	2,103	H	1922	J. Ray Farley	1950
Henryetta (1)	7,987	E	1953	Leon Carver (M)	1953
Konawa (5)	2,707	H	1948	(Vacancy)	
Lindsay (5)	3,021	H	1947	Archie High	1950
McAlester (11)	17,878	H	1919	C. Harold Tippit (M)	1949
Madill (9)	2,791	H	1917	J. H. Kirtley	1949
Mangum (13)	4,271	H	1914	Sam Harlan	1946
Midwest City (3)	10,166	H	1949	Robert W. Quinlan (AM)	1952
Muskogee (14)	37,289	H	1920	C. Clay Harrell (AM)	1952
Norman (9)	27,006	H	1919	R. E. Clement (M)	1949
Nowata (10)	3,965	H	1920	G. F. Hill (AM)2	1953
Oklahoma City (12)	243,504	H	1927	William Gill, Jr.	1955
Okmulgee (1)	18,317	H	1954	R. Marshall Bingham (M)2	1954
Pauls Valley (2)	6,896	H	1945	E. T. Barber	1952
Pawhuska (14)	5,331	H	1921	C. H. Carter	1952
Ponca City	20,180	O	1954	Frank A. Winsted (AM)2	1948
Purcell (1)	3,546	H	1949	Robert Jones	1949
Sallisaw (2)	2,885	H	1919	Chester F. Williams (AM)	1953
Sapulpa (6)	13,031	H	1922	J. Orville Bumpus (M)2	1948
Shawnee (5)	22,948	H	1930	Willard B. Moran (M)	1951
Stigler (4)	2,125	H	1947	Jack D. Stickley (AM)2	1951
Tecumseh (7)	2,275	H	1929	Orville Humphrey	1946
Tonkawa (2)	3,643	E	1951	Hal H. Hunt	1954
Walters (8)	2,743	H	1919	Robert Wilson (M)	1945
Waurika (3)	2,327	H	1951	L. H. Stowe	1953
Woodward (6)	5,915	H	1929	Thomas W. Keltch (M)	1951
Yale (9)	1,359	H	1921	C. W. Stepp	1950

OREGON—27

Albany (3)	10,115	H	1949	C. G. Reiter (M)4	1952
Astoria (5)	12,331	H	1923	Brewer A. Billie (M)	1949
Baker (2)	9,471	H	1950	David C. Koester (M)	1952
Bend (2)	11,409	H	1929	Walter Thompson	1955
Coos Bay (4)	6,223	H	1945	Robert G. Kyle (M)	1952
Cornelius (3)	998	H	1949	J. D. Harleman	1954
Corvallis (1)	16,207	H	1949	James O. Convill (M)3	1949
Eugene (3)	35,879	H	1945	Robert A. Finlayson (M)3	1953
Forest Grove (2)	4,343	H	1938	M. O. Gardner (M)	1948
Grants Pass (2)	8,116	H	1946	John F. Porter (M)	1948
Hillsboro (3)	5,142	H	1924	J. W. Barney (M)	1939
LaGrande (13)	8,635	H	1913	Jess M. Parker (M)2	1954
Medford (1)	19,050	H	1954	Robert A. Duff (AM)	1954
Milton-Freewater (4)	3,851	H	1938	Robert L. Brunton (M)	1951
Milwaukie (3)	5,253	H	1945	Fred Sperr (AM)	1953
Nyssa (2)	2,525	H	1945	Robert Applegate (AM)	1953
Oregon City (3)	7,682	H	1924	Robert Clute (AM)	1953
Pendleton (3)	11,774	H	1947	Raymond P. Botch (M)	1950
Roseburg (3)	8,390	H	1947	George W. Farrell (AM)	1954
Salem (1)	43,140	H	1947	J. L. Franzen (M)2	1947
Silverton (3)	3,146	H	1941	R. E. Borland (M)2	1945
Springfield (3)	10,807	H	1947	LeRoy B. Bartlett (M)2	1951

OREGON (Continued)

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Sutherlin (2)	2,230	H	1952	Hugh McKinley (AM)	1953
Sweet Home (4)	3,603	H	1943	Roy Eames	1954
The Dalles (3)	9,864	H	1949	William E. Hansen (M)5	1955
Tillamook (4)	3,685	H	1947	H. S. Paulson (AM)	1952
Warrenton (10)	1,896	H	1925	Emerson R. Baldwin (M)	1944

PENNSYLVANIA—62

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Ashland (2)	6,192	O	1930	Franklin L. Lane (AM)	1955
Aspinwall (2)	4,084	O	1925	Winfield S. Lea	1944
Avalon (2)	6,463	O	1928	Joseph Arthur (M)	1928
Beaver Borough (1)	6,360	O	1951	Lyle C. Kimple	1951
Blairsville (6)	5,000	O	1922	John A. Fatora (M)	1947
Boyertown (4)	4,074	O	1938	Rowland A. Read (M)	1950
Camp Hill (1)	5,934	O	1954	John H. Immel (M)4	1954
Carlisle (4)	16,812	O	1921	Harold B. Vasey (M)3	1952
Cheltenham tp (Elkins Park) (1)	22,854	O	1937	Harold C. Pike (M)	1937
Clarks Summit (3)	2,940	O	1950	Jonathan G. Benedict (AM)	1954
Dormont (4)	13,405	O	1922	Roy G. A. Petterson (AM)	1954
Downingtown (1)	4,948	O	1953	Robert H. McKinney, Jr. (AM)	1953
Edgewood (2)	5,292	O	1931	N. Michael Markl (AM)	1952
Edgewood(Sewickley)(5)	1,466	O	1914	Robert E. Lunn (AM)	1953
Ellwood City (4)	12,945	O	1928	Oscar A. Dahl (AM)	1954
Ephrata (2)	7,027	O	1938	Carl W. Fuehrer (M)2	1942
Fox Chapel(Pittsburgh)1	1,721	O	1937	Charles H. Beam	1951
Grove City (2)	7,411	O	1939	W. D. Breckenridge (AM)	1939
Hanover (1)	14,048	O	1928	Bernard Smith (AM)	1954
Hollidaysburg (1)	6,483	O	1953	William M. Stader	1953
Lansdowne (3)	12,169	O	1922	Fred Roberts	1954
Lehighton (2)	6,565	O	1943	D. Richard Wenner (AM)2	1953
Lewistown (5)	13,894	O	1943	Bernard L. Marsh (M)3	1952
Lititz (1)	5,568	O	1950	Orville F. Over (AM)	1951
Lower Merion tp (Ardmore) (1)	48,745	O	1942	Evan L. James (AM)	1942
McCandless tp (Pittsburgh) (1)	6,488	O	1954	S. V. Erdelyi (AM)2	1954
Marple tp (Broomall) (2)	4,779	O	1951	Ridley T. Nichol (M)	1952
Martinsburg (1)	1,562	O	1951	F. B. Higgins	1951
Mechanicsburg (2)	6,786	O	1947	Samuel H. Pressley	1951
Mifflinburg (1)	2,259	O	1954	Guy L. Krapp	1954
Milton (6)	8,578	O	1925	William J. Ganster (AM)2	1953
Mount Lebanon tp (Pittsburgh) (8)	26,604	O	1928	John A. Paulus (AM)	1952
Narberth (1)	5,407	O	1954	George B. Suplee	1954
New Brighton (1)	9,535	O	1942	W. S. McDanel (M)	1942
New Holland (2)	2,602	O	1948	Thomas H. Rile	1950
Newtown tp (1) (Newtown Square)	3,518	O	1951	Daniel W. Llewellyn (AM)	1951
Northhampton (2)	9,332	O	1932	Hale A. Guss (M)2	1948
Oakmont (2)	7,264	O	1948	Sinclair Powell (AM)	1954
Penn tp(AlleghenyCo.)(2)	25,280	O	1951	Herschell F. Snuggs (AM)	1954
Phoenixville (1)	12,932	O	1930	John T. Bush (M)	1950
Pottstown (2)	22,589	O	1945	Horace B. Gulden (M)2	1952
Quakertown (1)	5,673	O	1948	Ralph L. Yanish (AM)	1948
Ross tp (1)(Pittsburgh)	15,744	O	1949	Wade Winner	1949
St. Marys (1)	7,846	O	1953	Donald S. Harding (M)2	1954
Schuylkill Haven (1)	6,597	O	1952	Richard Davis, Jr. (AM)	1953
Scottdale (4)	6,249	O	1932	H. W. Colborn	1948
Sewickley (3)	5,836	O	1918	(Vacancy)	
Sewickley Heights (1)	679	O	1936	Frank C. Sturm (M)	1936
Shaler tp (1)(Pittsburgh)	16,430	O	1951	J. Wynn Thompson (AM)	1951
Sharpsville (3)	5,415	O	1952	Richard R. Moore	1954
Shillington (1)	5,059	O	1954	H. L. Burmeister (M)2	1954
Springdale (1)	4,939	O	1942	C. W. Remaley, Jr. (M)	1942
State College (2)	17,227	O	1945	Robert Y. Edwards (M)	1949

PENNSYLVANIA (Continued)

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Tarentum(Allegheny Co)(1)	9,540	O	1951	(Vacancy)	
Towanda (2)	4,069	O	1918	(Vacancy)	
Warren (3)	14,849	O	1949	George Geracimos (AM)	1954
Waynesboro (2)	10,334	O	1922	Roy N. Hawbaker (AM)	1950
Wellsboro (1)	4,215	O	1954	John Daugherty	1954
West Reading (3)	5,072	O	1926	Howard F. Rickenbach (M)	1938
West View (6)	7,581	O	1942	Clarence F. Deem 2	1953
Whitehall (1)	7,342	O	1952	Robert H. McGregor (M)2	1952
Wilkinsburg (1)	31,418	O	1953	John C. Deal	1953

RHODE ISLAND—3

East Providence	35,871	H	1955		
Newport (1)	37,564	H	1953	William A. Gildea	1953
North Kingstown	14,810	H	1955		

SOUTH CAROLINA—13

Beaufort (10)	5,081	Oe	1915	(Vacancy)	
Camden (2)	6,986	E	1948	Max Holland (AM)	1953
Chester (1)	6,893	O	1945	Hood C. Worthy (M)	1945
Columbia (1)	86,914	E	1950	Thomas F. Maxwell (M)2	1950
Florence (7)	22,513	Sh	1921	D. C. Barbot (M)	1949
Greenville (1)	58,161	S	1951	Gerald W. Shaw (M)4	1951
Greenwood (5)	13,806	Sh	1939	A. L. Atkinson (AM)	1954
Lake City (2)	5,112	O	1953	V. L. Lyerly	1954
Lancaster (3)	7,159	O	1946	Ivey Poovey (Act.) (AM)	1953
Newberry (1)	7,546	Oh	1949	E. L. Blackwell (M)2	1949
Rock Hill (7)	24,502	H	1915	W. M. Kennedy (M)	1950
Spartanburg (3)	36,795	Sh	1947	R. E. Froneberger (M)2	1954
Sumter (11)	20,185	Oe	1912	Wade S. Kolb (M)	1952

SOUTH DAKOTA—4

Clark (3)	1,471	O	1912	James McHenry	1946
Hot Springs (3)	5,030	E	1951	Vernon Barnett	1955
Madison (2)	5,153	E	1951	Karl G. Williams (AM)	1953
Rapid City (9)	25,310	E	1921	H. S. Thorgrimson (M)	1952

TENNESSEE—21

Adair (1)	100	E	1954	Vanden Griffin	1954
Alcoa (2)	6,365	S	1919	A. B. Smith (M)	1948
Athens (1)	10,103	S	1953	R. Powell Black (AM)2	1953
Atwood (1)	573	E	1951	Paul L. Dowtin	1952
Belle Meade(Nashville)(1)	2,831	E	1950	W. T. Mallison	1950
Berry Hill(Nashville)(2)	1,248	E	1950	Bryan H. Alsup	1952
Clifton (2)	818	E	1944	J. James Dowdy	1951
Collinwood (3)	694	E	1947	Thornton L. Ryan	1953
Columbia (4)	10,911	S	1940	Lowell Long (AM)	1954
Dayton (1)	3,305	E	1953	Jess Clark	1953
Elizabethton (8)	10,754	S	1921	D. A. Burkhalter (M)	1952
Gatlinburg (2)	1,301	S	1945	Walter W. Mynatt (M)2	1954
Johnson City (6)	27,973	S	1939	E. J. Quillen (AM)	1954
Kingsport (4)	19,609	S	1917	Denzil W. Moulton (M)	1946
McMinn Co. (Athens)(1)	32,024	S	1947	E. B. Bohannon	1947
Murfreesboro (3)	14,979	S	1920	H. L. McCullough (M)	1947
Oak Hill (1)(Nashville)	3,031	E	1953	W. Fletcher Hardy	1953
Paris (3)	9,023	E	1947	T. W. Doty	1952
Savannah (1)	3,280	S	1951	Dennie R. Tyler	1954
Shelbyville (4)	9,847	S	1947	Joe D. Brown	1953
Spring City (2)	1,807	E	1953	V. Z. Cline	1953

TEXAS—105

Abilene (2)	45,570	H	1947	Austin P. Hancock (M)5	1950
Alice (2)	16,449	H	1949	John L. Sullivan (M)	1951
Amarillo (10)	74,246	H	1913	N. V. Moss (M)	1947
Andrews (1)	3,294	O	1951	Llano B. Parrish	1952
Aransas Pass (2)	5,396	H	1952	C. W. Vetters (AM)	1954
Arlington (2)	7,692	H	1949	O. B. O'Dell	1950

TEXAS (Continued)

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Austin (3)	132,459	H	1926	Walter Seaholm (M)	1950
Baytown (2)	22,983	H	1948	C. Darwin Middleton (M)	1948
Beaumont (10)	94,014	H	1919	Mrs. Willie J. Brockman (M)	1948
Beeville (1)	9,328	H	1951	Douglas Henslee (M)	1952
Bellaire (3)	10,173	H	1949	Gary O. Summers (M)4	1953
Belton (3)	6,246	H	1931	J. G. Nash	1953
Big Spring (5)	17,286	H	1926	Herbert W. Whitney (M)	1947
Bonham (3)	7,049	H	1947	R. G. Fisher	1953
Borger (8)	18,059	H	1930	Fritz Thompson (AM)	1953
Breckenridge (1)	6,610	H	1954	Glen A. Doty (AM)	1954
Brownfield (1)	6,161	H	1954	E. D. Jones	1955
Brownsville (11)	36,066	H	1915	E. W. Watts	1948
Brownwood (12)	20,181	H	1916	Jack Broad (M)	1948
Bryan (10)	18,102	H	1917	Casey C. Fannin (M)3	1953
Burkburnett (10)	4,555	H	1923	T. R. McCasling (M)3	1953
Burnet (3)	2,394	O	1945	Fred Garrison	1954
Carrizo Springs (4)	4,316	E	1946	G. A. Scrimshire	1953
Carthage (2)	4,750	H	1947	J. L. Horner (M)2	1948
Childress (2)	7,619	O	1951	Joe B. Howard (AM)	1953
Clarksville (1)	4,353	E	1946	C. R. Dinwiddie	1946
Cleburne (2)	12,905	H	1950	J. E. Washburn (AM)	1954
Coleman (1)	6,530	H	1950	Albert J. Pope (AM)	1950
College Station (4)	7,925	H	1944	Ran Boswell (AM)	1952
Colorado City (3)	6,774	H	1948	Roy Dozier (AM)	1951
Commerce (1)	5,889	H	1954	A. K. Steinheimer	1954
Corpus Christi (6)	108,287	H	1945	Russell E. McClure (M)3	1953
Crystal City (1)	7,198	O	1943	L. L. Williams (M)	1943
Dalhart (4)	5,918	E	1949	Evett N. Allen (AM)	1954
Dallas (7)	434,462	H	1931	Elgin E. Crull (M)	1952
Eastland (12)	3,626	H	1919	A. E. Taylor (M)4	1953
Edinburg (7)	12,383	H	1946	James W. Harrison (AM)	1953
El Campo (1)	6,237	H	1954	R. A. Baca 2	1954
Fort Stockton (1)	4,444	E	1948	E. B. Ligon (AM)	1949
Fort Worth (6)	278,778	H	1925	W. O. Jones (M)	1946
Gainesville (2)	11,246	H	1950	Homer B. Bly (M)	1950
Garland (1)	10,571	H	1951	L. E. Stark (AM)	1951
Georgetown (2)	4,951	O	1944	Lee C. Black (M)	1946
Giddings (1)	2,532	O	1942	R. A. Toler	1942
Gilmer (1)	4,096	O	1948	Gene Gatlin (M)	1948
Graham (1)	6,742	H	1951	J. P. Tackett 2	1951
Greenville (1)	14,727	H	1954	Henry B. Nabers (M)3	1954
Harlingen (3)	23,229	H	1947	L. M. Crow, Jr. (M)	1951
Hearne (2)	4,872	O	1939	Norman L. McCarver (M)	1943
Hereford (2)	5,207	H	1952	Cecil E. Massey (AM)	1953
Hubbard (3)	1,768	O	1943	J. C. Boone	1952
Irving (1)	2,621	H	1953	John S. Stiff (AM)	1953
Jacksonville (5)	8,607	H	1931	David Harner (AM)	1954
Jasper (2)	4,403	E	1948	I. H. Walker (M)	1950
Kermit (1)	6,912	O	1953	James C. Hill (AM)2	1953
Kerrville (7)	7,691	H	1927	William J. Pitstick (AM)	1953
Killeen (2)	7,045	H	1949	Walter E. Cook (M)2	1954
Kingsville (1)	16,898	H	1952	G. G. Medders 2	1952
Lake Jackson (3)	2,897	H	1948	Kara L. Cooper (AM)	1954
Lamesa (4)	10,704	H	1945	C. A. Taylor (M)	1949
Levelland (3)	8,264	H	1949	Kenneth Harper (AM)	1954
Livingston (2)	2,865	O	1941	W. C. de Cordova (M)2	1945
Lockhart (1)	5,531	O	1947	Howard Grantham	1947
Longview (6)	24,502	H	1923	Harry G. Mosley (M)	1952
Lubbock (7)	71,747	H	1917	Steve Matthews (M)3	1949
Lufkin (15)	15,135	H	1919	R. B. Sherrill, Jr. (AM)	1954
McAllen (2)	20,067	O	1945	William L. Schupp (M)2	1946
Marshall (4)	22,327	H	1927	Ivan P. Oliver (AM)	1953
Mesquite (1)	1,696	H	1953	C. J. Griggs (AM)	1953
Mexia (5)	6,627	H	1920	Howard F. Mace (M)	1931
Midland (4)	21,713	O	1947	J. M. Orman (AM)	1954
Monahans	6,311	H	1954		

TEXAS (Continued)

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Mount Pleasant (4) . .	6,342	H	1948	Robert H. Hayes, Jr. (AM)	1954
Nacogdoches (1)	12,327	H	1931	H. G. Stallings (M)	1931
Navasota (3)	5,188	H	1923	M. B. Thomas (M)	1947
Odessa (3).	29,495	O	1946	R. G. Pepin (M)2	1952
Orange (1)	21,174	H	1954	Ralph Wolf	1954
Pampa (9)	16,583	H	1927	Frederick W. Brook (AM)	1954
Panhandle (7)	1,406	O	1923	J. L. Naylor	1952
Paris (2)	21,643	H	1948	Morgan P. Johnson, Acting	1954
Perryton (1)	4,417	E	1951	J. B. Whigham, Jr.	1951
Pittsburg (5)	3,142	E	1946	C. E. Wynne	1952
Port Arthur (6)	57,530	H	1932	Charles Brazil (M)2	1950
Ranger (1)	3,989	H	1952	L. Crossley	1952
San Angelo (11)	52,093	H	1916	Del Green (AM)2	1952
San Antonio (2).	408,442	H	1952	George Rice	1954
San Benito (2)	13,271	H	1948	Francis A. Vaughn (M)2	1955
Santa Anna (1)	1,605	E	1951	(Vacancy)	
Sherman (8)	20,150	H	1915	Thomas A. Dennis (M).	1951
Snyder (1)	12,010	H	1952	Jack Shelley (AM).	1953
Stamford (7)	5,819	H	1918	Harry D. Steenson (M)3	1952
Sulphur Springs (3) . .	8,991	H	1947	Roy E. Hames	1954
Sweetwater (5)	13,619	H	1928	Garland P. Franks (M)7	1954
Taylor (7)	9,071	H	1914	F. R. Cromwell (M)2	1950
Temple (9)	25,467	H	1922	W. E. Routh (M)	1950
Terrell (9)	11,544	H	1919	E. E. Boyd	1950
Tulia (1)	3,222	E	1954	(Vacancy)	
Tyler (9)	38,968	H	1915	Clarence P. Stewart (M)	1952
Ulvalde (1)	8,674	O	1952	R. W. Evans (M).	1952
Waco (3)	84,706	H	1948	J. W. Jeffrey (M)3	1953
Waxahachie (6)	11,204	H	1947	J. H. Greenwell (AM)	1953
Weslaco (4)	7,514	H	1929	V. C. Thompson (M)	1941
West Columbia (3) . .	2,100	O	1942	Ernest F. Lee	1954
Wichita Falls (10). . .	68,042	H	1928	H. A. Thomason (M)5	1953
Yoakum (7)	5,231	H	1915	R. H. Koether (M).	1948

UTAH—10

Bountiful (1)	6,004	Oe	1953	Doyle Miller (AM)	1953
Cedar City (2)	6,106	Oe	1951	(Vacancy)	
Clearfield (1).	4,723	Oe	1953	R. Clay Allred	1953
Monticello (1)	1,172	Oe	1950	Keith Jewkes	1950
Nephi (3).	2,990	Oe	1948	L. E. Wiscombe (AM)	1953
Ogden (1)	57,112	H	1951	E. J. Allison (M)3	1952
Richfield (1)	4,212	Oe	1952	Guy Baker (AM)	1949
South Salt Lake (2) . .	7,704	Oe	1946	William T. South (M)	1947
Tooele (2)	7,269	Oe	1925	Dale William James (M)	1946
Vernal (1)	2,845	Oe	1946	LeRoy Taylor (M).	1946

VERMONT—26

Barre t(Websterville)(2)	10,922	E	1939	John A. Gordon	1948
Barton vil (1).	3,298	E	1948	Ernest P. Davenport	1948
Bellows Falls vil (5).	3,881	E	1927	Cecil A. Bissonnette (M)2	1946
Bethel t (4)	1,534	E	1947	Corwin Elwell (AM)	1953
Brattleboro (4).	11,522	E	1942	George F. Miller (M)2	1948
Castleton t (8)	1,748	E	1939	Elaine C. Holden	1953
Chester t (2)	1,981	E	1945	A. F. Hawkes	1945
Chester vil (2)	796	E	1945	A. F. Hawkes	1945
Hardwick t (4)	2,629	E	1937	H. E. Rowell	1950
Hartford t (White River Junction) (4).	5,827	E	1940	Roland F. Burke (AM)	1954
Hartland (1).	1,559	E	1953	William Blaisdell	1953
Manchester (4).	2,425	E	1941	Walter I. Leland (AM)	1954
Middlebury t (5)	4,778	E	1937	Thomas E. Duff (M)	1951
Middlebury vil (5). . .	3,614	E	1937	Thomas E. Duff (M)	1951
North Troy vil (5). . .	1,057	E	1935	Ernest Westberg	1952
Northfield t (7).	4,314	E	1941	Theodore M. Nelson (AM)2	1953
Northfield vil (7) . . .	2,762	E	1941	Theodore M. Nelson (AM)2	1953
Poultney t (2).	2,936	E	1951	Earl Hubbard	1952

VERMONT (Continued)

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Randolph t (2)	3,499	E	1940	Joseph C. Babineau (AM)	1953
Randolph vil (3)	2,223	E	1934	Joseph C. Babineau (AM)	1953
Rockingham t (4)	5,499	E	1927	Cecil A. Bissonnette (M)2	1946
St. Johnsbury t (3)	9,292	E	1923	Charles S. Sumner (AM)2	1934
St. Johnsbury vil (3)	7,370	E	1923	Charles S. Sumner (AM)2	1934
South Burlington (2)	3,400	E	1953	Walter O. Anderson (AM)	1954
Springfield t (3)	9,190	E	1920	J. Leslie Giddings (AM)	1937
Troy t (3)	1,786	E	1935	Ernest Westberg	1952

VIRGINIA—65

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Abingdon (3)	4,709	E	1940	David Goodman (M)	1946
Albemarle County (Charlottesville) (4)	26,662	E	1933	M. M. Pence	1953
Alexandria (9)	61,787	H	1922	Ira F. Willard (M)2	1952
Altavista (6)	3,332	S	1936	R. J. Rountree, Jr. (M)2	1952
Appalachia (2)	2,915	E	1931	J. H. Fletcher	1931
Arlington County (3)	135,449	E	1932	A. T. Lundberg (M)	1947
Ashland (2)	2,610	E	1950	R. H. Beach (M)	1951
Bedford (5)	4,061	Oe	1920	Robert W. Martin (M)	1948
Big Stone Gap (6)	5,173	S	1936	H. L. Cummings (Act.) (AM)	1953
Blacksburg (1)	3,358	E	1952	William M. Sterrett (M)	1952
Blackstone (4)	3,536	O	1914	R. David Maben, Jr. (M)	1943
Bluefield (5)	4,212	E	1930	W. N. Lambert	1941
Bristol (11)	15,954	Sh	1919	Robert L. Morrison (M)2	1948
Buena Vista (2)	5,214	Sh	1952	Floyd E. Jennings (M)2	1954
Charlottesville (8)	25,969	Oe	1913	James E. Bowen, Jr. (M)	1948
Clifton Forge (4)	5,795	S	1942	George K. Nicol (M)2	1951
Covington (6)	5,860	E	1925	J. G. Kyle (M)	1948
Crewe (3)	2,030	E	1926	H. B. Prichard	1941
Culpeper (4)	2,527	S	1930	R. W. Huffman	1943
Danville (1)	35,066	E	1950	T. Edward Temple (M)3	1950
Emporia (1)	5,664	O	1953	R. K. McCord (M)4	1953
Fairfax County (1)	98,557	E	1952	Carlton C. Massey (M)3	1952
Falls Church (1)	7,535	S	1950	William R. Woodbury (M)5	1950
Farmville (9)	4,375	O	1915	L. Z. Johnston, Jr. (AM)	1950
Franklin (7)	4,670	Oe	1922	Thomas B. Noland (M)2	1950
Fredericksburg (2)	12,158	S	1912	L. J. Houston, Jr. (M)	1918
Front Royal (2)	8,115	S	1930	Harold D. Hamner (AM)	1954
Galax (4)	5,248	O	1922	W. G. Andrews (AM)	1947
Hampton (1)	60,926	H	1952	William S. Coburn (M)3	1952
Harrisonburg (5)	10,810	S	1939	Arthur L. Dow (M)3	1952
Henrico County (Richmond) (4)	57,340	E	1934	Edward A. Beck 5	1952
Herndon (1)	1,461	Oe	1953	(Vacancy)	
Hopewell (8)	10,219	Sh	1924	Levin D. James (M)2	1954
Lexington (5)	5,976	O	1938	A. Kyle Roop (M)	1951
Luray (2)	2,731	O	1937	T. F. Ewers (M)	1947
Lynchburg (3)	47,727	E	1920	Robert D. Morrison (M)	1949
Manassas (5)	1,804	O	1927	Garnett Y. Carpenter, Jr.	1951
Martinsville (1)	17,251	E	1949	Kent Mathewson (M)2	1949
Narrows t (3)	2,520	H	1948	William P. Larew (M)	1952
Newport News (3)	42,358	Sh	1920	J. C. Biggins (M)	1925
Norfolk (7)	213,513	Sh	1918	H. H. George III (M)	1952
Norton (6)	4,315	S	1936	Ross F. Walker (AM)2	1953
Orange (3)	2,571	E	1935	H. F. Knoell (M)	1941
Pearisburgh (3)	2,005	O	1947	Earnest L. Quisenberry	1954
Petersburg (6)	35,054	E	1920	Roy F. Ash (M)2	1950
Portsmouth (11)	80,039	E	1917	I. G. Vass (M)3	1949
Pulaski (1)	9,202	Sh	1948	Julian F. Hirst (AM)2	1952
Radford (8)	9,026	Sh	1920	W. A. Woodward (AM)2	1947
Richlands (1)	4,648	O	1952	I. T. Jessee (AM)	1952
Richmond (1)	230,310	Sh	1948	Horace H. Edwards (AM)	1954
Roanoke (2)	91,921	E	1918	Arthur S. Owens (M)2	1947
Salem (6)	6,823	E	1922	W. Frank Chapman (M)	1943
South Boston (4)	6,057	Oe	1946	Marvin W. Lee (AM)	1955
South Norfolk (6)	10,434	Sh	1947	(Vacancy)	

VIRGINIA (Continued)

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Staunton (7)	19,927	Sh	1908	Seth Burnley (M)2	1948
Suffolk (4)	12,339	O	1919	(Vacancy)	
Tappanhannock (6)	1,011	S	1938	David S. Clark (AM)	1954
Vinton (2)	3,629	Sh	1936	Guy L. Gearhart (M)	1942
Virginia Beach (3)	5,390	S	1950	(Vacancy)	
Warrenton (3)	1,797	O	1920	Sidney Shumate	1923
Warwick (1)	39,875	H	1945	J. C. Morris (M)	1945
Waynesboro (2)	12,357	O	1928	William T. Wells (M)3	1949
Williamsburg (4)	6,735	Sh	1932	Hugh B. Rice (M)3	1948
Winchester (5)	13,841	O	1915	S. Lee Grant (M)	1939
Wytheville (4)	5,513	S	1927	Carter W. Beamer (M)	1947

WASHINGTON—10

Bellevue (2)	6,000	E	1953	W. W. Kennedy (AM)	1954
Ellensburg (4)	8,430	E	1949	Jim Bailey,	1955
Kennewick	12,600	E	1955		
Mountlake Terrace (1)	7,000	E	1954	Evan E. Peterson (M)5	1954
Normandy Park (1)	1,570	E	1953	John Nicholson	1953
Port Angeles (1)	11,233	E	1952	Gerard S. Vergeer (M)3	1952
Puyallup (1)	10,010	E	1951	E. Frederick Bien (M)	1951
Sunnyside (1)	4,194	E	1948	E. G. Hubbert (M)	1948
Tacoma (1)	143,673	H	1953	Frank H. Backstrom (AM)	1953
Vancouver (1)	41,664	H	1952	James E. Neal (M)3	1952

WEST VIRGINIA—10

Bluefield (6)	21,506	Sh	1921	William L. Kell (AM)	1951
Clarksburg (15)	32,014	Sh	1921	J. Frank Wiseman (AM)	1951
Grafton (4)	7,365	H	1947	Leslie J. Loar	1953
Morgantown (5)	25,525	Sh	1921	Elmer W. Prince (M)	1933
Oak Hill (2)	4,518	H	1947	W. R. Bennett (AM)	1953
Princeton	8,279	H	1953	(Vacancy)	
St. Marys (2)	2,196	Sh	1921	J. Bernard Riggs	1925
Salem (2)	2,578	H	1948	W. C. Farson (Act.)	1950
Weirton (1)	24,005	Sh	1947	Dan Sweaney (M)	1947
Wheeling (5)	58,891	Sh	1935	Robert L. Plummer (M)	1951

WISCONSIN—16

Ashland (2)	10,640	E	1948	Harlow R. Richardson (M)	1951
Beloit (5)	29,590	E	1929	A. D. Telfer (M)	1936
Eau Claire (2)	36,058	E	1949	David D. Rowlands (M)2	1952
Fort Atkinson (3)	6,280	E	1931	Elmore F. Klement (M)	1941
Fox Point (1)(Milwaukee)	2,585	O	1946	E. G. Teschan (M)2	1946
Greendale (4)	2,752	E	1939	John M. Kuglitsch (AM)	1950
Janesville (2)	24,899	E	1923	Warren C. Hyde (M)2	1951
Kenosha (7)	54,368	E	1922	Richard H. Custer (M)3	1952
Lake Mills (1)	2,516	E	1954	James R. Schubert (AM)	1954
Marinette (2)	14,178	E	1952	K. W. Gardiner (AM)	1954
River Hills(Milwaukee)(1)	567	O	1947	E. G. Teschan (M)2	1947
Shorewood (6)	16,199	O	1926	Charles T. Henry (AM)	1953
Superior (5)	35,325	E	1941	Robert Baumberger (M)5	1950
Two Rivers (5)	10,243	E	1925	John E. Dever (M)	1952
Watertown (1)	12,417	E	1949	Dean Van Ness (M)3	1949
Whitefish Bay(1)(Milwk.)	14,665	O	1938	Ralph H. Cahill (M)	1938

WYOMING—1

Laramie (3)	15,581	E	1942	Andrew J. Hull, Jr. (M)	1950

ALASKA—6

Anchorage (5)	11,060	E	1946	George C. Shannon (M)3	1952
Cordova (1)	1,165	E	1953	Elbert G. Rash (AM)	1954
Fairbanks (4)	5,625	E	1947	Donald H. Eyinck (AM)	1953
Ketchikan (3)	5,202	E	1948	(Vacancy)	
Kodiak (1)	1,710	E	1953	Robert E. Sharp (M)2	1953
Seward (1)	2,114	E	1953	Raymond O'Hara (M)2	1954

PUERTO RICO—1

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
San Juan (5)	223,949	S	1931	Mrs. F. Ricon de Gautier (M)	1947

CANADA

ALBERTA—1

Lethbridge (2)	25,000	O	1927	A. L. H. Somerville (M)	1950

BRITISH COLUMBIA—3

Kitimat (1)	3,000	O	1953	Cyril McC. Henderson (AM)	1953
Victoria (1)	51,331	O	1949	Cecil C. Wyatt (AM)	1950
West Vancouver (1)	14,250	O	1952	W. N. McDonald (AM)	1952

NEW BRUNSWICK—2

Saint John (2)	55,000	O	1946	E. D. Walsh (AM)	1951
Woodstock t (12)	3,996	O	1919	Col. J. R. Calkin (AM)	1953

NOVA SCOTIA—1

Halifax (1)	85,589	Sh	1951	A. A. DeBard (M)	1952

ONTARIO—3

Chatham (3)	21,730	O	1922	T. M. S. Kingston	1935
Niagara Falls (3)	24,158	O	1923	W. S. Orr (AM)	1944
Sarnia (1)	37,480	Sh	1951	E. Royden Colter (M)2	1951

QUEBEC—28

Arvida (3)	11,895	E	1926	R. A. Lemieux (M)	1943
Baie Comeau (3)	4,261	E	1937	Herman G. Ryland (M)	1952
Beaconsfield (1)	3,000	E	1952	Edouard Lamoureux	1952
Cap de la Madeleine (2)	21,000	E	1947	Leo Lupien (M)2	1951
Chicoutimi (2)	24,051	E	1946	Leopold Fortin	1950
Dorval (1)	7,000	E	1953	Maurice R. Marcotte (AM)	1953
Grand 'Mere (4)	11,805	E	1920	Jean Beique (M)	1945
Hampstead (1)	3,900	E	1943	K. G. Cameron	1943
Isle Maligne (5)	482	E	1936	M. P. Rowan (AM)	1954
Lachine (1)	31,267	S	1933	Rene Laberge (M)	1939
La Tuque (8)	10,200	E	1921	Leo Archambault (AM)	1954
Louiseville (2)	4,301	E	1947	Romuald Lemay (AM)	1952
Malartic (9)	6,678	E	1939	M. Victor Dubrule (AM)	1954
Montreal-East (3)	4,860	E	1925	Roland McDuff (Act.) (AM)	1953
Mount Royal (2)	12,069	E	1934	W. R. J. MacNeil (M)	1945
Outremont (4)	31,000	E	1918	Armand Gagnon (M)2	1954
Quebec City (1)	212,324	E	1942	C. R. Fontaine (M)	1942
Rimouski (1)	11,831	E	1947	Leopold Garon (M)	1947
Rouyn (2)	15,400	E	1947	L. Thauvette 2	1951
St. Lambert (3)	10,432	E	1924	Percy R. Martin (M)	1952
Saint Laurent (1)	25,273	E	1948	Lucien Toupin (M)	1948
Shawinigan Falls (3)	27,276	E	1921	Robert Dorion (M)	1939
Trois Rivieres (3)	54,500	E	1942	Roger Lord (M)2	1951
Val d'Or (3)	9,396	E	1937	J. A. Chouinard (AM)	1952
Valleyfield (2)	23,514	E	1940	Alcide Lafontaine (M)	1948
Verdun (1)	80,099	E	1938	J. R. French (M)	1938
Victoriaville (1)	13,475	E	1953	Maurice Desrosiers	1953
Westmount (3)	27,605	E	1913	Thomas J. Hughes (M)	1950

Directories of City Officials

THE three separate directories in this Year Book contain the names of nearly 11,000 municipal officials as reported by local officials in January and February, 1955. Table XIX on the preceding pages gives the names of city and county managers for all municipalities operating with this form of government. This table also shows the year the council-manager plan was made effective, the legal authority for the plan, the number of managers each city has had, the population of each city, the number of municipalities each manager has served if more than one, and the year of appointment to his present position. Table XX contains all incorporated places over 10,000 population arranged alphabetically by state and giving 1950 populations. This table gives for each city the mayor, city clerk, chief finance officer, director of public works, fire chief, and police chief. Table XXI lists all of the cities between 5,000 and 10,000 population by state, giving the name of the mayor and city clerk of each city. In Tables XX and XXI the year of expiration of the mayor's term is indicated. All urban places of 5,000 or more population are listed alphabetically by population groups with 1950 census figures in Tables V and VI elsewhere in this Year Book. Council-manager cities in all of the following tables are indicated by an asterisk after the name of the city.

In all columns of Table XX, if there is no letter following the name the title of the individual is the same as in the column heading. The month and year the mayor's term of office expires are shown after the name of nearly all mayors. Under "Chief Finance Officer," the name shown is that of the administrative officer indicated as being chief finance officer by the official filling out the questionnaire. In this column a letter indicating the title of the individual follows nearly every name. Under "Director of Public Works," if no director was reported the name of the city engineer is shown, and if no engineer was listed the name of the superintendent or commissioner of streets is given.

The names of municipal officials not reported in this Year Book are available in most states in the form of special directories published by a state league of municipalities or a department of the state government. New and revised editions of directories issued in 1954 are listed in the section, "Sources of Information: General," in this Year Book. There are also several directories with nation-wide coverage for airport managers, health officers, housing officials, librarians, waterworks superintendents, and welfare officials. Such directories generally are published by federal agencies or by national organizations of public officials.

TABLE XX

DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000: JANUARY, 1955

Code for Mayor:
B—Burgess
C—Chairman of Council
P—President or President of Council

Code for City Clerk and Finance Officer:
A—Auditor
C—Controller
F—Fin. Dir. or Comr.
K—City Clerk
M—City Manager
N—Accountant
R—Recorder
S—Secretary
T—Treasurer

Code for Director of Public Works:
E—City Engineer
M—City Manager
S—Supt. of Streets

(*) indicates council-manager city, (†) special census population, (‡) acting official, "t" town, "tp" township

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
ALABAMA—20							
Anniston	31	Geo. T. Morris 10-58	L. O. Treadaway	L. O. Treadaway K	Jas. Standridge E.	E. E. White	J. L. Peek
Auburn	13	G. H. Wright 10-56	W. Wilson Hill	W. Wilson Hill K	J. A. Baker S	C. B. Ellis	C. B. Ellis
Bessemer	28	Jap Bryant 10-58	Frances C. Jones	Frances C. Jones K	Hubert Gilmore S	John L. Henson‡	C. T. Mullen
Birmingham	326	J. W. Morgan 10-57	Mrs. Eunice S. Hewes	C. E. Armstrong F	J. D. Webb E	Hoyt Ayers	G. L. Pattie
Decatur	20	H. R. Summer 9-56	Joe Pettey	Joe Pettey K	Joe S. Elliott S	Floyd Elkins	J. B. Whitmire
Dothan	22	R. C. McClintock 10-55	L. R. Driggers	L. R. Driggers K	J. H. Davis S	Floyd Harris	E. D. Kelley
Fairfield	14†	J. T. McLaughlin 10-56	William F. Poer	William F. Poer K	James T. Duncan E	Lacey Alexander	Lacey Alexander
Florence	24	Walter N. Harrison 10-57	S. B. Howard	S. B. Howard K	W. W. White E	L. D. Lovelace	Noah H. Danley
Gadsden	56	H. S. Patterson 10-58	P. M. McCall	D. C. Wadsworth T	Geo. Sizemore S	Clyde Landers	Fay Boman
Homewood	13	E. Ray Acton 10-56	Ward Brackin	Ward Brackin K		E. H. Knox	E. L. Scott
Huntsville	16	R. B. Searcy 10-56	N. M. Payne	N. M. Payne K	R. L. Mann S	Massey Tollen	Grover Pylant
Mobile	129	C. F. Hackmeyer 9-57	S. H. Hendrix	H. G. Zeigler C	H. L. Fisher E	C. D. Sirmon	D. E. McFadyen
Montgomery	107	W. A. Gayle 10-55	Silas D. Cater	Hugh L. Hughes C	O. L. Skinner E	R. L. Lampley	G. J. Ruppenthal
Opelika	12	E. M. Lambert 9-56	W. Francis Pearson	W. Francis Pearson K	N. L. McCrory	G. A. Mitchell	Floyd H. Mann
Phenix City	23	C. M. Knowles 9-57	W. P. Farrar	Leonard Coulter F	Byron Preer	J. L. Newsome	P. H. Mihelic
Prichard	19	G. V. Dismukes 9-56	B. H. Centanne	B. H. Centanne K	E. J. Ladd E	W. E. Dixon	E. C. Anderson
Selma	23	Chris B. Heinz 10-56	C. C. Ward	C. C. Ward K	F. H. Terry S	H. H. Berry	E. W. Mullen
Sheffield	11	C. L. Beard 6-57	E. S. Enochs	E. S. Enochs K	S. Alexander E	J. E. Tirey	Bob Price
Talladega	13	Dr. J. L. Hardwick 10-55	A. R. Decatur	A. R. Decatur K	J. B. White E	Howard Lanier	L. D. McGhee
Tuscaloosa	46	J. Hal McCall P 9-57	Wallace Da Lee	Wallace Da Lee K	A. C. Parker E	W. H. Mathews	W. C. Tompkins, Jr.
ARIZONA—3							
Mesa	17	G. N. Goodman 6-56	Marston Richards	Marston Richards K	T. J. Nesbitt E	Hugh Hutchinson	Gail K. Brimhall
Phoenix*	129†	F. G. Murphy 1-56	John E. Burke	J. L. Williams F	Kenneth K. King	C. P. Thomas	John W. Beatty
Tucson*	49†	Fred Emery 5-55	Ivan R. Hawkins	L. H. Wixson A	Geo. T. Grove	J. H. Freeman	D. J. Hays
ARKANSAS—12							
Blytheville	16	E. R. Jackson 12-55	W. I. Malin	W. I. Malin K	A. L. Wood E	Roy Head	John Foster
Camden	11	Walter Laney 12-55	F. P. Benson	F. P. Benson K	E. A. Rich	D. M. Teague	G. B. Cole
El Dorado	23	A. C. Neel 1-56	George Jackson	Lew Stephan T	Carl Burkett E	Frank Smith	W. E. Hickman

Table XX—Directory of City Officials in All Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Fayetteville	17	Roy A. Scott 12-55	J. W. McGehee	Roy Nix T	Carl Smith	Burl Skelton	Pearl Watts
Fort Smith	53†	H. R. Hestand 4-57	Carl R. Atkins	C. S. Mankin T	Jay Medlen E	R. L. Rudd	Jones Floyd
Helena	11	Jas. T. Hornor 1-56	Mrs. Clare M. Tappan	Mrs. Clare M. Tappan K	L. R. Parmelee E	John A. Beveliaque	W. T. Phillips
Hot Springs	29	F. A. Housley	Emmett Jackson	Emmett Jackson K	Roscoe Owen S	George Sanders	John Ermey
Jonesboro	16	Herbert Sanderson 1-56	Faye J. Brown	Faye J. Brown K	R. L. Petillo S	J. M. Coleman	J. W. Mooneyham
Little Rock	102	P. C. Remmel	W. C. Ware	W. C. Ware K	Wm. F. Williams E	Gann L. Nalley	Marvin H. Potts
North Little Rock .	50†	A. C. Perry 1-56	P. H. Machin	P. H. Machin K	G. D. Douglass E	J. P. Caldwell	Jack Pyle
Pine Bluff	37	Offie Lites 1-56	E. A. Pledger	E. A. Pledger K	Crud Caldwell E	George Alford	M. L. Galliger
Texarkana	16	Haskell Hay 1-56	L. V. Young	Milton Oats T	R. V. Hall E	S. F. Walsh	Max A. Tackett
CALIFORNIA—105							
Alameda*	71†	S. C. Anderson 4-55	Shirley Tennier	B. E. Jost A	Mark J. Hanna E	Thomas M. Lane	George R. Doran
Albany	18	L. M. Howell 5-55	Myrtle J. McLean	Myrtle J. McLean K	H. B. Carter E	Fred A. Pimental	Ralph M. Jensen
Alhambra*	54†	D'Arcy Quinn 6-55	Mrs. Lora Williams	Marvin Dahlem T	Charles Lortz E	Cecil M. Lochard	James I. Condie
Anaheim*	22†	C. A. Pearson 4-56	D. M. Williams	Adolph Tuma T	G. E. Holyoke E	Ed. Stringer	M. A. Stephenson
Antioch*	14†	R. R. Reimche 4-57	Jean Fashbaugh	G. W. Watts C	B. H. Maynard E	J. J. Grangnelli	H. H. Boyer
Arcadia*	33†	John A. Schmocker	Walter Cornish	R. T. Andersen F	R. M. Rogers E	James M. Nellis	N. F. Anderson
Azusa	15†	L. G. Memmesheimer 4-56	James Miller	James Miller K	J. R. Brusnahan	M. R. Madison	A. L. Kendrick
Bakersfield*	35	M. J. Carnakis 4-55	Mrs. Marian Irvin	Walter Smith T	J. B. Holfelder E	P. C. Pifer	H. V. Grayson
Bell	15	Jas. V. Gibson	W. H. Poole	W. H. Poole K	John Manok S	Adolph Treder	Jas. Irwin
Berkeley*	114	L. L. Cross 4-55	Ruth C. Kemp	W. Hunrick, Jr. F	S. C. Jacka	J. H. Le Strange	John D. Holstrom
Beverly Hills* . . .	29	H. L. George 4-55	C. R. Wood F	C. R. Wood F	H. J. Scott	L. B. Canfield	C. H. Anderson
Brawley*	13†	Pat Williams 4-56	C. A. Warren	Ca A. Warren K	H. H. Hough E	Leroy A. Jones	J. H. Gabard
Burbank*	88†	E. C. Blais	Naomi Putnam	J. G. Derrick F	C. W. Paige E	W. J. Taylor	R. R. Andrews
Burlingame	20	H. K. Atwater 5-55	H. K. White	Ida H. Coe T	G. J. Marr E	R. E. Moorby	R. C. Theuer
Chico*	12	Theodore Meriam 4-55	Deming Hobart	Deming Hobart K	Fred Davis	E. Brouillard	J. R. Evans
Chula Vista*	26†	R. J. Halferty 4-56	K. P. Campbell	G. K. Grant F	R. A. Floyd M	George S. Lee	E. B. Roberts
Colton	15†	Alva L. Duke 4-56	Elizabeth G. Davis	R. P. Merritt A	N. A. Neste E	George C. Carter	L. S. Charlesworth
Compton*	56†	F. G. Bussing 6-57	Mrs. C. J. Harlan	H. S. Scott C	D. W. Robins E	L. W. Parsons	W. K. Ingram
Corona*	11†	C. R. Miller 4-56	R. N. Annis	W. H. Hirschmann F	David F. Smith	Glen M. Hart	Joe S. Lowery
Coronado*	17†	W. A. Vestal 4-56	A. A. Mathewson	Donald Fender F	M. W. Slankard M	Charles Damren	Robert Manchester
Culver City*	28†	C. J. Davis 11-56	T. R. Owings	B. C. Latta T	J. I. Bothwell	J. A. Kearney	W. N. Hildebrand
Daly City	24†	J. J. Verducci 4-56	B. C. Ross	B. C. Ross K	Edwin H. Smith E	F. J. Jennedy	R. A. Petrocchi
El Centro*	15†	E. N. D. Hatch 4-56	Celia Sweeden		James Cope S	R. R. Birchfield	Wyatt Briggs
El Cerrito*	22†	E. A. Valentino 4-56	Maryellen Foley	Maryellen Foley K	Marvin Anaya E	Ora A. Burnett	H. A. Thulin
Eureka	23	G. C. Jacobs 7-55	Ruby Shanahan	Ruby Shanahan K	J. F. Lockhart	A. D. Pettengill	C. Emahiser
Fresno	108†	Gordon G. Dunn 4-57	D. E. Roughton	J. P. Owens F	A. Segel	G. V. Coger	Henry R. Morton
Fullerton	28†	Cecil C. Crew 4-56	Carrie D. Adams	Carrie D. Adams K	R. R. Ribal E	L. W. Eckels	Ernest E. Garner
Gardena	17†	Adams W. Bolton 4-56	Lucille Randolph	Lucille Randolph K	C. G. Borgen S	G. C. Springstead	Elmo W. Field
Glendale*	96	Hal E. Wright 4-55	Glen E. Chapman	C. B. Briley C	J. C. Albers	E. H. Aiman	Carl R. Eggers
Hanford*	10	C. R. Chambers	Arthur E. Hird	Arthur E. Hird K	Grand C. Potter E	Ernest Filippi	Ray O. Stanley
Hawthorne*	21†	Victor Zaccaglin	Kenneth L. Keel	Lou S. O'Rourke T	Kyle Forrest E	Joy M. West	H. P. Severns

Hayward*	24†	William O. Wilson 4-56	Irene T. Jamieson	R. N. Bearden F	H. H. Shatta	Matthew Jimenez	George Forth
Hermosa Beach . .	14†	E. J. Edwards 4-56	Bonnie Bright	Bonnie Bright K	R. L. Smith	F. B. Kelterer	Frank C. Harlow
Huntington Park .	29	R. W. Stephens	Agnes R. Platt	Agnes R. Platt K	H. E. Robinson E	J. M. Slocum	M. H. Armstrong‡
Inglewood*	50†	G. C. England 4-55	Leonard C. Fox	Jack Ference F	Wade Peebles	Bacil Roberts	Carl C. Cupp
La Mesa*	16†	W. Earl Logan 4-56	Lester Freeman	L. H. Halcomb, Jr. M	A. Smelko	R. Lyles	Glenn Adams
Lodi*	17†	B. W. Fuller 4-55	H. A. Glaves, Jr.	Fred C. Wilson F	A. C. Heckenlaible E	G. D. Polenske	Fred R. Hunt
Long Beach* . . .	251	G. M. Vermillion 7-57	Margaret Heartwell	S. M. Roberts F	J. P. Kincaid	F. S. Sandeman	William Dovey
Los Angeles	2,105†	Norris Poulson 6-57	W. C. Peterson	Dan O. Hoye C	Lloyd Aldrich E	John Alderson	W. H. Parker
Lynwood*	28†	P. L. Bruner	H. M. Campbell	H. M. Campbell K	A. J. Bateman M	Earl Galleher	Ralph Darton
Madera	13†	Albert Barsotti	Robert A. Young	Robert A. Young K	A. C. Norton E	A. T. Potter	Walter E. Thomas
Manhattan Beach*.	26†	Charles P. Walker 4-56	Herman R. Brandt	Herman R. Brandt K	F. C. Butcher E	R. H. Swain	H. G. Sights
Maywood	13†	Ben Lang 4-56	Isabel L. Dedmore	Isabel L. Dedmore K	R. H. Nieweg	C. M. Coon	Edward E. Bray
Menlo Park* . . .	22†	Chas. P. Burgess 10-55	Margaret A. Becker	Margaret A. Becker K	C. L. Longson M		George J. Potter
Merced*	18†	Frank S. Arnold 4-55	A. H. Groesel	A. V. Henderson F	W. A. Presseller	George Coolures	W. C. Coleman
Modesto*	17	Harry Marks 4-55	Rex Gailfus	Fred Lawrence F	Marvin Ray	Jack Wemyss	Jim Neel
Monrovia*	24†	Joseph H. Walker 4-56	W. C. Gerfen	K. C. Wilson T	Fritz Zapf E	F. Ted Becker	Grant Petersen
Montebello	26†	E. L. Stockwell 4-56	Charline Bott	Arthur Jackson T	P. R. Warwick E	L. R. Beeck	M. L. Peek
Monterey*	19†	D. H. Searle 5-55	E. C. Walker	E. C. Walker K	M. R. Pearce E	Gregory Teaby	C. E. Simpson
Monterey Park* . .	25†	Philip E. Marria	A. W. Langley	Harry H. Weber F	M. J. Carozza	John Y. Cordell	John Y. Cordell
Napa*	15†	Joe Greco 5-56	Allen Thorpe	James R. Patham A	H. C. McDonald E	Vernon VanSant	Sherwood Munk
National City* . . .	27†	Walter F. Hodge	Irene M. Alston	Irene M. Alston K	Floyd Finnerty S	J. C. Bailey	H. D. Smith
Newport Beach* . .	17†	Dora O. Hill 4-58	C. K. Priest	Gordon Sickler F	J. B. Webb E	R. J. Briscoe	John L. Upson
Oakland*	385	Clifford E. Rishell 7-57	Gladys H. Murphy	David V. Rosen A	John A. Morin S	James H. Burke	Lester J. Divine
Oceanside*	18†	John A. Bemis 4-55	John H. Landes	John H. Landes K	Charles Crull E	Walter Johnson	Harold B. Davis‡
Ontario*	34†	G. E. McQuatters 4-56	C. C. Peabody	D. N. Cooley A	R. E. Mills E	L. H. Hopkins	H. W. Swinney
Orange	12†	E. J. Bandick 4-58	T. J. Elijah	T. J. Elijah K	C. C. Bonebrake	George Horton	Carl E. Krueger‡
Oxnard*	26†	A. Elliott Stoll	Ethel Dale	Lyell Cash F	Earl Imus E	F. O. Witt	Carl T. Hartmeyer
Palo Alto*	34†	Clifford H. Simpson 7-55	Winifred Kidd	Maurice H. Moore C	H. M. Witbeck E	L. F. Ledford	Wm. A. Hydie
Pasadena*	105	Clarence A. Winder C5-57	Clara Belle MacLellan	O. A. Dietrich C	D. C. Mackenzie E	S. H. Edmonson	Clarence H. Morris
Petaluma*	10	V. J. Schoeningh 7-57	Gladys R. Wallin	Gladys R. Wallin K	Donald E. Baird E	Dan J. Nielsen	M. Del Maestro
Piedmont	10	Clair W. MacLeod 4-55	John D. Preston	E. J. Dodelin A	A. L. Boscow S	F. J. Sandy	W. V. Pflaum
Pittsburg*	13	Vincent A. Davi 4-56	Mary Erbez	B. Duane Rough C	Charles Ferreira	Vincent Sudero	Sal P. Jimno
Romona*	48†	Arthur H. Cox 4-55	C. Harry Doremus	Cecil L. Marler C	G. A. Crawford E	R. A. Crawford	Ralph E. Parker
Redding*	12†	Herbert A. Holyfield	Dorothy C. Blood	Louise Fancher T	E. E. Dick	H. T. Klaukens	S. F. Lincecum
Redlands*	20†	John H. Elkins 4-56	Harry R. Whaley	Harry R. Whaley K	Philip Johnson E	Carl M. Rundberg	W. E. Slaughter
Redondo Beach* . .	36†	Dr. J. R. Shea 5-56	Fred M. Arnold	Fred M. Arnold K	Franz C. Nybye E	Clarence Snearey	A. Lowell Hopkins
Redwood City* . . .	34†	Sidney D. Herkner 4-55	Ralph S. Dodge	John J. Brophy A	Glenn M. Jain E	Joseph L. Lodi	Stanley D. Wood
Richmond*	100	John J. Sheridan 6-55	John DeRoy	B. K. Peterson A	E. A. Hoffman E	Henry J. Schmidt	E. F. Phipps
Riverside*	57†	E. V. Dales 4-57	W. G. Waite	H. W. Pierson C	M. H. Irvine E	R. E. Allen	J. A. Bennett
Sacramento* . . .	138	H. H. Hendren 1-56	Paul H. Manby	A. O. Hoover C	E. A. Fairbairn E	Terence Mulligan	James V. Hicks
Salinas* , ...	18†	Dan G. Bardin 7-55	F. E. Heple K	F. E. Heple K	H. B. Munger, Jr. E	Geo. Von Soosten	R. J. McIntyre
San Bernardino . .	74†	George C. Blair	Jack T. Felton	Lloyd Burcham T	Omer H. Bvodie E	O. E. Littleton	James W. Ellis
San Bruno*	16†	Jas. V. Fitzgerald 4-56	Ralph E. Woodman	Ralph E. Woodman K	C. L. White E	Jos. Senger	William Maher
San Buenaventura*	17	Charles W. Petit 4-55	Charles W. Reiman	Charles W. Reiman K	J. Edward Sheehy E	A. J. Comstock	Strevell G. Taylor
San Carlos*	17†	Cecil L. Ball	Kathleen M. Grant	Kathleen M. Grant K	Richard Renney	Lyle G. Clark	George P. Seely
San Diego*	435†	John D. Butler 5-55	Fred W. Sjck	John McQuilken F	Richard Gallagher	George E. Courser	Adam E. Jansen
San Fernando . . .	14†	Dan G. Spencer 4-58	Ray A. Woods K	Ray A. Woods K	Ray Walker	Reed Van Bebber	Walter Heeding

TABLE XX —DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
San Francisco . . .	775	Elmer E. Robinson 1-56	John R. McGrath	Harry D. Ross C	Sherman P. Duckel	Frank P. Kelly	Michael A. Gaffey
San Gabriel*	22 †	Geo. H. Sjith 4-58	Carl E. Gruendler M	Carl E. Gruendler M	H. B. Keebaugh E	George Duguid	Francis Carpenter
San Jose*	102 †	George A. Starbird 6-56	Mrs. Dorothy Covill	Harry A. Young A	Harold J. Flannery E	Lester A. O'Brien	J. R. Blackmore
San Leandro* . . .	33 †	Thomas O. Knick 4-58	Herbert H. Burbank	Reuel N. Lindahl F	Richard F. Lovejoy	Manuel Rodriguez	Artel J. Lamoureux
San Luis Obispo . .	16 †	Fred H. Lucksinger 5-55	J. H. Fitzpatrick	J. H. Fitzpatrick K	G. Homer Hamlin E	James Waldmeier	W. L. Burns
San Marino*	13 †	Corson W. Ide 4-56	Edward R. Kerr	Edward R. Kerr K	Paul F. Barton S	Arthur P. Hughes	Robert S. Seares
San Mateo*	52 †	Wesley P. Johnson 4-55	William J. O'Farrell	Charles A. Ginnever T	Norman J. Stiene E	Hugh F. Morris	Martin C. McDonnell
San Pablo	14	John M. Snider	Gertrude Yurko	Gertrude Yurko K	Carl Ehler S	Manuel Mello	Walter A. Pedretti
San Rafael*	15 †	Ed W. Culver 4-55	W. L. Morgan	W. L. Morgan K	W. C. Gonnason E	Clarence M. Johansen	Frank Kelly
Santa Ana*	59 †	Courtney R. Chandler	Erma Keeler	Hal Ragger F	Hugh Foreman, Jr. E‡	John Garthe	Harry Fink‡
Santa Barbara* . .	45	John T. Rickard 5-55	Faye Griffen	Faye Griffen K	Robert R. Reom E	C. L. Tenney	R. W. Cooley
Santa Clara*	14 †	Victor E. Salberg	A. S. Belick	Joseph F. Base M	Edgar Schott E	Leonard L. George	Wm. J. Garrity
Santa Cruz*	22	Patrick J. Freeman 7-55	A. J. Miller	A. J. Miller K	Alexander D. Russell E	Jack T. Sinnott	Al Huntsman
Santa Maria	13 †	L. S. Petersen 4-56	C. E. Winter	C. E. Winter K	J. L. Raymond	F. W. Crakes	F. C. McCaslin
Santa Monica* . . .	75 †	Thos. J. McDermott 4-55	Kenneth O. Grubb	William A. Hard C	Maurice M. King	Charles N. Carrell	H. W. Hutchinson
Santa Paula*	11	John B. Barringer 4-56	Rebecca S. Harris	Lela Fredrick C	Ray Moore	George Harding	J. Frank Engledow
Santa Rosa*	18	L. W. Zuur	John Hawkes	Walter H. Vaughan F	Frank B. Sarles E	George H. Magee	M. F. Flohr
South Gate	51 †	C. H. Peckenpaugh 4-56	H. C. Peiffer	H. C. Peiffer K	N. B. Smith E	Guy E. Peterson	John C. Gutting
South Pasadena* .	18 †	Joseph C. Partsch 4-58	Marjorie Merritt	Marjorie Merritt K	James R. Rasmussen E	Donald J. Lavenbarg	Clifton J. Brown
S. San Francisco*.	29 †	Telford L. Smith 4-55	Arthur Rodondi	Arthur Rodondi K	Louis Goss E	A. J. Welte	Louis Belloni
Stockton*	75 †	Dean C. DeCarli 11-55	B. L. Trahern	W. M. Riddell F	Marshall Dunlap E	Lyle Stevenson	J. A. O'Keefe
Torrance*	45 †	Nickolas O. Drale 4-56	A. H. Bartlett	Harriett V. Leech T	Ronald W. Bishop E	J. J. Benner	W. H. Haslam
Tulare*	12	Vim. Ingle 4-55	Hazel Hoyt	R. E. Rounsaville M	B. P. Westkamper E		Virgil Kelly
Vallejo*	35 †	George C. Demmon 5-55	Melvin F. Brooks	David J. Madden A	Glenn Harris E	John J. McCormack	John Stiltz
Visalia*	13 †	Ira J. Chrisman 4-55	J. S. Banks	J. D. Rippy C	G. C. Chrissakis E	Walter A. Wood	Frank D. Bentzen
Watsonville	12	W. J. C. Ramsay 5-55	F. J. O'Brien	F. J. O'Brien K	Royal E. Fowle E	J. C. Hagerty	Frank E. Osmer
Whittier*	29 †	Chas. G. Sword 4-56	Guy Dixon	Carrol Haffner T	K. P. Warren S	A. B. Alford	A. F. Mallory
COLORADO—10							
Aurora*	11	Wm. B. Mansfield 12-55	Vernon Wildman	Vernon Wildman K	J. J. Donahue E	G. Moorhead	S. C. Garrett
Boulder*	20	John D. Gillaspie 1-57	Leonard R. Jones	Leonard R. Jones K	William C. Light	Emil A. Johnson	Myron Teegarden
Colorado Springs*.	45	C. Harry Blunt 4-55	Robert F. Sonnekson	Louise Huff A	James J. Murray	Fred H. Lausch	Irvin B. Bruce
Denver	416	Quigg Newton 6-55	T. G. Currigan	A. S. Brodhead T	T. P. Campbell	Allie Feldman	W. F. Johnson
Englewood*	17	Harry G. Weigand 12-55	J. L. Barron	J. L. Barron K	Neil W. Barde E	R. George Woods	Berry Tillman
Fort Collins*	15	C. H. Alford	Miles House	G. H. Palmes M	G. H. Palmes M	C. Carpenter	Orville Kelley
Grand Junction* . .	15	C. A. Walt P 5-55	Helen C. Tomlinson	Fred E. Hagie T	John A. Burton E	Frank Kreps	Karl M. Johnson
Greeley*	20	Oscar Beck 11-55	Mort Balch	Mort Balch K	George Fellows E	E. A. Brumley	C. C. Hunter
Pueblo*	64	Fred Voss P 1-56	Mary E. Weaver	Alva W. Sloan F	Glenn S. Turner E	E. G. Colglazier	Roy F. Harper
Trinidad*	12	D. B. Murray 1-56	Frank Hoch	Frank Hoch K	H. H. Kellum E	Con Nolan	Charles Garlutzo
CONNECTICUT—36							
Ansonia	19	William T. Sheasby 12-56	Paul E. Schumacher	Paul E. Schumacher K	Thomas F. Pratt S	Herbert Smith	William O'Brien

Bridgeport	159	Jasper McLevy 11-55	Fred Schwarzkopf	John J. Morris C	Peter Brewster	Sylvester E. Jennings	John A. Lyddy
Bristol	36	James P. Casey 11-55	Rolfe E. Rowe	Edgar C. Hannan C	Timothy H. Donovan	George C. Graham	Edmund S. Crowley
Danbury	22	John P. Previdi 4-55	Charles M. Hatch	Charles M. Hatch K	Walter J. Scott	John H. Ireland	F. Mazzia
Darien t	12	Thomas F. Kerrigan 10-55	Albert L. Brunner	Albert L. Brunner K	Walter A. Bates S		Edward Mugavero
Derby	10	Anthony Dirienzo	J. S. Donahue	J. S. Donahue K	John Benanto	E. J. Cotter, Jr.	Thos. Van Etten
East Hartford t . .	30	John W. Torpey P 10-55	William E. Hines	Eugene J. Paganetti F	George J. Penney	Frank Dagon	T. Kelleher
East Haven t . . .	12						
Enfield t.	15	Timothy F. Conley 7-55	Robert W. Child	Robert W. Child K	Andrew Korona S		Earl Reynolds
Fairfield t	30	Dimill L. Kinnie C 11-55	Samuel Glover	F. R. Fish F	Frank E. Daniels E	Thomas J. Carroll	James Kranyik
Greenwich t	41	C. Carleton Gisborne C 1-56	F. D. Barrett	William H. Sherman C	Walter F. Johnson	Stuart M. Potter	David W. Robbins‡
Hamden t	30	Leon A. Booth C 10-55	Walter D. Connor	Walter D. Connor K	Valentine E. Dyer E	Raymond C. Spencer	Harry H. Barrows
Hartford*	177	Dominick J. DeLucco 12-55	W. A. Linnane	R. L. Duffy F	Charles W. Cooke	Henry G. Thomas	Michael J. Godfrey
Manchester t* . . .	34	Harold A. Turkington 11-56	Samuel J. Turkington	Louise C. Johnson C	Richard Martin M	John J. Merz	Herman O. Schendel
Meriden	44	Henry D. Altobello 1-56	Ruth Payne	Matthew P. Kuta C	Fred H. Edwards	L. Petrucelli	M. Carroll
Middletown	30	Harry T. Clew 10-56	F. J. Roccapriore	Mark F. Dunn C	Samuel C. Cannon	J. F. Dunn	J. J. Pomfret
Milford t*	27	Albert P. Stowe C 11-55	G. F. Weed	Clifford W. O'Key F	Lloyd F. Kniffin	Richard F. Coley	Arthur Harris
Naugatuck	17	Chas. F. Clark 5-55	Chas. F. Daly C	Chas. F. Daly C	Chas. D. Curtis E	Edward Galvin	Anthony Malone
New Britain.	74	Ed. B. Scott 3-56	Harry E. Scheuy	Santino M. Vasquez C	Ladislaus Majewicz	G. S. Scarlett	D. J. Cosgrove
New Haven	164	R. C. Lee 12-55	Milton Rice	Frederick L. Cronan C	Arthur T. Barbieri	Thomas J. Collins	Francis V. McManus
New London* . . .	31	Richard J. Duggan 10-55	Henry L. McGuire	Herbert G. Huntley F	Charles P. DeBiasi	Frank Sullivan	John J. Courtney
Norwalk	49	Irving C. Freese 11-55	William J. Creagh	Louis A. Kupan C	Paul J. James	Charles A. Volk	Max Orlins
Norwich*	23	Jerimiah J. Sweeney P11-55	J. Dyer Potter	Orin Carashick C‡	Harold Waltz	William B. Confrey	Joseph L. Gendron
Shelton	13	Malachi J. Lemay	Ralph Pascucillo	Ed. Miller T	Robert Marsden	William E. Purcell	W. S. Donovan
Stamford	74	Thomas F. J. Quigley 12-55	Agnes S. Convery A	Thomas Morrissey, Jr. F	Patrick J. Scarella	Thomas Richardson	J. W. Kinsella
Stratford t*	33	D. James Morey C 10-55	W. H. Wilcoxson	Allen B. Vermilya F	R. E. Blake	T. S. Lockwood	P. J. Flanagan
Torrington	28	Wm. T. Carroll 11-55	Alex G. Constable	Ed. J. Dowd T	W. E. Nierintz E	Ed. F. Goodman	Hugh E. Meade
Wallingford.	12	J. A. McGuire	G. Harrington	Lauretta Kane T	Russell Boyce E	John Czine	Edward J. Loughlin
Waterbury	104	Raymond E. Snyder 1-56	William A. Sirica	Harold B. Post C	Henry C. Whitlock E	Francis T. Scully	William J. Roach
Watertown t	11	Stuart Atwood C 10-55	Mabel B. Hannon	Carrie A. Bush T	G. W. Hungerford S	M. H. McCleary	Frank Minucci
West Hartford t* .	44	C. Edwin Carlson 4-55	Everett D. Dow	Rodney L. Loomis M	Rodney L. Loomis M	Thomas H. Donnelly	Walter A. Sandstrom
West Haven t . . .	32	John Prete C 11-55	Roy N. Barletta	Roy N. Barletta K	Joseph Smith	William Johnson	Michael Onofrio
Westport t	12	W. Clarke Crossman S 11-55		Sherman R. Betts T	Anthony Manere S	Harold A. Shippey	John A. Dolan
Wethersfield t*. . .	13	Wm. A. Elric C 4-56	Dudley Birmingham	Dudley Birmingham K	Chester Langtry E	John McCoe	Thomas Sullivan
Willimantic	14	Florimond Bergeron 12-55	Roger Paulhus	Roger Paulhus K	Alexis Caisse	Leo Rivard	Frederick Laramie
Windsor t*	12	James J. Hartnett C 10-55	Geo. Tudan	Albert J. Young A	Robert B. Weiss M	Geo. Patterson	Arthur W. Wall

DELAWARE—1

Wilmington	110	August Walz 7-56	Roy Willets	Alex Abrahams T	E. F. Koester E	G. Morgan	H. J. Wadman

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—1

Washington	802	Samuel Spencer P 4-56	G. M. Thornett	James L. Martin F	Thomas A. Lane E	Millard H. Sutton	Robert V. Murray

FLORIDA—28

Bradenton	14	A. Sterling Hall 1-56	Harold F. Siver	Harold F. Siver K	R. B. Culler	A. W. Harris	Clyde C. Benton
Clearwater*	16	Herbert M. Brown 1-57	Harry G. Wingo	Frank Abernathy T	Paul Kane	Peter Treola	George McClamma
Coral Gables* . . .	20	David H. Hendrick, Jr. 4-55	L. W. Robinson, Jr.	L. W. Robinson, Jr. K	E. A. Smith	W. G. Kimbrough	W. G. Kimbrough
Daytona Beach* . .	30	Francis W. Morrison 1-57	Rhea B. Mordt	Rhea B. Mordt K	C. H. Moneypenny	Charles Lee	H. LeRoy Allen

TABLE XX –DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Fort Lauderdale*	36	C. M. Carlisle 5-55	S. H. Marshall	S. H. Marshall K	C. S. McKinney	J. R. Carter	R. R. Kelley
Fort Myers	13	Heard M. Edwards 1-56	Sara Nell Gran	Sara Nell Gran K	William Grimes	R. S. Bass	Burl A. Underhill
Fort Pierce*	14	Ray Padgett 12-56	Warren Blackmon	G. M. Mitchell T	R. A. Sharp E	R. M. Register ‡	Otis Alford ‡
Gainesville*	27	Jos. C. Wise 3-55	A. Clarence O'Neill K	R. B. Sensabaugh E	H. J. Richardson	W. D. Joiner	
Hialeah	20	Henry Milander 11-55	James H. Groodlet	James H. Groodlet K	George Wheeler S	A. R. Chapman, Sr.	H. U. Warner
Hollywood*	14	Alfred G. Ryll 4-55	Blanche E. Mann	Bennett R. Bolen T	George A. Gieseke E	H. L. Cook	P. A. Thompson
Jacksonville	205	Haydon Burns 6-55	W. C. Almond R	J. E. Pace A	Walter G. Daniel E	F. C. Kelly	Sherman Cannon
Key West*	26	C. B. Harvey 11-55	Victor Lowe	John L. Day F	Ivan Roberts	Charles Cremata	B. G. Perez
Lakeland*	31	S. Scott Kelly 1-56	L. R. Shuman	L. R. Shuman K	John Stokes	C. M. Deal	Leo Brooker
Lake Worth*	12	J. A. Stafford 4-55	R. T. O'Connor	Roger Barton T	Ralph C. Howard	S. D. Mc Millan	G. S. Sanders
Miami*	249	Abe Aronovitz 11-55	Frank Correll	George N. Shaw F	E. A. Fort	N. L. Wheeler	Walter E. Headley
Miami Beach*	46	Harold Shapiro 6-55	C. W. Tomlinson	C. W. Tomlinson K	M. N. Lipp E	D. C. Kennett	R. J. Shepard
North Miami*	11	Thomas Sasso 9-57	E. May Avil	E. May Avil K	D. H. McAuley	Herbert Goyer	Karl E. Engel
Ocala*	12	R. C. Cumming 1-56	H. C. Sistrunk	J. M. Baldwin M	Van S. Walker E	T. B. Sexton	K. C. Alverez
Orlando	52	J. Rolfe Davis 12-55	Ed. McDowell	J. Edw. Greaves C	A. B. Herndon E	Paul Pennington	Vernon Rogers‡
Panama City*	26	Carl R. Gray 3-55	Leon Mathis	Leon Mathis K	C. C. Spivey	Alton T. Revell	G. W. McCall
Pensacola	43	C. P. Mason 6-55	J. E. Frenkel	J. E. Frenkel K	J. P. Jennings	Claude Wright	Crosby Hall
St. Augustine*	14	Dwight L. Brett 5-55	Pauline Boyt	G. Marvin Grier M	Vivian J. Usina, Jr. S	E. W. Hartley	Wm. Lindsey
St. Petersburg*	97	Samuel G. Johnson 7-55	B. E. Cook F	B. E. Cook F	Allen K. Henry	S. O. Griffith	J. R. Reichert
Sanford*	12	J. D. Cordell 1-56	Heidt Sayer	Heidt Sayer K	Warren E. Knowles M	M. Cleveland	R. Williams
Sarasota*	19	B. H. Hopkins 12-55	L. B. Ashby	Charles H. Pickett T	Max Sturm	James R. Cowsert	Robert N. Wilson
Tallahassee*	27	H. C. Summitt	George C. White	George C. White K	Miller Walston E	Earl Levy	Frank Stoutamire
Tampa	125	Curtis Hixon 11-55	P. R. Bourquardez	Hobart D. Pelhank C	R. K. VanCamp E	L. D. Blanton	B. J. Roberts
West Palm Beach*	43	E. V. Faircloth 4-55	J. R. Gardiner	Keith R. Chinn M	D. H. Hanlon	J. H. Witherspoon	R. W. Milburn
GEORGIA—23							
Albany*	31	J. W. Smith 1-56	S. T. Dillingham	T. J. Williams F	E. J. Ford E	J. J. Romeo	Morton Burnett
Americus	11	J. E. Logan 12-56	A. D. Gatewood, Jr.	A. D. Gatewood, Jr. K	G. E. Ansley	H. K. Henderson	R. M. Cansler
Athens	28	J. R. Wells 12-55	A. G. Smith	A. G. Smith K	J. G. Beacham E	W. C. Thompson	C. O. Roberts
Atlanta	331	W. B. Hartsfield 1-58	J. L. Richardson	R. Earl Landers C	Clarke Donaldson	C. C. Styron	H. T. Jenkins
Augusta	72	Hugh L. Hamilton 1-58	Charles G. Paschal C	Charles G. Paschal C	M. P. Phillips E	J. C. Wilkerson	F. B. Green
Brunswick*	18	M. A. Copeland 12-55	Harriot S. Jennings	Mrs. L. M. Stephens F	A. S. Williams E	J. W. Greenfield	J. E. Register
College Park	15	M. T. Anderson 1-57	Mrs. Mary A. Hunt	E. W. Millians F		J. B. Eley	T. Owen Smith
Columbus*	80	C. Ed Berry 1-56	H. G. Brannon	J. A. Willman M	D. T. Grider	T. C. Turner	E. S. Moncrieff
Dalton	16	Walter H. Bolling 12-55	Albert Rollins	O. R. Strain F	V. D. Parrott E	Luther Broome	L. L. Vining
Decatur*	22	A. Mell Turner 1-56	Mrs. Mortie H. Christian	L. V. Bean M	S. A. Roos E‡	J. D. Peek	Luther Spinks
Dublin	10	J. Felton Pierce 1-56	Albert F. Geeslin	F. Roy Orr T		S. V. Holmes	Tillman Jones
East Point	21	A. A. Roberts	W. P. Kidd	W. P. Kidd K	W. Moore	Max Wiggins	W. Tyler
Gainesville*	12	C. H. Martin, Jr. 1-56	George A. Whiten	George A. Whiten K	H. L. Pittard E	R. E. Spence	Hoyt H. Henry
Griffin*	14	Carl E. Pruitt 12-55	Mrs. Annie Cook	W. E. George M	Charles Smith, Jr.	S. E. Simonton	Leo Blackwell
La Grange*	25	Frank Tigner 12-55	C. H. Day	C. H. Day K	R. M. Hadley	Rufus Dorman	T. E. McClung
Macon	70	B. F. Merritt, Jr. 11-55	Alex B. Cameron	K. L. Gunnells C	J. C. Hardy	B. H. Brown	Ben T. Watkins

Marietta	21	Sam Welsch 12-55	Kemp Ingram	Kemp Ingram K	C. C. Davis	Howard Schaffer	Ernest Sanders
Moultrie*	12	W. B. Withers 10-57	James Humphreys	James Humphreys K	W. B. Robinson E	Lawrence Rhodes	C. R. Ranew
Rome*	30	J. E. Yarbrough 1-57	F. L. Sammons	F. L. Sammons K	Bruce Hamler	W. T. McKinney	Smith Horton
Savannah*	120	Olin F. Fulmer	Mrs. Nola M. Roos	L. G. Bailey C	Sanford P. Butler	Walter S. Blanton	Sidney E. Baughn
Thomasville*	14	Heeth Varnedoe 1-56	J. F. Arial	P. M. Davenport T	C. H. Jones, Jr. E	C. A. Smith	N. A. Stegall
Valdosta	20	John Bray Giddins 3-56	A. S. Myddleton	N. N. Langdale, Sr. F	E. F. Ledford E	Tom Cook	Wilbur Perkerson
Waycross*	19	McGregor Mayo 1-56	C. O. Parker	C. O. Parker K	Thomas L. Watts E	R. L. Carpenter	A. L. Ball

IDAHO—9

Boise City	34	R. E. Edlefsen 5-55	F. R. Bagley	F. R. Bagley K	J. L. Morris E	Steve Taylor	James E. Brandon
Caldwell	10	Jason C. Smith 5-55	Ada I. Hartenbower	Alta E. Williams T	Lawrence M. Porter E	Waldo A. Paddock	Keith Judd
Coeur d'Alene	12	L. L. Gardner 5-55	J. R. Wilcox	J. W. Barrett T	E. E. Soniville E	W. W. Swofford	A. C. Engen
Idaho Falls	19	E. W. Fanning 5-55	S. R. Rostad	S. R. Rostad K	C. G. Taylor S	B. O. Brown	F. G. Perrin
Lewiston	13	Dr. D. K. Worden 6-55	A. M. Quane	A. M. Quane K	R. C. Lowrie E	D. R. Gill	Frank L. Hunt
Moscow	11	Everett Will 4-55	R. G. Fredekind	Dan S. Crimmins T	Harvey J. Smith E	Carl Smith	Harold B. Thoreson
Nampa	16	Preston Capell 5-55	G. H. Shellaberger	Elva G. Miller T	Clark Murphy E	L. T. Lessinger	M. C. Scrafford
Pocatello*	26		Josephine Ball	Josephine Ball K	Wendell W. Wilson E	A. A. Girard	A. L. Oliver
Twin Falls*	18	A. F. Nelson C 1-56	Constance Leiser	Joe H. Latimore M	Norman S. Crossley E	L. Z. Bartlett	Howard Gillette

ILLINOIS—72

Alton	33	Leo J. Struiff 4-57	Paul L. Price	George E. Roberts C	Guy M. Fairfield E	James J. Lewis	John M. Heafner
Aurora	51	Paul Egan 4-56	John P. Thill F	B. P. Burkel T	H. B. Greene E	W. J. Hannon	Francis Tighe
Belleville	33	H. V. Calhoun 5-56	Vic. Geolat	Jerome J. Munie T	John Thompson E	Albert Nebgen	Reese G. Dobson
Berwyn	51	Wm. J. Kriz 4-57	Ann D. Langner	V. L. Nemecek C	Anton Pav	Robert Kafka	Joseph Pilot
Bloomington*	34	O. Lloyd Welsh 5-57	Marguerite L. Zook	Alvin J. Keller F	Shamel Moore E	Rolland Behrend	Fred Gierman
Blue Island	18	John M. Hart 4-57	John C. Joens	John C. Joens K	Charles A. Dewar	William Barzycki	Geo. Farning
Brookfield*	18†	Dan Kulie P 4-57	C. E. Slack, Jr.	C. Harold Eash M	Peter Natale	F. B. McDowell, Jr.	Walter T. Griffin
Cairo	12	H. L. Yates 5-55	Frank Walker	Hugh Hilboldt F	Leo S. Johnson	John Shepherd	Earl A. Shepherd, Jr.
Calumet City	19†	Stanley E. Bejger 4-57	Steve J. Maciejewski	Steve J. Maciejewski K		Charles Sikorski	Barney Rosinski
Canton	12	W. P. Woods 5-57	Katherine Sporer	Carl Hill T	Howard Gibbons E	Julian Coultas	Kenneth Lindzey
Carbondale	11	J. I. Wright 5-55	H. A. Grater	H. A. Grater K	Ray Clutts S	Ulmont Crawshaw	Harold Peterson
Centralia	14	Robert M. Washburn 5-55	James Maxfield	C. Sundermeyer T	H. D. Stedelin	Herbert Bush	Bryan Pitts
Champaign	40	Virgil F. Lafferty 5-55	John P. Hill	Duane Cekander T	John T. Kearns E	August Schalk	Clyde R. Davis
Chicago	3,621	Martin H. Kennelly 4-55	Ludwig Schreiber	J. H. Dillard C	George DeMent‡	Michael Corrigan	Timothy J. O'Connor
Chicago Heights	25	Carl W. McGehee	A. Paul Soderman	Clinton Peterson T	Jas. Shelley S	Geo. Mahnke	Philip Howard
Cicero	68	Henry J. Sandusky	Jerry F. Justin	Ted Zaremba T	Frank Masa	T. Wesolowski	Erwin Konovsky
Collinsville	13†	Louis Jackstadt 4-55	Vernon Lucas	Harry Hall F	Geo. G. Gass	Harold Meier	Richard Kohlhaas
Danville	38	Don H. Wilson 4-55	Betty Oakes	George Jones F	H. F. Depke	Howard Rindt	Robt. Christy
Decatur	66	R. E. Willis 5-55	J. W. Loftus	W. H. Owens C	J. M. Weir E	Ira D. Leech	W. Glen Kerwin
De Kalb	12	J. Clayton Povler 5-57	Bertha Schrapell	E. A. Hutchinson T	Robert Haldeman E	Clayton Kennedy	Victor Sarich
Des Plaines	21†	Kenneth G. Meyer 5-57	Otto W. J. Henrich	Otto W. J. Henrich K	Earl Warnicke	Raymond Kolze	John Wigham
Dixon	12	Wm. V. Slothower 4-55	Wayne C. Smith	Carl E. Plowman F	L. J. Welch	Gail Keyser	Frank Tyne
Downers Grove	14†	Clyde B. Absher 4-55	Laura S. Geffert	Marie H. Mejdrich T	C. L. Baylor E	Grand E. Dicke	Otto A. Springborn
East Moline*	14	Chas. A. Olson 4-57	Arnold Neihaus	Arnold Neihaus K		George LeRette	Albert VanQuathem
East St. Louis	82	Alvin G. Fields 4-55	John Tierney	Dan Foley F	Dave Johnston E	Gerald Fallan	Geo. Dowling
Elgin*	44	Myron M. Lehman 5-55	Joseph G. Huber	Arthur F. Meyer T	Frank A. Struckman	Charles T. Bickler	Herbert W. Lange
Elmhurst*	28†	Earl W. Ogden 5-57	Barthel Nelson	Charles Buckley F	Thomas Mansell S	Wilbert Hayman	Wilbert Rusteberg

TABLE XX—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Elmwood Park*	22†	Elmer W. Conti P 5-57	Gladys M. Dietzel	Gladys M. Dietzel K	Robert Douglas S	Henry Sells	Charles Woods
Evanston*	74	John R. Kimbark 4-56	Edward W. Bell	Bert W. Johnson M	Joseph L. Rose	H. A. J. Dorband	H. G. Kelsh
Evergreen Park	16†	Joseph H. Tanner P 5-57	Al. E. Maday	Al. E. Maday K		Leroy Howatt	Louis Riddering
Forest Park	15	Vernon M. Reich 5-55	C. W. Meseke	C. W. Meseke K	Ed. Hancock E	H. Lange	Jos. Cortino
Freeport	22	Glen F. Kunkle 5-57	Mrs. L. McHugh	Mrs. L. McHugh K	Edward O'Malley E	Raphael Pontius	Walter L. Marsh
Galesburg	31	Leo W. Morrison 4-57	Alfred Nystrom	Alfred Nystrom K	Floyd Burrell E	W. T. Ekwall	Geo. Fuller
Granite City	29	L. R. Davis	A. L. Stevens	John Dooher C	Cleve Curtright S	Elijah King	Edward Holmes
Harrisburg	11	Ralph Horning, Jr. 5-55	Olive Patterson	Olive Patterson K	Robert R. Brown E	Ray Johnson	Loren Travelstead
Harvey	21	Arthur E. Turngren 5-55	Robert K. Bentley	George D. Gilley F	William A. McLaren	Carl Stanger	Matt Romer
Highland Park*	20†	A. G. Humphrey 5-55	Roy Millen	Arron S. Bauer F	Virgil C. Musser	William Henning	Edward B. Patten
Jacksonville	20	E. L. Hoagland	J. R. Phillips	I. B. Cline T	Samuel Pevey S	Howard Reynolds	Ike Flynn
Joliet*	52	Arthur O. Janke 5-55	Ann Ulrich	G. L. Comerford C	H. R. Goodspeed E	A. T. Dillon	Erwin Boe
Kankakee	26	Ed. P. Madison 5-57	J. W. Laffey K	Edw. P. Drolet T	Chas. F. Gregg E	James Marnell	Wallace Flannery
Kawanee	17	Ernest E. Stull 5-55	Harry L. Orr	Harry L. Orr K	Nicholas Fischer E	Albert Lyons	Clyde Rorah
La Grange*	13†	Joseph F. Sheen P 4-55	T. G. Hamilton	Ida Czechowitz F	W. M. Fowler	E. H. Tennert	H. A. Oakes
La Salle	12	B. D. Bruno 4-56	Genevive Kudla	Edmund Callahan F	Larry McGonigal E	Joseph Ficek	Walter Nijak
Lincoln	14	Alois M. Feldman 4-57	Jas. C. Greenslate	Jas. C. Greenslate K	August Kavelman S‡	Edgar Smith	Earl F. Minder
Macomb	11	Ray C. Houtchens 4-57	Margaret Ruth	R. E. McDonough T	Charles Stover S	Fred D. Wilson	Lawrence Brown
Marion	10	Wm. Shannon 5-55	W. S. Burkhart	Gilbert Bratton T	A. E. Fluck	Zarel Buckner	Chas. Edwards
Mattoon	18	H. B. Ewing 5-57	Jas. L. Warren	Jas. L. Warren K	John C. Fryman S	Ed. Weaver	Marion Joseph
Maywood*	27	Earle K. Broberg P 5-57	Joseph Kearns	A. J. Perkson F	Howard Denney S	David C. Smith	Donald Nolen
Melrose Park	13	Andy H. Frenzel	M. J. Laraia	Hermann Weiss T	Peter Tassi	A. Prignano	C. Caliendo
Moline	37	Paul C. Johnson 5-57	L. D. Carlson	L. D. Carlson K	Allan Hallberg E	John Polchow	H. S. M. Nelson
Monmouth	10	Don M. Vance 5-57	Mildred Wilford	Mildred Wilford K	Clyde Debok S	Robert Watson	Vincent Romano
Mount Vernon*	16	O. R. Buford 5-57	H. A. DeWitt	Wanda White T	Emmit Lemay	Julius Lustig	Verner L. Pigg
Oak Park*	64	J. R. Christianson P 4-57	Vernon A. Hewitt	Harris Stevens F	Glen Sunde E	Wm. C. Watters	Thomas P. Kearin
Ottawa	17	Philip J. Bailey 5-55	Albert A. Lausch	Oliver P. Walker F	Harvey Cheatham	Wm. P. Warren	W. M. Keim
Park Ridge*	22†	Fred Haack, Jr. 4-56	Charles W. Richards	Richard J. Isadore F	Verne A. Soderstrom E	Norman A. Brown	Willis Jones
Pekin	22	J. J. McGinty 5-55	W. D. Jansen	C. P. Smith T	Julius Start S	Roy Weinheimer	Roy Brees
Peoria*	112	Robert Morgan 5-57	Francis Nash	Roy E. Anderson C	Arno Pfeiler E	Sidney Ulrich	Frank Evans
Quincy	41	Leo W. Lenane	Lawrence Kuhlman	Carl A. Ridder T	C. A. Bunting E	George Simon	Ray A. Welsh
River Forest	11	Irwin P. Rieger P	P. W. Hazelton	P. W. Hazelton K	Harvey Glos	Herman Flohr	Bernar F. Gerard
Rockford	105†	Milton Lundstrom 5-57	William E. White	William E. White K	Herman Danforth E	Wayne E. Swanson	Thomas P. Boustead
Rock Island*	49	Carl F. Bauer 5-57	Emil Johnson	Emil Johnson K	Armin Grossell	Charles Wahlheim	Claus C. Miller
Skokie	24†	George D. Wilson 5-57	John E. Seeley	John E. Seeley K	Henry Weber	Edw. Steek	Wm. Griffin
Springfield	82	John E. Mac Wherter 4-55	O. Mack Wagner	Eloise H. Smith F	John H. Hunter	Oscar Johnson	Harold Johnson
Sterling	13	W. B. Wetzell 5-55	Mrs. Louis Dondero	Robert McCormick F	Dan Metzger	C. Dingler	E. E. Ohda
Streator	16	Albert E. Dietman 5-55	Roy Rathbun	Robert Drysdale F	Fred Renz E	William Uebler	John C. Gaydos
Urbana	23	Glen E. Chapman	Bess M. Holmes	C. A. Finfrock T	H. J. Coopenrider	V. C. Wimmer	W. R. Jones
Waukegan	39	Robert E. Coulson 5-57	Edward R. Holmberg	Edward R. Holmberg K	Robert G. Kramer E	Norman Litz	Donald D. Duncan
West Frankfort	11	Louie Harkins 5-55	Dewey Horrell	Wayne DeLap F	Wm. Dollins S	Eddie Wharry	Roy Brown
Wheaton	16†	W. A. Gamon 4-55	C. O. Freedlund	W. M. Conley F	J. S. Peironnet	E. Holstein	D. E. Schusler

Wilmette*	18	Wm. M. McKnight P 4-55	M. E. Brush	Ralph D. Clay F	Armon Lund	Ralph K. Reardon	Edwin F. Whiteside
Winnetka*	12	Carl S. Lloyd P 4-56	C. R. Miller M	Kenneth M. Henderson T	Robert L. Anderson	Rod A. Porter	Don R. Derning
Wood River*	10	Ivan Kramer 5-57	Pauline Korbet	R. E. Harbaugh M	Fred Penning	T. Terry	R. Coutre
INDIANA—39							
Anderson	47	Noland C. Wright 12-55	Fairy V. Stanley	E. M. Davidson C	C. V. Windsor E	Alfred Tibbitts	Jennings D. Coen
Bedford	13	Ivan H. Brinegar 1-56	M. F. Johnson	M. F. Johnson K	Arch McPheeters S	Ralph Brock	Jesse Condiff
Bloomington	28	Emmett Kelly 1-56	Esther F. Leavitt	Esther F. Leavitt K	J. M. Cason E	Horace Robertson	John V. Axsom
Columbus	18	Richard L. Thayer 12-55	Lynn Barkhimer	Lynn Barkhimer K	George Crowder E	Lawrence Siekmann	Cuba McKay
Connersville	16	Glen Henderson 1-56	Jean Williams	Jean Williams K	Curt Jerman S	Joe Rudd	W. LaHayne
Crawfordsville	13	Carroll O. Beeson 12-55	Leslie R. Hole	Leslie R. Hole K	Lex B. Clore E	Leslie A. Stout	Otto Biederstedt
East Chicago	54	Walter M. Jeorse 1-56	Conrad B. Boniecki	Walter A. Baran C	John Brozovic S	Nick Palla, Jr.	Michael Vinovich
Elkhart	36	E. L. Danielson 12-55	Ralph H. Shafer	Robert E. Long C	Howard Knoop S	Miles B. Houghton	Evan E. Carlson
Elwood	11	Elmo Gustin 12-55	Gladys Land	Gladys Land K	Harry B. Overeach E	Everett Phillips	Keith Dixon
Evansville	129	H. O. Roberts 12-55	Robert Ossenburg	Charlie Oxley C	M. B. Wedge	Charles H. Sensemier	Kirby Stevens
Fort Wayne	134	Robert E. Meyers 12-55	Carl E. Miller	Robert G. Beams C	Chauncey McAnlis E	Clinton J. Baals	Alfred Figel
Frankfort	15	Chas. J. Goder 1-56	J. L. Stewart, Jr.	J. L. Stewart, Jr. K	Alonozo Krug E	Ernest Hobbs	Glen L. Nickols, Sr.
Gary	134	Peter Mandich 12-55	Nick P. Elich	George Chacharis C	Harold Zweig E	Joseph Zale	John Foley
Goshen	13	Rollin R. Roth 12-55	Clare F. Garber	Clare F. Garber K	Ray Spotts S	Forest Laufraw	Edgar J. Smith
Hammond	88	Vernon C. Anderson 1-56	Edward B. Bellamy	Charles Wainwright C	Robert Lippman E	William Tamm	Thomas J. Martinson
Hobart	10	Fred Rose 12-55	Mrs. Laura Bracken	Mrs. Laura Bracken K	G. P. Huntington E	R. Harrigan	William McGinn
Huntington	15	Garl R. Rudicel 1-56	L. E. Stephan	L. E. Stephan K	Gordon Watson E	Ernest Greider	V. T. Pinkerton
Indianapolis	427	Alex M. Clark 12-55	Grace M. Tanner	John R. Barney C	William Hunt E	Jos. F. Hancock	John E. Ambuhl
Jeffersonville	18†	Chas. W. Hoodenpyl 12-55	Carl J. Braun	Carl J. Braun K	William C. Goyne E	William E. Cox	William A. Ell
Kokomo	39	Raymon Gilbert 12-55	Lucile Rodefer	Emerson Martin C	Harry H. Hart S	Francis X. Mannion	Don Scott
Lafayette	36	K. R. Snyder 12-55	Elton V. McQueen	Carl L. Mason C	S. Jan Ludwig S	Peter Kuipers	K. T. Bowman
La Porte	20†	Thos E. Boyd 12-55	C. E. Anderson	C. E. Anderson K	Harry Clemens	J. D. Fender	Hiram Kirkham
Logansport	21	G. F. Muehlhausen 1-56	W. H. Jones	Fred Edgerly C	R. J. Wedekind E	J. L. Gaffis	L. O. Hall, Jr.
Marion	30	Ralph J. Leech 12-55	Burdell Myers	Thomas D. Riley C	Wilmer Wilson E	George McFarren	Earl McPherson
Michigan City	28	Russell G. Hileman 1-56	Wallace L. Ludwig	Edwin L. Mokrycki C	Donald C. Ford E	A. W. Mitchell	Arthur Menke
Mishawaka	33	Albert L. Doyle‡ 12-55	Oscar VanDePutte	Joseph W. Snyder C	Fred C. Waidner S	Thomas H. Pressler	Dean Bolerjack
Muncie	58	Joseph R. Barclay 12-55	James Devoe	John R. Hiner C	Paul White E	Dick DeCarstos	Earl C. Rust
New Albany	29	C. Pralle Erni 1-56	Irma L. Lyons	Robert F. Shine T	Frank Hartman S	Thos. Daniel	Asa Wilson
New Castle	18	Paul F. McCormack 12-55	Chas. Hayes	Chas. Hayes K	Coleman Sutton	W. Stoops	Clarence Justice
Peru	13	S. G. Cox 1-56	Laura C. Bond	Laura C. Bond K	Maynard Wiltshire	Lyman Gruwell	Richard Stitt
Richmond	40	Lester E. Meadows 12-55	Ather Reeg	Harold G. Coleman C	Simeon G. Hodgin E	Leslie Williams	Lucas Rohe
Shelbyville	12	Philip H. Banawitz 1-56	Eleanor T. Vatchett	Eleanor T. Vatchett K	Joseph Banta S	Russell Klare	Lloyd Mellis
South Bend	116	John A. Scott 1-56	Evelyn Henessey	James A. Bickel C	Ray Andrysiak E	Richard Duck	Richard Gillen
Terre Haute	64	Ralph Tucker 1-56	Joseph P. Pipp	Raymond F. Thomas C	Albert Ellis E	Zenis Nicoson	Frank Riddle
Valparaiso	12	John E. Wiggins 1-56	Christine Moltz	Christine Moltz K	Charles Peller E	Wilbur Cowdrey	Dale W. Gott, Sr.
Vincennes	19	Eugene Stocker 1-56	Floyd Combs	Floyd Combs K	Eugene Watson E	Dewer Shepherd	J. E. Harlow
Wabash	11	James L. Smallwood 1-56	Mary Burwell Brooks	Mary Burwell Brooks K	Loys Ross S	Ralph Campbell	Zenno Malott
Washington	11	Homer E. Beasley 1-56	Omer O. Dayton	Omer O. Dayton K	C. D. Guthrie S	Claude Foster	James Rogers
West Lafayette	12	Charles R. Burnham 1-56	C. H. Miners	Edward C. Schroyer F	Claude M. Draper E	Charles Dienhart	Jay F. Watson
IOWA—23							
Ames*	23	Joseph Lawlor	John Prather	John Prather K	Melvin M. Manion E	Kenneth E. Taylor	O. J. Erickson

TABLE XX—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Boone	12	Ralph L. Cooper 1-56	Galen M. Wiley	Galen M. Wiley K	Quentin J. Wildman E	Robert Robertson	Ed. L. Peterson
Burlington	31	Arthur Drebenstedt 12-55	Robert Schlampp	Otto Paulsen F	Harry Vollmer E	Harold Duke	Richard Wiesel
Cedar Falls	14	J. E. Cundy 12-55	E. H. Kooser	Hans Smith T	Henry Beisner E	Richard Kennison	Al Riebe
Cedar Rapids	72	Milo Sedlacek 1-56	Maude M. Krebs	Stewart E. Shank F	Frank Young E	Jesse G. Hunter	Wm. J. Krudna
Charles City	10	Michael Micich 1-56	Helen B. Webster	Helen B. Webster K	Ralph D. Briggs E	Marvin Carbiener	Kermit R. Binger
Clinton	30	Don R. Allison 11-55	Irvin G. Wyatt	Irvin G. Wyatt K	Benton R. Anderson E	Harold Nelson	Jens C. Kair
Council Bluffs*	45	Wm. Keenan 4-55	Richard Bunten	Chas. Campbell F	Forest Grover	Waldo Merrill	Earl Miller
Davenport	75	Walter H. Beuse 1-56	Frank A. Hass	Clarence F. Schmidt T	T. C. Graham	L. R. Schick	H. Smith
Des Moines*	178	Joe Van Dreser 12-55	Arthur Johnson	Lillian Clemons F	John M. Tippee E	Charles L. Slade	Howard R. Eide
Dubuque*	50	Chas. Kintzinger 1-56	J. J. Shea	A. L. Holscher A	Kenneth J. Cullen E	Thos. Hickson	Hugh Callahan
Fort Dodge	25	Marvin B. Vedvig 1-56	Rob't. H. Clelland	Rob't. H. Clelland K	J. E. Wright E	E. F. Park	W. Fred Etzel
Fort Madison	15	Leroy Bean 1-56	Doyle C. Huett	Doyle C. Huett K	Arthur E. Johnson E	Arthur W. Huffaker	Roy O. Poling
Iowa City*	27	LeRoy Mercer	Robert E. Meyer	Robert E. Meyer K	Fred Gartzke E	Albert Dolezal	Oliver White
Keokuk	16	Hubert Schouten 1-56	Clarita Langston	Clarita Langston K	C. J. Nelson E	John Breheny	E. C. Alberts
Marshalltown	20	John L. Mowry 12-55	Rena Van Orman	Rena Van Orman K	John C. Anderson E	Richard F. Ellis	Delos A. Dooley
Mason City	28	Geo. E. Mendon	Pearl B. Kellogg		C. W. Hamblin E		
Muscatine	19	Elmo Ferguson 1-56	Florence Mason	Florence Mason K	Ed Knott E	Alex Bender	Theodore McGill
Newton	14†	C. C. Harp 1-56	Dale Andrews	Dale Andrews K	J. G. McFadden E	John Weldon	N. C. Shaver
Oskaloosa	11	Carl E. Johnson 1-56	Laura H. Spooner	Laura H. Spooner K	Ralph Clough S	M. C. Whitmore	G. O. Crispin
Ottumwa*	34	Oscar Stoltz	Dana Shepard	Clarence Caster A	Henry Cook E	Harley McClure	Lester Canny
Sioux City*	84	George F. Young 12-57	Carl A. Norrbom	A. E. Rugg F	Paul V. Roberts	John M. Hill	Jas. O'Keefe
Waterloo	65	L. A. Touchae 1-56	H. W. Wente	H. W. Wente K	D. M. Larrabee E	Ray Tiller	Harry Krieg
KANSAS—25							
Arkansas City*	13	Jack G. Kelley 4-55	James F. Clough	James F. Clough K	Ralph E. Bridges E	Joe Hutchinson	Paul E. Lesh
Atchison*	13	Fred W. Stein 4-55	Robert L. Noble	Robert L. Noble K	Add Ellyson E	Harley Yocum	A. D. Warnock
Chanute*	10	J. D. Lightfoot 4-55	Howard Parsons	Wayne Umbarger T	Paschal Grimes E	Claude Brennan	Thomas F. Morehead
Coffeyville	17	D. D. Hargis	J. W. Waller	Nell Stegall F	Al Manis E	Cal Durand	H. W. Thomas
Dodge City	11	Gordon R. Morgan 4-57	M. E. Smith	M. E. Smith K	Fred Kirkpatrick E	C. F. Krambeck	C. F. Krambeck
El Dorado*	11	I. H. McIntire 4-55	F. E. Brooks	R. G. Newcomer F	R. A. Shook	Donald J. Rayburn	Raymond Tarrant
Emporia*	16	Howard Davis 4-55	Patricia Archer	Patricia Archer K	R. W. Cunningham E	C. C. Johnson	A. L. Bates
Fort Scott	10	Wm. Rardin 4-55	Vera Schweppe	Ernie F. Walker F	Hilton H. Wogan	S. E. Ayers	P. W. Jarnagin
Garden City*	11	Ralph Gardiner	Charles R. Peebles	Charles R. Peebles K	Walter Baker	Jim Fare	Mitchel F. Geisler
Great Bend*	13	J. E. McMullen 4-55	Kenneth W. Hoar	Kenneth W. Hoar K	Herbert Callon E	Clarence Meyers	James May
Hutchinson*	34	Robert G. King 4-55	C. H. Ash	C. H. Ash K	A. R. Campbell E	Fred Dimond	Carl Spriggs
Independence*	11	Emmett E. Wilson 4-55	G. H. Krienhagen	G. H. Krienhagen K	Glen H. Hackmaster M	Roy Pitts	V. C. Palmer
Junction City*	13	C. A. Mohn 4-55	Wayne George	V. A. Basgall M	J. Russell Calder E	Dan Baker	B. M. Wolf
Kansas City	130	Clark E. Tucker 4-55	Howard Payne	Richard E. Dear A	J. O. Armstrong E	Louis R. Spandle	Edmun A. Ash
Lawrence*	23	Chris Kraft 4-55	H. C. Fisher	H. C. Fisher K	A. T. Hodges S	John Miller	John Hazelet
Leavenworth	21	Ted L. Sexton 4-55	J. C. Walker	Robeart F. Pfeiffer A	Walter B. Jennings E		A. C. Mistler
Manhattan*	19	R. P. Martin 5-55	O. Stewart	W. B. Avery M	D. C. Wesche E	Clyde L. Morris	Leo Osbourn
Newton*	12	W. P. Astle 4-55	Allison Schroeder	Allison Schroeder K	Bernard Williams E	Ed Warhurst	C. E. Patterson

Ottawa	10	W. W. Robe 4-56	L. I. Crater	L. I. Crater K	A. J. Jefferis E	Harry W. Gilliland	C. L. Hough
Parsons*	15	W. N. Taylor 4-55	D. M. Raymond	Mildred C. Vance A	R. W. Bruggeman E	J. E. Dodson	Howard L. Cohoon
Pittsburg*.	19	Joseph Lenski 4-55	Agnes Young	Lee O. Haworth M	Calvin Cooper E	Walter Campbell	Ralph Beard
Salina*	26	E. P. Wenger 4-55	Harold E. Peterson	Harold E. Peterson K		Julian Travis	H. R. Salmans
Topeka	79	George Schnellbacher 4-55	Edwin R. Jones	Austin Logan A	Abram Pratt E	William J. Cawker	S. R. Purdue
Wichita*	168	L. A. Donnell 4-55	C. C. Ellis	Ralph Wulz F	Geo. J. Fisher	F. E. Wood	R. B. Price
Winfield*	10	Joe Everly	H. H. Hanlen	H. H. Hanlen K	Gerard W. Finuf E	Charles A. Ford	A. V. Froemming

KENTUCKY—15

Ashland*	31	David Aronberg 1-56	C. S. Howard	Preston Slavans F	C. E. Clevenger	Burris Hensley	C. F. Howard
Bowling Green . . .	18	C. W. Lampkin	Louise B. Bilyeu	Frank Drake T	D. A. Lawson E	Brett Basham	Murrell Waddle
Covington*.	64	John J. Moloney 1-56	Frank Gillespie	Martin Holman F	Robert Davis	Walter Salyers	John Bornhorn
Fort Thomas	11	F. B. Stegeman 1-58	Mrs. Adele B. King	Harry D. MacKnight T	Chas. H. Kuhn E	B. J. Nielander	Louis W. Cook, Jr.
Frankfort	12	Robert C. Yount 12-57	Marcella Lynch	Marcella Lynch K	James E. Delaney E	Bernard Carter	William C. Wash
Henderson.	17	Hecht S. Lackey 1-58	Phil J. Thomy	E. C. Farmer A	Newton W. Neel E	Letcher Martin	Fred Halle, Jr.
Hopkinsville	13	Chester A. Porta 12-57	Hattie C. Wood	Hattie C. Wood K	Paul Dulin	Doris James	Russell Greenwell
Lexington*	56	Fred Fugazzi 1-56	Mrs. F. Todd	Fred J. Benckart F	George Gard‡	Earl McDaniel	E. C. Hale
Louisville	369	Andrew Broaddus 12-57	Mrs. Hugh Ogburn	William D. Meyers F	Herman T. Meiners	John Krusenklaus	Carl Heustis
Madisonville	11	David Parish 1-58	Mrs. Lamoine Barton	Malcolm Jackson T		B. K. Toombs	W. H. Collins
Middlesborough . .	14	F. R. Whalin 1-57	Mrs. Katherine E. Dance	T. C. Fitzpatrick F	Glenn F. Justice E	R. M. Knipp	Earl M. Harned
Newport*	31	R. L. Sidell 1-56	Fred L. McLane	A. L. Wald F	Thomas Williams	Edward Miles	George Gugel
Owensboro*.	34	Casper Gardner 1-58	E. J. Rhodes	John A. Hettler F	Earl Patton	Starling Lambert	Vernie Bidwell
Paducah*	33	R. C. Cherry 12-55	Sarah Thurman	Oscar Talmage F	T. A. Bradley E	Ernest Hannin	Gerald Stewart
Richmond	10	John P. Reichspfarr 12-57	W. V. Jackson	W. V. Jackson K	Austin Whitaker	R. W. Montgomery	Carl T. Newland

LOUISIANA—17

Alexandria	35	W. George Bowdon, Jr. 6-57	Hal T. Dulany	Leroy G. Wilson F	Charles Cook E	Ralph A. Neff	George C. Gray
Bastrop	13	A. P. Carter 7-57	Mrs. Doris Mallory	Mrs. Doris Mallory K	Curtis Bridges S	Walter Mayne	Day J. Sibley
Baton Rouge	126	Jesse L. Webb 12-56	Wray E. Robinson	George Brogdon F	Lester White	Robert Bogan	Shirley Arrighi
Bogalusa	18		Mrs. Lena Crawford	Herman Foil F	Lacy Richardson	Elmer G. Smith	W. E. Boyd
Bossier City	15	B. E. McCranie 7-57	Jas. A. Barksdale	Jas. A. Barksdale K	J. C. Waldrop S	F. M. Smith	J. L. Cathey, Jr.
Crowley	13	Arnold Joseph Gielen 7-58	I. B. Broussard	I. B. Broussard K	John Berlinger S	J. W. Andrus	Maxwell Barousse
Gretna	14	William J. White 6-57	Julius F. Hotard	Henry F. Bender F	Alvin Hotard E	Leo Rose	Beauregard Miller
Houma	12	Leon Gary 7-58	R. F. Bourg	R. F. Bourg K	J. C. Pittman E	Leonce A. Doiron	G. L. Broussard
Lafayette	34	Ashton J. Mouton 5-56	R. J. Voorhies A	R. J. Voorhies A	L. P. McKnight	A. F. Broussard	A. E. Chargois
Lake Charles . . .	41	Sidney L. Gray 6-57	Florence Moore	J. E. Sudduth F	W. J. Goos S	G. H. Stitzlien	J. H. Hebert
Monroe	39	John E. Coon		Frank X. Cline F	Thomas Keller E	H. L. Hales	M. L. Peters
New Iberia	16	P. A. Viator 7-56	Edward LeBlanc	Roland Breaux A	John Rochel E	Stanley Vitter	Andrew Viator
New Orleans	570	deLesseps S. Morrison 5-58	George Weaver	Robert E. Develle F	Albert Wyler E	Howard L. Dey	Jos. L. Scheuering
Opelousas	12	F. W. Huntington	C. H. Clay	J. S. Dawling A	H. Dunbar S	L. L. Lafleur	G. Richard
Ruston	10	T. C. Beasley 6-58	J. A. Norris T	J. A. Norris T	O. W. Hogan E	J. A. Mabry	Jesse Riser
Shreveport	127	James C. Gardner 11-58	J. T. Tanner T	J. T. Tanner T	R. L. Horton E	W. J. Cook	L. D. Miller
West Monroe	10	J. A. Norris 7-58	L. L. Wood	L. L. Wood K	W. R. Townson S	E. C. Taylor	J. W. Caldwell

MAINE—13

Auburn*	23	Merle Merrill	Leon Cole	Albert Eustis A	Roger Merrill S	J. Coleman Miller	Alton Savage
Augusta	21	Brooks Brown, Jr.	Joseph H. Gambino, Sr.	Alfred J. Lacasse T	Waldo W. Hill	Albert G. Chadwick	Vernard W. Dudley

TABLE XX—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Bangor*	32	Arnold L. Veague P 11-55	Jay E. Alley	Jay E. Alley K	Carleton Wiswell	John J. Nelligon	John B. Toole
Bath*	11	M. Mitchell C 3-55	Harry E. Ring	Eva L. Kingsbury F	Arthur R. Avery S	R. J. Frates	Edward L. Gaudreau
Biddeford	21	Louis B. Lausier	Armand Duquette	W. E. Shaw T	S. Duquette	Arthur King	A. E. Pare
Brunswick t*	11	Harry G. Shulman 2-55	Fern Duquette	Fern Duquette K	Richard Gayer	Ernest Sylvester	Joel Lebel
Lewiston	41	Ernest Malenfant 3-55	Lucien Lebel	Armand Sansoucy A	George Maher	Zephirin Drouin	Roland Amnott
Portland*	78	Ben B. Wilson C 12-55	Leon T. Webber	George H. Anderson A	Bryan O. Whitney E	Harry W. Marr	Clarence F. Hofacker
Saco	10	Harry A. Warren 12-55	Edward J. McEnery	Thomas Winston T	John Lewis	Arthur Emmons	Raymond Kerry
Sanford t	15	Maurice J. Maurice C	Leo C. Pelletier	Fred J. Bowne T	George Fortier	Almon Stackpole	Ralph Rodgers
South Portland*	22		J. Harold Webster M	J. Harold Webster M	Albert W. Waterman E	H. S. Jose	Frank R. Whitten
Waterville	18	Richard J. Dubord 1-56	Francis J. Sheerin	Richard J. McMahon T	Ralph G. Knowlton E	Ralph H. Gilman	John D. MacIntyre
Westbrook	12	R. F. Libby 1-56	Chas. D. Vailancourt	Philip Loffin T	O. Bellefeuille	C. Knowles	H. J. Aube
MARYLAND—11							
Annapolis*	10	Arthur G. Ellington 6-57	Katherine S. Russell	G. Turner Quaid T	Francis R. Geraci	Rush L. Lacey, Sr.	George W. Rawlings
Baltimore	950	T. D'Alesandro, Jr. 5-55	Allen H. Dell	J. Neil McCardell C	George A. Carter	Michael H. Lotz	Beverly Ober
Cambridge	10	Russell P. Smith, Jr. 7-56	Carroll L. Dail	Carroll L. Dail K	John H. Cosby	B. G. Kinnamon	Grason W. Price
College Park	11	C. R. Davis 5-55	Helen W. Shaw	S. W. Shaw T	Charles Johnson E		
Cumberland	38	Roy W. Eves 7-58	W. G. Ullery	Arthur B. Gibson A	Charles R. Nuzum E	Virgil A. Parker	Emmett Flynn
Frederick	18	John A. Derr 7-58	Jos. F. Eisenhauer S	L. E. Eichelberger T	W. R. Walter E		Charles V. Main
Hagerstown	36	W. F. Burhans 4-57	Elden L. Kerney	W. H. Burhans, Sr. T	C. D. Williams E	John W. Hall	Jesse B. Brown
Hyattsville	12	Thomas E. Arnold	Ellery W. Baker	A. LeRoy Trott T	H. C. Dingee S	Charles DiVincenzo	Howard H. Holmes
Mount Ranier	11	F. J. Richardson 5-55	R. P. Bowman	R. P. Bowman K	L. Soper S		T. E. Miller
Salisbury	15	Rollie W. Hastings 6-58	Mrs. R. Brittingham	Mrs. R. Brittingham K	Philip C. Cooper	W. A. Moore, Sr.	W. J. Chatham
Takoma Park	13	George M. Miller 3-56	H. J. Hilliard, Sr.	H. J. Hilliard, Sr. K	Earl W. Thomas	R. E. Carter	Chester E. Thomas
MASSACHUSETTS—82							
Adams t	12						
Amesbury t	11	J. A. Belanger C 3-55	James H. Gillespie	Dorothy E. Frisbee N	Fred W. Merrill S	Louis J. Bartley	E. J. McLaughlin
Amherst t*	11		Gertrude Fitzgerald	Allen L. Torrey M	Stephen Puffer S	G. Cavanaugh	William Engelmann
Andover t	12	J. E. Collins C 3-56	Geo. H. Winslow	Geo. N. Napier N	Edward R. Lawson	C. Edward Buchan	David L. Nicoll
Arlington t*	44		James J. Golden	J. W. Anderson T	W. J. Toomey	R. J. Tierney	Albert E. Ryan
Athol t	12	Roy W. Trenoweth C 2-56	Walter Farnum	C. W. Faulkner T	H. J. Brouillet E	G. V. Henrich	W. J. Callahan
Attleboro	24	C. K. Brennan 1-56	K. F. Blandin	Mrs. Ismay Sharkey A	R. F. Tenant	H. R. Packard	Peter J. Marron
Belmont t	27	J. Watson Flett C 3-57	C. B. Wiggin	Francis J. Lally T	Joseph W. Kales E	Edw. F. Crowley	William G. Heyd
Beverly	29	C. S. Wilkinson 1-56	B. E. Merry	Louise M. Linehan A	R. F. Duwart	John E. Colleby	Edward R. Aucone
Boston	801	John B. Hynes 12-55	Walter J. Malloy	James E. Gildea T	George G. Hyland	Francis X. Cotter	Thomas F. Sullivan
Braintree t	23		E. C. Woodman	R. W. Waglathlin N	J. J. Drinkwater E	H. T. Sears	E. D. Cohill
Brockton	63	C. G. Lucey 1-56	Thomas J. Mullins	Leo V. Clancy T	Henry W. Hall S	L. F. Lynch	J. F. O'Connell, Jr.
Brookline t	58	A. A. O'Shea	Arthur J. Shinners	M. S. McNeilly T	Walter A. Devine	G. L. Gettings	James W. Tonra
Cambridge*	121	John J. Foley 1-56	Frederick Burke	Martin F. Nolan F	Ralph J. Dunphy‡	John F. Collins	Patrick J. Ready
Chelsea	39	A. P. Quigley 12-55	Joseph A. Tyrell	Joseph A. Tyrell K	John Marion	Charles G. Voke	John J. Kirby
Chicopee	49	W. J. Trybulski 12-55	Arthur Balthazar	J. A. Ritchott A	T. A. Robinson E	Peter Gula	Theodore Fisher

Clinton t	12	Joseph M. Duffy C 3-55	Mrs. Mildred Fallon	W. J. O'Malley T	P. Joseph Gibbons	Thomas Moore	Michael E. Kelly
Danvers t*	16		Arthur W. Gay T	Jeannette Whittier A	Walter Ennis S	Joseph Kelly	Raymond Kirwin
Dedham t	18	William Browne C 3-55	John Carey	John Flynn N	John Shea	John Hartnett	Walter Carroll
Easthampton t. . .	11		Frank J. Janik	Walter S. Zaik T	Wm. P. Lawler E	Robert F. Ulm	Frank Skrzyniarz
Everett.	46	Albert F. Cardello P	J. M. Carroll	A. H. MacKinnon A	J. F. Kelly E	J. J. Evans	B. V. Elliott
Fairhaven t	13	W. A. Silveira C 2-58	M. J. O'Leary	M. J. O'Leary K	Henry T. Howard S	Frank E. Rogers	Norman D. Shurtleff
Fall River	112	John F. Kane 1-56	James T. Carey	Ernest A. Floyd A	Thomas J. Logan	Geo. E. McGaw	C. A. McDonald
Fitchburg	43	Peter J. Levant 12-55	D. H. McLean	J. B. Perault A	Joseph M. Peirce	E. C. Caouette	Carlisle F. Taylor
Framingham t. . .	28	John C. Acton C	G. J. Sullivan	A. E. Cole A	G. J. Sullivan K	Leroy F. Trevett	E. T. McCarthy
Gardner	20	U. O. Fredette 1-56	Sarah E. Bourgeois	George B. Currie A	W. E. Gouslin S	James F. Casavant	Joseph J. Renis
Gloucester*.	25	B. A. Smith, II 12-55	Allen F. Grant	K. S. Webber A	Dean C. Cushing M	Loring Blatchford	John J. Coyle
Greenfield t	17		Wm. Cunningham	John E. Kiley T	Eugene L. Bond S	Stephen Zanieski	Wm. J. O'Connell
Haverhill*.	47	B. L. Durgin 1-56	Bernard Donahue	D. E. McLean M	S. E. Owen	Wm. B. Hunt	William Collins
Hingham t	11	L. W. Perkins C	W. L. Howard	K. C. Hough F	H. W. Cole	A. W. Kimball	O. P. Beck
Holyoke	55	Edwin A. Seibel 12-55	J. Jubinville, Jr.	Joseph E. Lucey T	Edward J. Bayon	John H. Rohan	Wm. H. McGarry
Lawrence	81	John J. Buckley 12-55	Joseph R. Smith	John S. Cahill F	Santo Nicolosi E	John Dineen	Daniel P. Kiley
Leominster.	24	R. W. Crossman 12-55	Arthur U. Mahan	Frank A. Shaw A	G. W. Damon S	F. W. Johnson	George H. Smith
Lexington t	17		James J. Carroll	F. D. Walker N	William Burns	Roy Cook	John Rycroft
Lowell*	97	John Janas 12-55	William Sullivan	Daniel E. Martin A	Francis P. Cogger	Francis Kelleher	John Sayers
Lynn	100	A. J. Frawley 12-55	Albert Flynn	George D. Crane A	Clarence Gowdy E	Joseph Scanlon	John F. Healey
Malden.	60	Fred Lamson 1-56	Raymond Mooney	A. A. Marr, Jr. C	J. H. O'Brien S	Arthur C. Green	Joseph B. Henry
Marblehead t . . .	14	W. Gerry Martin C 3-55	W. F. Bragdon	M. S. Haines T	R. O. Burlingham E	S. Adams	S. Bradish
Marlborough	16	Romeo J. Gadbois 1-56	R. D. Lavallee	E. F. Bigelow T	F. J. Granger	John W. Brecken	George F. Hutch
Medford*	66	John C. Carr, Jr. 1-56	George P. Hassett	V. O. Ippolito F	Philip Welch	John E. P. Plante	Thomas J. Kirwan
Melrose	27	Lawrence W. Lloyd 1-56	Raymond H. Greenlaw	Arthur M. Goddard A	Glen S. Weeks	Sidney C. Field	George D. MacWilliams
Methuen t.	24	Roger E. Ingalls	E. V. Sanborn	W. H. Ruedigern N	J. V. Austen	B. M. Bean	Cyril Feugill
Middleborough t* .	10		Waldo S. Thomas	Waldo S. Thomas K	Louis Forney S	Betram Tripp	William Gardiner
Milford t	15	William Ballantonio C 3-55	Catherine L. Coyne	M. J. Hannigan N	E. C. Carroll E	John F. Adams	Wm. F. Fitzpatrick
Milton t	22	Samuel G. Craig C 3-55	Teresa Shaughnessy	Josephine McAteer N	A. E. Manning E	Fred E. Whelan	Richard Chamberlain
Natick t	20	E. H. Parkin, Jr.	J. H. Fleming	A. C. Leavitt N	B. G. Sargent	L. G. Brown	W. J. Shea
Needham t	16		Marion Peterson	Melville Grant N	Lester C. Hollis	Richard M. Salamone	Thomas H. Welch
New Bedford	109	Arthur N. Harriman 1-56	Charles W. Deasy	Louis A. Roy A	Thomas W. Willians	Milton C. Andrews	Thomas E. Carr
Newburyport	14	Henry Graf, Jr. 1-56	Vera M. Kelly	N. A. Carey A	James H. Ronan S	H. W. C. Bryant	Jas. Sullivan
Newton	82	H. Whitmore, Jr. 1-56	Monte G. Basbas	John D. Martin C	Willard S. Pratt	John E. Corcoran	Philip Purcell
North Adams* . . .	22	James M. Lilly 1-56	Albert L. Fuller	Percy F. Kittredge T	Henry A. Galipeau	Arthur A. Girard	John F. Flaherty
North Attleborough t	12	E. L. Holbrook, Jr. C 3-55	E. Roger Sherman	August R. Funke T	N. B. Phipps S	Ralph C. Robertson	Peter J. McKeon
Northampton	29	James Cahillane 1-56	John Foley	John T. Curran A	Wallace Howes E	Edward J. Ryan	George Bernier
Northbridge t . . .	17	Geo. L. Searles C	Ruth C. Keeler	E. Kent Swift F	W. Williams S	Philip B. Walker	Peter Buma ‡
Norwood t*	17	C. A. Riley C	W. A. Blasenak	W. A. Blasenak K	A. E. Casey	A. N. Earle	Mark Folan
Peabody	23	Philip C. O'Donnell 12-55	Jeremiah F. O'Meara	Francis J. Haran C	Frank J. McCarthy	Arthur C. Flynn	John J. Purcell
Pittsfield	53	Robert T. Capeless 1-56	J. Fitzgerald	J. J. Fitzgerald K	Morrie E. Lundberg	Thomas F. Burke	Thomas H. Calnan
Plymouth t	14	James T. Frazier C 3-55	Herbert K. Bartlett	Cora B. Grady N	Elmer C. Chandler S	Everett B. Wood	Russell P. Dearborn
Quincy*.	84	Amelio Della Chiesa 1-56	Donald P. Crane	Alexander Smith F	Charles R. Herbert	Thomas F. Gorman	William Ferrazzi
Reading t	14	K. C. Latham C 3-57	Boyd H. Stewart N	Boyd H. Stewart N	James T. Putnam‡	Hugh L. Eames	Roland E. Ellis
Revere*	37	Edw. R. White, Jr. 12-55	Joseph F. McChristal	Joseph Cortazze A	Geo. S. Burnett E	Thomas J. McCarrick	Colin A. W. Gillis
Salem	42	Francis X. Collins 1-56	Augustine J. Toomey	Arthur T. Brennan T	Edgar W. Nickerson E	Arthur L. Flynn	Joseph V. McDonough
Saugus t*	17		Ruth E. Stevens	Carl E. Chapman A	C. C. DeFronzo	Geo. B. Drew	Roland E. Mansfield

TABLE XX—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Somerville	102	William J. Donovan 1-56	Norman E. Corwin	William J. Reynolds T	Anthony Fantasia S	James H. O'Hara	Augustine F. Sharry
Southbridge t . . .	18	J. Gerard Nolet C	Mrs. Clare P. Boyer	Norbert P. Benott T	Henry A. Racicot E	Oswald P. Meunier	Ovide A. Desrosiers
Springfield	162	Daniel B. Brunton 1-56	Clifford F. Smith	Berton E. Hale A	James J. Sullivan E	Rene J. Patingre	Raymond P. Gallagher
Stoneham t	13	Frank M. Geremonte C 3-55	Winthrop A. McCarthy	Cecil Taylor F	Robert MacKenna	William E. Crosby	J. Clarence Nelson
Stoughton t*.	11	William J. O'Brien C 3-56	Margaret E. Fitzpatrick	Frederick J. Vanston T	James W. Williams	F. H. Pye	P. J. McGarvey
Swampscott t . . .	12		Malcolm F. MacLean, Jr.	I. Murray Adams A	Howard L. Hamill E	C. H. Lampard	Francis P. Wall
Taunton	40	Jos. C. Chamberlain 1-56	Henry L. Galipeau	Thomas F. Corr, Jr. T	John E. Sousa S	William F. Hanna	T. J. Galligan
Waltham	47	Henry A. Turner	W. J. Lanagan	C. R. Dow A	H. F. Howe	E. L. Neal	A. E. McKenna
Wakefield t	20		Charles F. Young	John J. McCarthy N	Joseph H. DeFoe		John G. Gates
Watertown t	37	H. Herbert Applin C 3-55	George B. Wellman	Robert C. Hagopian T	James H. Sullivan, Jr. E	W. C. McElroy	James M. Igoe
Webster t	13	C. H. Sczepanski C 3-55	Pearl C. Mahon	J. P. LaPlante A	John R. Kleindienst E	E. P. Poblocki	Delphis J. Nadeau
Wellesley t	21		Mary Ditano	Arthur Wells T	Philip Plaisted E	Thomas Slaman	R. P. MacBey
Westfield	21	Alice D. Burke 1-56	Harold Whittemore	Harold N. Barnes T	Francis J. Martin	J. A. Moriarty	Malcolm Donald
W. Springfield t . .	20	R. H. Bagg C	Victoria F. Allen	V. P. Keith N	T. F. Roche S	F. H. Sibley	J. B. O'Brien
Weymouth t	33	Joseph Crehan C 3-55	Harry Christensen	Emerson R. Dizer N	Russell H. Whiting E	W. R. Murray	J. B. O'Kane
Winchester t	16		Helen E. Stinson	J. J. Costello N	J. A. Wakefield E	J. E. Callahan	C. J. Harrold
Winthrop t.	19	Wm. E. Pierce C 3-56	Joseph F. O'Hern	Geo. W. Downie T	Fritz E. Westlin	William Floyd	W. F. Pumphret
Woburn	20	F. H. Murray, Jr. 1-56	Margaret G. Kane	Hugh F. Gilgun A	Albert J. Wall	M. J. Kane	Thos. Maguire
Worcester*	203	Jas. D. O'Brien 1-56	Robert J. O'Keefe	J. M. Coughlin F	Earl R. Perry	Herbert F. Travers	William P. Finneran
MICHIGAN—55							
Adrian	18	Claude E. Porter 4-55	E. A. Ballenberger	E. A. Ballenberger K	Nicholas Miller	J. H. Hawley‡	W. M. Howe
Albion	10	Chas. E. Hughes 1-57	John P. Bentley	John P. Bentley K	H. A. Rieger E	Sam O'Dell	H. J. McAuliffe
Allen Park	12	Geo. G. Schafer P 5-55	R. Don Pretty	Elsa L. Woodrow T	L. N. Hayden E	Chas. Julian	M. Driver
Alpena*.	13	Harlo Herron	Edw. E. Seguin	Edw. E. Seguin K	Allen Kennedy	Franklin C. McKim	Lorenzo D. Walker
Ann Arbor.	48	Wm. E. Brown 4-55	Fred J. Looker	Fred J. Looker K	Geo. H. Sandenburgh E	Benjamin Zahn	Casper M. Enkemann
Battle Creek . . .	49	Frank C. Wagner 4-55	Joseph M. Boos	Joseph M. Boos K	Robert R. Mc Intosh	Charles A. Crosier	Geo. W. Cheek
Bay City	53	Paul Harvey 4-55	James H. Gates	Oscar A. Kasemeyer F	Ronald K. McGillivray	J. L. Trudell	Frank W. Anderson
Benton Harbor* . .	19	F. J. Flaugh 4-55	Earl L. Tidey	M. Grosse F	C. C. Smith	M. Shepherdson	V. Story
Berkley*.	18	Harvey Van Buhler 4-55	Edwin J. Johnston	Edwin J. Johnston K	Ernest Carlson	Peter P. Sykes	Peter P. Sykes
Birmingham*. . . .	15	Charles Renfrew 4-55	Irene E. Hanley	Jas. H. Purkiss, Jr. F	R. S. Kenning	V. W. Griffith	R. W. Moxley
Cadillac*.	10	Robert Kendall	Emil Meyer	Emil Meyer K	L. A. Hanson M	Robert Gilchrist	Fred Weber
Dearborn	95	Orville L. Hubbard 1-56	Myron A. Stevens	Duane Dunick F	Harry A. Hoxie	Frank J. Gilligan	Lawrence J. Schaefer
Detroit	1,850	Albert E. Cobo 1-58	T. D. Leadbetter	John H. Witherspoon C	Glenn C. Richards	Edw. J. Blohm	Edw. S. Piggins
East Detroit* . . .	21	Jas. Anderson 4-55	Charles H. Beaubien M	Esley J. Rausch F	Charles Paternoster S	August Zado	Lyman Eckhardt
East Lansing* . . .	20	Max R. Strother 4-55	Shirley Suesz	Shirley Suesz K	Lyle Bornor	Murl V. Croy	Charles F. Pegg
Ecorse	18	Wm. W. Voisine 11-55	Patrick B. Trondle	Wm. W. Jones C	Edw. Voisine S	Fred Pudvan	Alvin Gilman
Escanaba*.	15	Harlan J. Yelland 4-56	Geo. M. Harvey	Geo. M. Harvey K	Loren W. Jenkins E	Nels Bergeon	John P. Finn
Ferndale*	30	Bruce D. Garbutt	T. O. Donoghue	W. A. Laking M	Roy F. Goodspeed	Ray Wixson	R. H. Lemkie
Flint*.	163	Geo. M. Algoe 11-56	Harry K. Cull	Olney Craft F	Theo. Moss	Calvin Johnson	Geo. Paul
Grand Rapids* . . .	177	Geo. Veldman 5-56	R. Stanton Kilpatrick	Agnes Van Dyke A	Charles W. Darling	Frank H. Burns	Dewey Beaver
Grosse Pointe Park*	13	Homer C. Fritsch 4-55	Charles Heise	W. E. Schnoes C	Herbert Heger	Geo. DeCaussin	Arthur Louwers

Grosse Pte. Woods*	10	Waid H. McKnight 4-55	H. L. Brauns	H. L. Brauns K	J. F. Hansen	Vern C. Bailey	Vern C. Bailey
Hamtramck	43	Albert J. Zak 4-56	Walter J. Gajewski	Joseph Miekstyn C	Anthony J. Celmer	Henry L. Kanar	Walter Jaros‡
Hazel Park*	18	Zigmund Niparko 4-56	Lenore Armour	Lenore Armour K	Oliver Godsey S	Frank Durbin	Paul Marvin
Highland Park . . .	46	Philip E. Cowan 4-55	Thomas E. Shawcross	Lilas Evans C	David Drummond	Frank Ford	Dewey Schultz
Holland*	16	Harry Harrington 4-55	C. Grevengoed	John W. Fonger A	Geo. Rendleman	Andrew Klomparens	Jacob Van Hoff
Inkster*	17	Don. E. Olson P 4-55	Freda K. DePlanche	Freda K. DePlanche K	Wm. Meadowcroft	K. Roberts	Chas. L. DePlanche
Ironwood*	11	Russel Liimakka	Leo Adriansen	Leo Adriansen K	K. E. Long E	Edward Laitala	John L. Sullivan
Jackson*	51	James N. House 1-56	Everett D. Cattell	Everett D. Cattell K	Geo. Snyder E	Harold Crawford	R. V. Gray
Kalamazoo*	58	Glenn S. Allen 11-55	Marie K. Filarski	Maurice J. Schippers A	Harold Andrus E	Lloyd S. Curry	Howard Hoyt
Lansing	92	Ralph W. Crego 1-57	Millie M. Brown	R. E. Sanderson C	Collins E. Thornton E	Chas. H. Decker	Paul R. Taylor
Lincoln Park	29	Jack Johns 4-55	John M. O'Connor	Lawrence M. Bailey C	Chester Mozena	Thomas C. Dickson	Floyd M. Crichton
Livonia	18	Elbert M. Hartom 4-56	Marie W. Clark	Marie W. Clark K	Wellington R. McCary S	C. Roberts	Geo. E. Harmon
Marquette*	17	L. W. Brumm	Everett H. Kent	W. E. Miller A	W. D. Monroe E	R. W. Bystrom	D. McCormick
Menominee	11	James A. Spies 4-56	B. W. Delgoffe	B. W. Delgoffe K	Arvid Lundin S	Wm. L. Sporrer	Anton Jensen
Midland*	14	Glenn W. Warren 11-56	Kenneth W. Lybolt	Weyant Pangborn F	Chas. A. Johnson E	Earl M. Engwis	Richard W. Rogers
Monroe	21	Leslie H. Gruber 12-55	D. A. Soleau	Hervin H. Cousino T	Mark G. Dance	Russel Emerson	Jesse Fisher
Mount Clemens* . .	17	Philip T. Mulligan 4-55	Fred. Soule	Fred Soule K	E. L. Pettingill E	Clayton DuBay	H. Hammond
Mount Pleasant* .	11	Joseph J. Rush 1-56	Allan J. Kronbach M	Mrs. Edna Shangle T	Spencer Strouse S	Lawrence Tanner	Vernell Davis
Muskegon*	48	Wm. E. Steiner 1-57	Arthur J. Leutscher	Hubbel E. Lundborg F	Geo. W. Clark, Jr.	W. Gannon	Fred Castenholz
Muskegon Heights*	19	B. P. O'Grady 4-55	R. J. Miles	M. Kroeze A		Harry L. Ridout	Alex Bell
Niles	13	Edw. Cramer	Burt Luth	Ilah Warren T	Norman Koerwitz	Walter Zimmer	Arthur Pears
Owosso.	16	Charles Moore 4-56	Geo. VanEpps	Ray C. Lynn A	William Stickel	Roy Coakes	T. A. Rice
Pontiac*	74	Wm. W. Donaldson 4-56	Ada R. Evans	Oscar Eckman F	Joseph B. Jewell	John Schroeder	Herbert W. Straley
Port Huron*	36	Thomas E. Woods 4-55	Allen R. Hill	Earl Madill F	Jay F. Gibbs M	George W. Hisscock	Daniel L. O'Leary
River Rouge	21	M. W. Duncan 4-55	John R. Osborn	P. T. Redmond T	Geo. A. Deering	Phillip Goniea	Ralph Phillips
Roseville*	16	Glen Alsip 3-55	Robert J. Nunn	August H. Peters T	Fred O. Fischer	Harold Flechsig	Michael A. Miller
Royal Oak*	47	Howard K. Kelley 12-55	Gladys Holmes	Gladys Holmes K	George L. Nampa	Clyde Wray	Ray C. Hayward
St. Clair Shores* .	20	Thomas Welsh 4-55	Donald J. Harm	Raymond J. Stauder C	Geo. Koopman E	Philip Eckhout	Harvey Champine
St. Joseph*	10	W. V. Tiscornia	Ira D. Wagner	Ira D. Wagner K	D. E. Bicknell	W. H. Mitchell	T. Gillespie
Saginaw*	93	Geo. H. Fischer 4-55	Frank B. Niederstadt	Carl J. Faist F	Hugh A. Benner	Russell G. D. Braman	William A. Yule
Sault Ste. Marie* .	18	James Robertson 5-55	Dana Strickland	R. O. Gustafson A	Austin J. Lipsett, Jr. E	Edw. Peterson	J. Willard Welsh
Traverse City* . .	17	Chas. H. Round 4-55	Francis A. McCall	Forrest W. Gillespie T	Anthony Eikey	John W. Cooper	Chas. J. Woodrow
Wyandotte	37	William E. Kreger 4-55	Ford Wagar	Ford Wagar K	Louis H. Moehr E	Floyd Collard	Edw. Path
Ypsilanti*	18	Carl J. Scheffler 4-55	Betty E. Fenker	Betty E. Fenker K‡	J. Knowell Hart	Gerald Kelly	Emil Susterka

MINNESOTA—22

Albert Lea*	14	Kenneth C. Jordahl 1-57	Ila Dudley	Elmer G. Hagen F	Ray Folland E	Joseph Spark	Ole Anderson
Austin	23	Charles R. Hansen 4-56	J. H. Weiland	J. W. Weiland K	Roger Nelson E	John Tobar	Geo. Roope
Bemidji*	10	Fred Troppman 1-56	Ruby Hunter	C. Gordhamer F	James Deneen M	C. O. Johnson	Earl Lang
Brainerd	13	Levi Johnson 1-56	W. Fall	W. Fall K	C. O. Markson E	Geo. Lucas	Louis Rofidal
Duluth	105	Geo. D. Johnson 4-57	Bert Parson	C. H. Barnes A	A. W. Tews E	E. L. Blaski	Oscar Brewer
Faribault	16	Andrew J. Keller	Roland A. Kruger R	Roland A. Kruger R	P. Theo. Olsson E	Marven S. Morgan	Edw. D. O'Brien
Fergus Falls . . .	13	G. M. Kantrud 4-55	Harold H. Drews	Harold H. Drews K	E. F. Hensch E	Harvey Glorvigen	Coleman Slatten
Hibbing	16	Gerald M. Thomas 1-56	Roy Mickelson	Mrs. G. St. Julien T	James H. Rough	Hugh F. Riley	Alex Munter
Mankato*	19	E. A. Hodapp 12-56	H. J. Matson	I. C. Fletcher A	Irwin Hill	Ben Bangerter	Stanley Christ
Minneapolis	522	Eric G. Hoyer 7-55	Arlene Finkle	Al. Hansen C	Edgar W. Johnson	Reynold C. Malmquist	Thomas R. Jones
Moorhead	15	Thornley F. Wells 12-55	Paul A. Cook	Paul A. Cook K	Joseph E. Young	F. I. Remley	L. H. Bielfeldt

Table XX—Directory of City Officials in All Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Owatonna	10	Glen Myers	L. R. Haborman	L. R. Haborman K	R. R. Fleming E	Edw. Slezak	Julius Stark
Red Wing	11	H. E. Rardin 5-55	H. E. Nordholm	H. E. Nordholm K	J. F. Enz E	H. N. Nordholm	Steve Rosener
Richfield*	32†	Fred O. Kittell 12-55	Paul H. Haugen	Paul H. Haugen K	Egil Wefald E	Ray Meeker	Cyril Johnson
Robbinsdale.	11	Robert Merwin 1-57	Ralph Frederickson‡	Jack Kudrma T	Ralph Frederickson E	Adolph Jullie	Mathew Spurzen
Rochester	30	C. H. McQuillan 4-55	F. R. Finch	F. R. Finch K	C. A. Armstrong E	Frank Everett	Jas. J. Macken, Jr.
St. Cloud	28	George Byers 4-56	A. J. Haberkorn	A. J. Haberkorn K	Richard Teague E	William Ruehle	A. T. Anderson
St. Louis Park* . .	35†	R. C. Fernstrom 1-56	Joseph Justad	Mildred H. Melbourne T	Ken Johnson S	C. M. Williams	Andrew Nelson
St. Paul	311	Joseph E. Dillon 6-56	Joseph R. Okoneski	J. J. Mitchell C	Geo. M. Shepard E	Wm. Mattocks	Albert R. Anderson‡
South St. Paul . . .	16	Frank Petrich 4-55	John O'Donnell	Zoe Francis T	Donald Blaisdell E	Harry Rund	Louis Fuller
Virginia	12	John Vukelich	J. G. Milroy, Jr.	H. W. S. Tillman, Jr. T	J. W. Hejda E	L. M. Larson	George Forte
Winona	25	Loyde E. Pfeiffer 4-55	R. G. Wildgrube	R. G. Wildgrube K	Wm. O. Cribbs E	Frank P. Witt	A. J. Bingold
MISSISSIPPI—15							
Biloxi.	37	Laz Quave 7-57		Carl Short F	J. A. Creel	Walter Clark	H. McDonnell
Clarksdale	17	John C. Newman 6-57	T. C. Fox	T. C. Fox K	Jack Stanford	Herbert Moore	Joe Herring
Columbus	17	William J. Propst 1-57	G. L. Lipscomb	G. L. Lipscomb K	Louis Shull	O. B. Spruill	M. Vickery
Greenville	30	Geo. F. Archer 12-55	C. L. Lancaster	C. L. Lancaster K	John H. Teunisson, Jr. E	A. Z. Lokey	C. A. Hollingsworth
Greenwood	18	A. D. Saffold 7-57	Bonner Duggan	Bonner Duggan K	Chas. G. Abbott E	J. C. Evans	R. R. Shurden
Gulfport	23	R. B. Meadows, Jr. 7-57	R. H. Washington, Jr.	J. H. McManus F	H. E. Blakeslee	Harold Lacy	E. E. Klein
Hattiesburg	29	Moran M. Pope, Jr. 6-57	Fewell Thompson	Robt. Hall Watt F	J. R. Estes E	E. J. Barksdale	H. W. Herring
Jackson	98	Allen C. Thompson 7-57	Mrs. J. R. Skinner	A. B. Huey C	J. J. Halbert	L. F. McDonald	W. D. Rayfield
Laurel	25	Andrew S. Scott 7-57	J. D. Robinson	J. D. Robinson K	Thomas I. Carter, Jr. E	J. H. Sullivan	C. Wayne Valentine
McComb	10	J. W. Alford	Margaret V. Stewart	R. P. Stedman F		Sam Bellipanni	C. E. Simmons
Meridian*	42	W. S. Smylie 7-57	R. S. Tew	R. S. Tew K	J. M. Slaughter, Jr. E	P. M. Pigford	O. A. Booker
Natchez	23	Walter P. Abbott 7-56	Sam F. Junkin	Sam F. Junkin K	E. M. Stiles	W. J. Druetta	S. C. Craft
Pascagoula	11	W. Ed. Wiggins 7-57	R. C. Abbey	R. C. Abbey K	H. C. Ezell	A. N. Ferrer	E. E. Blakeney
Tupelo	12	James L. Ballard 6-57	W. T. Franks	W. T. Franks K	A. E. Bratton	W. A. Hutchinson	Robert H. Monaghan
Vicksburg	28	Pat Kelly 7-57	Marie Pantoliano	Marie Pantoliano K	John L. Hyland E	J. F. Hosemann	Otto Finane
MISSOURI—28							
Cape Girardeau . .	22	Norval A. Randol 4-56	Verna Landis	J. Weldon McBride F	Louis Brune	Carl Lewis	Kenneth Cruse
Carthage.	11	C. Glenn Joyce 4-58	Maryetta E. White	Maryetta E. White K	Howard A. Berry	John Brydges	Robt. L. Loyd
Clayton.	16	Jule A. Schweig 4-56	Charlee W. Niedner	T. J. Hargadon C	Nelson Alexander S	Otto G. Brexler	Charles J. Tacke
Columbia*	32	Howard B. Lang, Jr. 4-55	F. L. Boggs	Wm. Estel Palmer F	F. E. Grundler E	Max Woods	Paul Cheavens
Ferguson*	12	Larry M. White 4-56	Ralph B. Backer	Robert C. Storey M	Al H. Beck E	Douglas Bindbeutel	Edward Schmidt
Fulton	10	Edward H. Estes 4-58	Byron Dysart	Byron Dysart K	D. Elrow Crane	Clinton Harris	T. L. Edson
Hannibal	20	John R. Schroder 6-56	W. C. Fisher	W. C. Fisher K	Warren Barrett E	Milton E. Finks	John M. Wamsley
Independence	37	Robert P. Weatherford 4-58	James S. Craig	Thomas W. Snoddy A	Leonard J. Campbell S	Thomas J. Pollard	Henry Williams
Jefferson City . . .	25	Arthur W. Ellis 4-55	Henry W. Ells	Henry W. Ells K	Richard D. Fowler E	John F. Sullivan	Louis G. Rackers
Jennings	15	Oliver R. Koeneman	O. J. Galbraith	O. J. Galbraith K	J. R. Graham E	Al. Wiese	John Obertz
Joplin*	39	Freeman R. Johnson 4-58	Maude E. Fones	H. A. Richardson F	U. W. Johnston	Dan Abernathy	Roy E. Isgrigg
Kansas City*	457	William E. Kemp 4-55	Margaret Strahm	Rollin F. Agard F	Reed McKinley	Francis Wornall	Bernard C. Brannon

Kirksville	11	A. L. Bartlett 4-56	Ray Waddill	Ray Waddill K	Vere Treasure	John Snider	Henry Morris
Kirkwood	19	Wm. L. Berthold 4-56	Wm. C. Mason	Fred F. Farrow F	Clarence Temme E	John Bryce	Kenneth Peek
Maplewood	13	S. P. Davidson, Jr. 4-57	J. P. Usher	Fred A. Collins F	Thos. S. Richardson S	L. F. Buck	L. F. Buck
Mexico*	12	Frank E. Edwards 4-55	Fae Lowry	C. M. Lakin M	Virgil Stuart S	Thomas B. Merritt	Earl Jones
Moberly*	13	Earl B. Noel	R. W. Daly	H. P. Phelan M	Raymond McCormick S	Sam R. Stinebaker	Omar V. Winn
Overland	12	Tom Jordan 4-56	Dorothy Miller	Dorothy Miller K	Wilber Temme		Brown Hairgrove
Poplar Bluff	15	E. W. Robinson 5-55	Donald F. Jones	Lara Freeman T	Jerry Berryman	Sam Knight	L. W. Massingham
Richmond Heights	15	Lee M. Duggan 4-56	A. Benoist Riley	A. Benoist Riley K	F. R. Nohl E	Geo. M. Hawkins	O. J. Brueggeman
St. Charles	14	Henry C. Vogt 4-55	F. B. Brockgreitens	F. B. Brockgreitens K	Louis Hachtmeyer S	Earl Bricker	Earl W. Humphrey
St. Joseph	79	Stanley I. Dale 4-58	Walter T. Welsh	L. B. Irwin C	Harry Kurtz	R. K. McLaury	Harry W. Crowell
St. Louis	857	Raymond R. Tucker 4-57	Lucille R. Darst R	Milton Carpenter C	Frank J. McDevitt	Walter H. Kamman	Jeremiah O'Connell
Sedalia	20	Julian H. Bagley 4-58	W. C. Ream	W. C. Ream K	W. C. Davis E	John H. Lueck	Edgar Neighbors
Sikeston	12	J. M. Gravens	A. C. Barrett	L. C. Leslie T	A. C. Waters E	E. L. Tongate	H. Wallace
Springfield*	67	W. L. English 4-55	Donald H. Kelley	J. Oliver Gideon F	William E. Hedges	Ray Fraker	Troy Cleland
University City*	40	Harold C. Ackert C 4-58	Francis C. Flynn	Victor Ellman F	Walter Heimbeucher	Ernest Byrne	Peter Gaffney
Webster Groves*	23	William F. Guffey, Jr. 4-58	E. F. Healey	Kenneth W. Howe F	John B. Clayton, Jr.	James Yadon	Ovid Yadon

MONTANA—7

Anaconda	11	Dan T. McKittrick 5-55	Regina Connors	Mrs. McMahon T		E. C. McBride	Michael T. Morris
Billings	32	Earle Knight 5-55	Wm. J. Fry, Jr.	R. A. Lathom A	Sam B. Ward E	L. B. Smith	C. E. Maness
Bozeman*	11	W. Gilbert Lowe 1-56	L. G. Shadoan F	L. G. Shadoan F	M. E. Henderson M	J. W. McCrossen	A. N. Haas
Butte	33	Tim J. Sullivan	Beryl Wilson	Beryl Wilson K	James Egan E	John McCarthy	Bart J. Riley
Great Falls	39	James B. Austin 5-55	Fred L. Hill	Wm. M. Johnson A	H. F. Garske	Chas. E. Lane	Harold M. Mady
Helena*	18	Otto L. Brackman 12-55	Nine M. Settles	James L. Kay, Jr. F	W. V. Leary	Joseph Monger	John Fred
Missoula*	22	James A. Hart 12-57	Alice M. Jaqueth	Lois Cates T	Patrick J. Whelan E	Clare P. Kern	Dan L. Rice

NEBRASKA—10

Beatrice	12	Allen Davison 4-56	Albert G. Kleman	Albert G. Gleman K	Geo. R. Miller	Cecil Hess	Norman L. Bryant
Fremont	15	Milton C. Ebers 4-55	Leonard L. Larsen	Leonard L. Larsen K	Wm. J. Sommers‡	J. H. Mordhorst	Robert Millard
Grand Island*	23	John C. Martin P 4-56	Floyd S. White	C. B. Kinnison C	E. H. Cordes E	R. V. Evans	C. E. Minnick
Hastings	20	Wendell Foote 4-55	Edw. Dier	Helen Weiler T	Harold Williams E	Robert J. VanFleet	Geo. Maul
Kearney*	12	E. G. Tunks 4-55	Harriet J. Nelson	F. E. Hollingsworth T	C. L. Sear S	John Wiseman	R. T. Nelson
Lincoln	99	Clark Jeary 5-55	Theo. H. Berg	Theo. H. Berg K	D. L. Erickson	E. Paul Feaster	Joseph T. Carroll
Norfolk	11	B. A. McCreary 4-55	Alvin S. Ahlman	Alvin S. Ahlman K	H. H. Tracy E	R. H. Wolff	Irvin F. Ferris
North Platte	15	C. J. Frazier	L. E. Mehlmann	L. E. Mahlmann K	C. W. Draper E	Leslie Mills	Dorall Young
Omaha	251	John Rosenblatt 5-57	M. J. Dineen	Sam J. Howell T	E. W. Woodbridge E	Eugene W. Fields	Harry N. Green
Scottsbluff*	13	C. N. Williams 4-55	L. E. Townsend	L. E. Townsend K	W. J. Brown E	James Bramwell	C. E. Rhoades

NEVADA—2

Las Vegas*	25	C. D. Baker 6-55	Shirley Ballinger	Harold Laird F	George E. Wade E	Elmer Gates	A. H. Kennedy
Reno*	32	F. R. Smith 5-55	E. E. Gill	Marshall Guisti F	E. R. Cann E	Karl Evans	L. R. Greeson

NEW HAMPSHIRE—10

Berlin	17	Aime A. Tongreau 3-56	Gaston A. Cournoyer	Leo Campagna A	Patrick L. Murphy	Oscar B. Bergquist	Herman O. Oleson‡
Claremont*	13	Mrs. M. L. Phillips 1-56	Mrs. Rose E. Haugsrud	Frances Lovejoy A	Edward Pegram, Jr. E	E. J. Dansereau	W. Nobbs
Concord*	28	Howe Anderson 1-56	Arthur E. Roby	Archie N. Gourley A	Wesley E. Haynes	C. H. Green	Arthur W. McIsaac
Dover	16	Thomas H. Keenan 1-56	Alfred J. Guilmette	Norman L. Brownlee F	Maurice E. Myers	Thomas W. Clancy	John J. Murphy

TABLE XX—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Keene	16	Laurence Pickett 12-56	Lena F. Warren	Henry B. Adams C	Geo. E. Hawkins	Walter R. Messer	William T. Bridgham
Laconia	15	Gerard L. Morin 3-55	Kenneth R. Donlap	M. E. Tardif F	Arnold J. O'Mara E	Merle Sargent	Charles Dunleavey
Manchester	83	J. T. Benoit 1-56	M. J. Quinn	J. P. Bourne T	R. F. Dusseault	G. N. Gruevin	F. P. McGranaghan
Nashua	35	Lester H. Burnham 1-56	Ed. S. LeBlanc	Alfred O. Poulin T	Alexander E. Maynard	Anthony J. Molloy	J. L. Regan
Portsmouth*	19	T. R. Butler 12-55	Americo J. Bellucci	Wilfred E. Young A	Nat. S. Stevens E	Fred. Crompton	Martin O. Betz
Rochester	14	John Shaw 1-55	D. Arlene Baker	Paul H. Bergeron A	Porter Roberts	Ralph Seavey	Vane Nickerson
NEW JERSEY—90							
Asbury Park*	17	Geo. A. Smock, 2nd 5-57	Mary V. Martin	J. Oliver Armstrong M	J. Oliver Armstrong M	M. J. Ryan	Fred Lembke
Atlantic City	62	Joseph Altman 5-56	Bertram Whitman	B. M. Townsend C	William F. Casey	Zenus V. Mathis	Earl Butcher
Bayonne	77	Ed. F. Clark	John F. Lee	Raymond M. Greer A	Alexander Drogin E	Peter C. Kenny	Robert O'Connor
Belleville	32	J. J. Tulley	Florence Morey		P. A. Waters	W. T. Donleavy	George Spatz
Bergenfield	18	Ed. C. Meyer 1-56	Edmund L. Willis	Walter A. Hannemann	John Kostelecky S	Ralph Bilgeshouse	Kenneth J. Vehrkens
Bloomfield	49	Donald H. Scott 12-56	J. Cory Johnson	Marguerite Russell C	Merrill B. Huber E	T. F. Gussner	Fred Hess
Bridgeton	18	T. A. Dailey 1-58	F. B. Edwards	F. B. Edwards K	Valdemar Edwards, Jr.	John Peguesse	J. Frederick Semple
Burlington	12	Anthony T. Greski 1-58	S. C. Stafford	James C. Ayrer T	F. H. Rigg	J. J. Stewart	P. J. Yuengling‡
Camden	125	Geo. E. Brunner 5-55	John T. Odorisio	Ethan A. Lang C	Frank A. Abbott	W. J. Pfefferle	G. Koerner
Carteret	13	Frank Bareford	Geo. Brechka	A. Comba T	P. Bagala S	S. Macioch	G. Sheridan
Cliffside Park . . .	17		Arthur Abrams	Herman Werner F	James Mahoney	James Mc Grath	John Mc Evoy‡
Clifton*	65	John W. Surgent 5-58	Edith M. Marrion	John Franz T	William Holster	John Zanet	James N. Marsh
Collingswood . . .	16	Arthur E. Armitage 5-57	R. S. Wigfield	R. S. Wigfield T	William E. Coilings S	C. B. Rudderow	William H. Beck
Cranford tp	19	Fred P. Anderson 12-55	J. W. Coffee	Dudley J. Croft T	Patrick Grall E	Howard Schindler	William A. Fisher
Delaware tp.	10	Christian M. Weber 5-56	Margaret E. Wermuth	John F. Pyle F	Samuel McGill S		Frank G. Jones
Dover.	11	John Roach, Jr. 12-55	Earl C. Nelson	Harry A. Armitage T	Raymond Sharp E	George Peer	John J. Valley
Dumont.	13	J. J. Hishon 12-55	J. R. Zellweger	H. C. Holshue T	Arthur J. Schafer	J. Ferriero	Herbert H. Allmers, Sr.
East Orange	79	W. M. McConnell	Alice I. Webster	J. E. Williams A	A. T. Brokaw E	G. J. Rebban	J. F. McGinty
East Paterson . . .	15	Louis Dodero 1-56	Walter Bredder	Julius Rubenstein F	John Yuhas	R. Wasmer	C. Dapp
Elizabeth	113	Nicholas S. LaCorte 12-56	T. P. Luchio	P. F. McGann C	James J. McLevey E	E. F. Deignan	Frank Brennan
Englewood.	23	W. Gerould Clark, Jr. 1-56	J. T. Carney	E. S. Fisher A	T. C. Frank S	Edward T. Truslowe	Jack Abrams
Ewing tp	17	John V. Thackray	W. L. Nason	H. F. Byrne T	M. J. Phillips S		W. C. Forst, Jr.
Fair Lawn*	24	Geo. Richardson 5-55	Ralph Bryant	Ralph Bryant K	Sam Greydanus	Fred Wilson	Michael Vanore
Fort Lee.	12	Louis F. Botjer 1-56	W. S. Corker	J. D. Van Epps, Jr. A	W. S. Corker K‡	L. Lawten	Carl Meyn
Garfield	28	E. J. Sadloch 1-56	J. J. Novack	W. Pelio C	G. Kovalscik	Casmir Rembish	Nicholas L. Perrapato
Gloucester City . .	14	Fred W. Floyd 1-58	Albert E. Agar	Francis Gorman F	Gerald J. Fitzpatrick	W. E. Klaus	T. A. Winkelspecht
Hackensack*	29	Edgar P. Deuell 5-57	Ethel M. Hoyt	C. R. Featherstone A	Lester K. Fishbough	W. C. Frodsham	W. J. Menke
Haddon tp	12	Wm. G. Rohrer, Jr. 5-55	Ethel Atkinson	J. Raymond Chard F	Warren Wood S	Edward Turner	Wm. Snyder
Haddonfield	10	Ernest A. Farrington 5-57	J. Ross Logan	J. Ross Logan K	Andrew D. Rexon S	Russell M. Hunt	William Padgett
Hamilton tp	41	Edmund D. Blake 1-56	Frank A. Priest	H. A. Sutterley T	Myron X. Feld E		Thos. D. Simpson
Harrison.	13	Francis E. Rodgers 1-57	Charles A. Farley	Harry J. McLynden T	J. A. Cundari E	Walter B. Tuite	Peter B. Higgins
Hawthorne.	15	Louis Bay, 2nd 5-55	Geo. V. Grillo	V. Verberckmoes C	John G. Rozema	L. C. Bay	Ryan Vandervalk
Hillside tp.	21	Henry Goldhor C 12-55	Howard J. Bloy	William Ostermiller T	Arthur L. Riche S	August H. Daviet, Sr.	P. F. Korlesky
Hoboken	51	J. J. Grogan 7-57	Arthur C. Malone	Walter F. Geiger F	Hugh A. Mc Guire	George Bonin	John Reynolds

Irvington	59	Edward J. McKenna 5-58	T. M. Maloney	Harry A. Schuman F	H. Kruttschnitt	Harry Zigenfus	August Hock
Jersey City	299	Bernard J. Berry 5-57	James A. Tumulty	Donald Spence F	Frank Eggers	Thomas Moloney	James McNamara
Kearny	40	J. M. Healey 12-55	Donald Allan	James Ness T	Carl I. Sax	William G. Wandras	Carl Berg
Lakewood tp	11		Stanley E. Brower	Mrs. L. H. Bedell T	Arthur H. Curtis	Lester Anderson	Walter L. Comstock
Linden	31	W. J. Hurst 12-56	T. J. Wieser	C. S. Valvano T	John Mesler	Frank T. Miller	C. H. Bettle
Lodi	15	A. Guarano	J. Pacella	C. J. Focarino T	A. D. Interdonta	C. Mees	W. Witte
Long Branch	23	Alexander Vineberg 5-56	J. Arthur Wooding	Raymond Brown F	George Woolley	John Moran	T. J. Marks
Lyndhurst tp	20	J. A. Breslin 5-57	Fred O. Taub	Carmine Savino F	John C. Garde	M. Settembrino	Otto Bayer
Madison	10	A. P. Smith, Jr. 1-56	Elsa S. Wick	Myra A. Aindow T	Charles A. Hausser E	R. L. Chambers	E. W. Hinch
Maplewood tp.	25	T. W. Sweeney 12-55	Stephen Y. Ronnie	Stephen Y. Ronnie K	E. W. Barbehenn E	Louis Zimmer	Harold R. Dowd
Millburn tp	15	Clarence A. Hill	T. L. Widmayer	T. L. Widmayer K	Harold Curran	J. D. Hayes	C. N. Wade
Millville	16	B. H. Corson 5-57	John H. Fisher	Geo. T. Olsson A	N. B. Wade E	Francis Wettstein	S. G. Fithian
Montclair	44	Wm. L. Dill, Jr. 5-56	Roma E. Ives	Geo. L. Nye F	H. S. Osborne	A. Bilby	H. Knowles
Morristown	17	J. Raymond Manahan 12-56	Nelson S. Butera	Edward Ehlers T	George Burke	Elliott Lindquist	William Mesler
Neptune tp.	14	Charles S. Loveman	J. W. Knox	A. H. Pharo T	J. A. Shafto	Spencer Morton	S. W. Maas
Newark	439	Leo P. Carlin 7-58	Harry S. Reichenstein	Leo A. Reilly F‡	George W. Andress	Harry J. Sommers	Frederick R. Lacey
New Brunswick	39	J. A. Lynch 5-55	Harry W. Dwyer	J. E. Ferren C	Monroe W. Taylor E	Arthur C. Jaques	George F. Kane
North Arlington	16	Leonard Barnett 12-56	Robert B. Galloway	Elbert W. Baker T	Joseph A. Luty	R. C. Binder	J. F. Eagan
North Bergen tp	42	J. J. Roe 5-55	Joseph Kelly	Joseph Kelly K	J. Muss E	Warren Andes	J. Steinel
North Plainfield	13	H. R. McCusker	Mrs. L. M. Borman‡	R. H. Pasch T	F. S. Blifford E	F. S. Reynolds	M. J. Kane
Nutley	27	Harry W. Chenoweth 5-56	Florence E. Rutan	Frank E. Drake T	Dudley R. Shepard E	Andrew Hutch	Charles J. Rummel
Orange	38	Russell A. Riley 5-58	Michael J. Donlon	Ovid C. Bianchi F	Walter B. Savage	Edward J. Burke	Edward J. Burke
Passaic	58	Morris Pashman 5-55	Anthony C. Martini	Theo. C. Janeczek T	John J. Schneider E	Thomas Veech	Edward Boyko
Paterson	139	Lester F. Titus 11-55	Frank J. Sciro	Joseph Dorfman C	Vincent Scanlon E	G. H. Strathearn	James Walker
Pennsauken tp	23	Edward M. Stewart 1-56	Robert V. Peabody	Elmer E. Brown T	David H. Brooks		Russell C. Walton
Perth Amboy	41	James J. Flynn 5-58	Philip P. Costello	John Mika C	Stephen Mihalko	J. Breyta	John Swallick
Phillipsburg	19	Vernon D. Best	Harry R. Carhart	Harry R. Carhart K	Shipman Pursel E	B. G. Hughes	J. M. Stabp
Piscataway tp	10	John Duffy C 1-56	Edward Huber	Joseph Fallon T	Chester Lambert	Steve Konecnik	Arthur H. Schlunsen
Plainfield	42	Allen D. Tompkins 1-57	Fred Toegel	Fred T. Jacobs T	James A. Fleming, Jr. E	Florance F. Donovan	Patrick J. Murray
Pleasantville	12	W. Scott Ireland 1-57	Nehemiah Andrews	H. W. Helfrich, Jr. T	A. E. Friedley E	Clarence Johnson	W. H. Atkinson
Princeton	12	P. MacKay Sturges 12-55	Robert F. Mooney	Wilbur F. Kerr, Sr. T	I. Russell Riker	C. J. Rocknak	John H. Smith
Rahway	21	James G. Egolf 1-59	Robert W. Schrof	James J. Kinneally F	Clifford O'Key	James R. Stevens	Lawrence E. Coman
Raritan tp	16	James C. Forgione 5-55	Oscar Kaus	Oscar Kaus K	Remson H. Hansmann S		Charles GrandJean
Red Bank	13	Mrs. K. E. White 1-57	Mrs. Amy E. Shinn	Mrs. Julia M. Keough T	Ensley M. White	Joseph Mazza	Frank W. Reuther
Ridgefield Park	12	Ross S. Vogt 5-56	Harold J. Jones	Ernest G. Alberque F	David Boswell E	William Stewart	Joseph E. Gorman
Ridgewood*	17	Albert J. Faber 5-55	Wayne P. Mitchell M	Wayne P. Mitchell M	Robert Raymond E	William Halpane	John Sommerock
Roselle	18	Francis A. Pitman 1-56	Melvin E. Levers	Melvin E. Levers K	Joseph J. Gambone	Ellwood Johns	W. M. Personette
Roselle Park	12	Robert L. Sheldon 1-57	Charles E. Renton	John Naffke T	Irvin O. Bacastow	W. A. Metzler, Sr.	Edw. I. Stevens
Rutherford	17	Julian C. Green 1-56	H. J. Landshof	S. D. Staples T	J. Ordway	Oscar Rose	E. E. Bigelman
Sayreville	10	Anthony J. Popowski 1-56	Frank P. Kolb	A. W. Schussler F	Karl H. Wilber E	J. Andrejewski, Sr.	Harry Olsen
Somerville	12	Walter F. Scott 12-55	Edith A. Varley	Edith A. Varley K	Ellsworth S. VanFleet	Vito Trimarco	Gilbert H. Yawger
South Orange	15	Courteneay Overman P	Mary S. Jenkins	Eugene G. Bailey T	A. L. Demarest E	J. J. Reynolds	T. B. Fitzsimmons
South River	11	Walter W. Schack 12-55	Geo. A. Bowen	Henry O. Schlegel T	Earl B. Van Ness	Steve Peters	Matthew J. Zaleski
Summit	18	Percival M. Bland 1-56	Harry C. Kates	H. G. Fuchs T	F. A. Murray	Thos. J. Murray	Edw. K. Egan
Teaneck tp*	34	Henry Deisler 5-54	Clara Christensen	William Hacker F	Martial Kilmurray	Francis Murray	Cornelius J. Harte
Trenton	128	Donal J. Connolly 5-55	Stanley Maziarz	Charles J. Miller	Joseph English E	Thomas J. Phelan	James A. DiLouie
Union tp	38	F. E. Biertuempfel C 1-56	W. W. Friberger	F. J. Stefany A	Geo. Kling S	Harold H. Denk	Jacob F. Denk

TABLE XX—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Union City	56	H. J. Thourot 5-58	W. G. Turner	W. G. Turner K	Peter LaMort E	Charles Friedel	E. J. Mescall
Verona	11	W. E. Dodd	C. C. Greuder	F. R. Wagner T	D. W. Carmichael E	F. Coerber	E. D. Coffin
Vineland	30	John Gittone 6-56	John J. Daneri	H. M. Down F	Albert Castellini	S. Ronchetti	John Barsuglia‡
Weehawken tp . . .	15	Chas. F. Krause, Jr. 1-56	Leo P. Carroll	Louis S. Korb A	James F. Maher, Jr.	Israel Reeves	Edward J. Kirk
Westfield	21	H. Emerson Thomas 12-56	Jane F. Jones	R. F. Gumbert F	Clancy D. Connell	William Linden	Albert Pfirrmann
West New York . .	38	J. E. Otis 5-55	Charles Otis	Lawrence T. Havey F	J. C. Cendo	Albert Schneider	John Rooney
West Orange	29	Walter Quinn 5-58	Thurman Williams	James D. Topping F	Henry Warnick E	Leo Coleman	Harry H. Hain
Woodbridge tp . . .	36	Hugh B. Quigley 1-56	B. J. Dunigan	C. J. Alexander C	Peter Schmidt	W. V. Tassell	John Egan
Woodbury	11	Henry W. Peterson 12-56	A. J. Riggins, Jr.	W. C. Wilkins, Jr. F	Samuel J. Scott S	H. Ballinger	R. Braithwood
NEW MEXICO—7							
Albuquerque*. . . .	97	Maurice Sanchez 4-58	Ida V. Malone	George A. Linder T	Ervin O. Betts	W. A. Westerfeld	Paul A. Shaver
Carlsbad.	18	Wm. A. Gossett 4-56	H. E. Mc Minn	H. E. Mc Minn K	Duce D. Bivins E	Ira J. Stockwell	Wiley V. Fisher
Clovis*.	17	O. G. Potter 1-57	Mable Pate	Mable Pate K	Clinton Craig E	George Maddox	Ollie Damron
Hobbs*.	14	Ed Laughlin 1-56	Welch Morgan, Jr.	Welch Morgan, Jr. K	Neal Harr	Archie Connor	Earl Westfall
Las Cruces*	12	James E. Neliegh 2-57	Raymond E. Howell	Raymond E. Howell K	H. U. Gaines	Pete Maese	Santos Ramirez
Roswell	26	Bert Ballard 4-56	Harold B. Naylor	Harold B. Naylor K	Ira Meredith S	Geo. Daniels	L. O. Thompson
Santa Fe*	28	H. Paul Huss 4-56	M. T. Sebastian	M. T. Sebastian K	Sam P. Davalos E	Ellis S. Bauer	A. B. Martinez, Sr.
NEW YORK—72							
Albany	135	Erastus Corning, 2nd 12-57	J. E. Gilmartin	L. J. Ehrhardt C	Jesse J. Parker S	Michel J. Flemming	
Amsterdam	32	Burtiss E. Deal 1-56	Edgar H. Allen	R. H. Hayden T	J. P. Gomulka S‡	Edward Buhrmaster	Jeremiah Roberts
Auburn*	37	R. A. Nelson 1-56	J. J. Rybarczyk	S. A. Goodman C	Arthur J. Adams E	Luke J. Bergan	John F. Tenity
Batavia.	18	H. D. Gabriel 1-56	Frank A. Corti	Frank A. Corti K	Harry S. Boyd	George Brookmier	Adolph Kulikowski
Beacon	14	H. A. Kennelly 1-58	George Mordas	George Mordas K	Anthony Rowan E	Joseph Lucy	Jesse B. Dingee
Binghamton	81	Donald W. Kramer 1-58	George R. Beers	John Bloomer C	W. J. Spellicy	F. J. Buckman	Michael Hanifin
Buffalo	580	Steven Pankow 12-57	James J. McCabe	Chester Kowal C	W. G. Seyfang	C. W. Halloran	Joseph A. DeCillis
Cohoes	21	Rudolph Roulier 1-56	George A. Boivin	A. E. Dufresne C	J. A. Archambeault	H. W. Grogan	J. R. Garrett
Corning	18	J. L. Andrews 12-55	Charles E. Hause	V. M. Schoonover T	Philip Granan	J. E. Doolittle	R. J. Laurence
Cortland	18	Robert H. Kerr 1-56	Willard K. Ghent	R. B. Sanders T	Alfred R. Reilly E	Ralph Miller	Michael Canestaro
Dunkirk	18	Bernard Dougherty 1-56	Edwin Kuzdale	Edwin Kuzdale K	Harold Stumpf E	Anthony Domst	Robert Rahn
Elmira*	50	Emory Strachen 12-55	Helen R. Martin	A. Lester Gregg T	Abe L. Oppenheim E	Louis J. Mosher	Eugene F. Golden
Endicott	20	C. B. Parkhurst 1-56	Ralph A. Jackson	Steve Kuracina T	Nick English	Paul L. Brown	Leon E. Coleman
Floral Park.	15	Walter D. Lawrence 4-55	Charles J. Hartman	Leslie W. Carpenter T	R. J. Vanderbrook	Joseph Notary	Philip V. Maickel
Freeport.	25	William F. Flacken 3-55	M. F. Van Riper	M. F. Van Riper K	Harry J. Chuisano S	William Noll	Peter Elar
Fulton	14	W. A. Branagan 1-56	Frank A. Campbell	Harold A. Fielding T	Roy Van Alstine	George Allen	H. R. Holden
Garden City.	14	H. Clinton Corwin 3-55	Eugene R. Courtney	J. Wilson Jones T	James Nesmith	Warren Collins	S. J. Vandewater
Geneva	17	W. Erle Rogers 12-55	Lucille Wright	Jay Goodman T	Carlton F. Hartman E	L. Mc Guigan	Joseph McDonough
Glen Cove	15	Joseph A. Stanco 12-55	Mary E. Pierce	Mary E. Pierce K	H. N. Phillips S	Fred Di Menna	Frank V. McCue
Glens Falls	20	Milton G. Tibbitts 1-56	Fred Carota	Fred Carota K	Edward J. Anderson	Frank Preston	C. Edward Kennedy
Gloversville	24	Roger B. Haviland 12-57	William H. Marple	Hazel Andrest T	George Naginey E	Frank Tiedeman	John G. Farrell
Hempstead	29	Ernest A. Ashdown 4-55	Lael Von Elm	Thomas Bagnall, Jr. T	F. R. Rundle	Joseph J. Sgroi	John L. Feeley

Hornell	15	Francis P. Hogan 12-55	James O. Stephens	Jay I. Nesbitt T	Gerald E. Clancy	F. V. Kinnerney	Harold P. Lewis
Hudson	12	John L. Kelly 12-55	Harry R. Deacon	Joseph D. Moy T	H. V. Harding E	Thomas L. Montana	John J. Sullivan
Ithaca.	29	Ivan E. Cook 1-56	Geo. A. Blean	Geo. A. Blean K	Francis J. Laverty	Raymond Travis	William C. Simmers
Jamestown	43	Samuel A. Stroth 12-55	Clinton H. Watson	Donald W. Swanson C	L. W. Bergman	C. R. Dorman	Leroy H. Ericson
Johnson City	19	Donald E. Stocum 12-55	Herbert Schaefer	Herbert Schaefer K	James C. Adams E	George Hannon	Floyd Allen
Johnstown	11	Harvey W. Mansfield 1-58	Archibald Wands	James J. Morrell T	C. W. Knowles E	John H. Walker	Joseph P. Cerrone
Kenmore.	20	George D. Toomey	Clifford F. Lane	Paul Hagen T	F. S. Creamer	R. J. Kirsch	C. E. Yochum
Kingston	29	F. H. Stang 12-55	B. H. Kramer	Oscar A. Goodsell T	E. A. Steuding	J. L. Murphy	Raymond VanBuren
Lackawanna.	28	John J. Janiga	Edward Bukaty	James A. Fennie A	William Eagan	Patrick Houle	Leo Wichrowski
Lockport.	25	William A. Maillet 1-56	Kenneth F. Anderson	W. C. Wiese, Sr. T	Harold R. Conley	Daniel N. Haley	Franklin J. Tracy
Long Beach*	16		Anthony Di Paola	James McCabe A	S. Kershkowitz S	Harry Yorman	Leo Nolan
Lynbrook	17	Fred A. Greis 4-55	Harold E. Dana	Bernard C. Ullmann A	Edward Stoner	Fred Eiseman	Walter Waring
Mamaroneck* . . .	15	Edwin B. Dooley 4-55	Frederick H. Bull, Jr.	F. H. Bull, Jr. K	Geo. D. Perschke	Charles Valentine	Jeremiah Geary
Massena	13	S. P. Fournia 3-55	W. B. McMillan	W. B. McMillan K	G. C. Sylvester E	Wesely Geneaway	Thomas O'Neil
Middletown	23	Louis V. Mills 12-55	Nicholas Vuolo	Nicholas Vuolo K	G. W. Chumard E	Richard Truex	Russell Adgate
Mineola	15	Thomas H. Wilson					
Mount Vernon . . .	72	J. P. Vaccarella 12-55	Walter Meyer	Paul A. Carey C	James Petrillo	Edward Gall	Wm. P. McDonald
Newark.	10	T. R. Beales 4-55	J. A. Dear	J. A. Dear K	L. W. Wright	E. J. Rasch	W. S. Artlip
Newburgh*	32	Herbert A. Warden 12-55	Lemma Crabtree	Kenneth Jones C	Rudolph Todd	William Coleman	John Mullarkey
New Rochelle* . . .	60	Stanley W. Church 1-56	Charles U. Combes	Mrs. Anne Hughes T	Edw. H. Feldmann	Raymond C. Rumery	Walter Kirchoff
New York	7,892	Robert F. Wagner, Jr. 1-58	Murray W. Stand	Lawrence E. Gerosa C	F. H. Zurmuhlen	E. F. Cavanagh, Jr.	F. W. H. Adams
Niagara Falls*. . .	91	E. W. Mirrington 1-56	James E. Collins	E. T. Creagh C	David Mann	John R. Barron	Charles J. Gorman
North Tonawanda .	25	Myles W. Joyce 12-55	Edw. L. Bothwell	W. T. Robertson T	Theo. H. Werth	N. H. Compton	F. A. Grimaldi
Ogdensburg	16	Robert P. McDonald 1-56	Simmon S. Sargent	Merritt M. Morse T	Ross R. Jermano E	Francis Cadaueux	Leo P. LeBeau
Olean	23	T. A. Gustafson 12-55	Floyd Kelley	Clair Philipps F	Chester Weatheral	Frank Savage	Geo. E. Finger
Oneida	11	Robert Kruger 12-55	Marie Whitcombe	Albert G. Behr A	A. T. Ernenwein	Frank Cheeseman	J. A. Murphy
Oneonta	14	Roger G. Hughes 12-55	Joseph Joury	James VanWoert C	C. M. Taylor	Joseph Scanlon	Robert J. Simmons
Ossining	16	Jesse Collyer, Jr. 1-57	Frederick T. Scrima	Francis Cullen F	Douglas Pape	Joseph Faiella	Arthur W. Mead
Oswego	23	Robert G. Iles 12-55	John Chawlek	Geo. Fitzgibbons T	Robert Turner	Monte Lass	John J. Reed
Peekskill	18	John E. Hayes 12-55	William Torpy	Harold Lent F	Franklin Couch	Charles Olah	Peter P. King
Plattsburgh	18	John J. Tyrell 1-56	George E. Miller	J. Omer LaPlante T	Joseph J. Martina	J. K. Gervais‡	Clifford L. Fleming
Port Chester . . .	24	Anthony B. Gioffre 3-56	Daniel A. O'Connell	I. M. Granowitz T	Francis I. McGrath E	Walter Studwell	Fred C. Ponty
Poughkeepsie* . . .	41	Robert E. Stevens 1-56	Harry D. Matteson	Aubrey B. Coons F	Harold R. Dean	Irving Merrick	John L. Martin, Jr.
Rensselaer	11	Clarence A. McNally 12-57	Harvey C. Younghans	A. J. Schibley T	M. Barnard	Louis Dambrosch	Charles Stewart
Rochester*	332	Samuel B. Dicker 1-56	Thomas P. O'Leary	Emmett V. Norton C	H. B. McElwain	Walter J. Adams	William Winfield
Rockville Centre .	22	W. Harry Lister 4-55	Frank A. Ernst	R. T. Eichmann T	C. P. Ketler E	Gregory Kunkel	T. A. Eibler
Rome*	42	Samuel Wardwell, Jr. 1-56	Joseph W. Hughes F	John W. Hughes F	S. H. Zingerline E	W. M. Campbell	James C. Dunn
Rye	12	J. A. Hannan 12-55	R. Fred Talento	Wm. H. Selzer C	R. W. Murphy E	Cornelius Falch	Robert J. Warren
Saratoga Springs .	15	A. Mallery 12-55	J. Pitney	Owen Lewis F	J. Cassidy S	G. Kirkpatrick‡	Robert Flanagan
Scarsdale*	13	Theodore Sander, Jr. 4-55	Ethel M. Hyde	Anson Mc Loud T	Reeves Newsom M	Wm. J. Duhigg	James M. Lyons
Schenectady*	92	A. C. Wemple 12-55	Freeman K. Keller	Myles J. Burke F	John F. Lucey E	Edw. M. Moffett	William F. Brandt‡
Syracuse	221	Donald H. Mead 12-57	Edward R. Apps	Geo. H. Bedford F	C. F. Stanton	F. R. Ferren	F. G. Arnold
Tonawanda	15	Eugene H. Duffy 1-56	Ida Rogalsky	R. E. Martin T	Frank Keller	William Schrieber	Clarence O. Luther
Troy	72	Edward Fitzgerald 1-56	William Malerie	Lawrence Collins C	J. Leo Quigley	Carl A. Smith	Enoch Eaton
Utica	102	Boyd E. Golder 12-55	Anthony Sisti, Jr.	T. J. Nelson C	Dennis P. O'Dowd	Leo Barry	Leo Miller
Valley Stream . . .	27	Henry Waldinger	F. G. Chalmers	F. A. Clemenz T	Percy P. Sprague	Robert Bischof	
Watertown*	34	John H. Newman 12-55	Mrs. Elizabeth Brior	Edw. W. Lalone A	Fred E. O'Brien E	J. T. Dibble	Edward J. Curtin

TABLE XX—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Watervliet*	15	Hugh F. Donnelly 12-55	Robert L. Diamond	William J. Riley F	N. J. Normile	Edw. G. Hughes	M. J. Kennan
White Plains	43	E. G. Michaelian 12-55	Marjorie W. Kane K	T. W. Orth S	Edward MacDonald	William Sullivan	
Yonkers*.	153	Kristian Kristensen 1-56	William Gray	John Carozza C	Thomas Cooney	William Garvin	James E. McCue
NORTH CAROLINA—30							
Albemarle	12	A. A. Furr 5-55	T. L. Andrew	Dwight Stokes F	G. S. Moore	C. E. Morris	W. B. Cole
Asheville*.	53	Earl W. Eller 5-55	Margaret Simmons	Mrs. Mary Eudy A	John C. Walker E	J. C. Fitzgerald	A. R. Sluder
Burlington*	25	J. S. May 5-55	R. P. Pope	R. P. Pope K	W. W. Adkins	R. C. Fortune	A. M. Butler
Charlotte*.	134	Philip L. VanEvery 5-55	Mrs. Lillian Hoffman	L. L. Ledbetter T	Loyd G. Richey E	Donald S. Charles	Frank N. Littlejohn
Concord	16	Zack L. Roberts	C. S. Morgan, Jr.	C. S. Morgan, Jr. K	S. G. Hawfield, Jr. E	C. L. Miller	A. L. Murr
Durham*.	71	E. J. Evans	Elsie N. Jones	R. W. Flack M	H. W. Kueffner E	C. L. Cox	H. E. King
Elizabeth City* . .	13	L. S. Blades, Jr. 6-55	H. K. Houtz	H. K. Houtz K	E. T. Hyman M	W. K. Davis	W. C. Owens
Fayetteville* . . .	35	George B. Herndon 5-55	Mrs. Louise Talbot	Mrs. Louise Talbot K	D. J. Gore	Carl A. Cain	L. F. Worrell
Gastonia*	23	W. H. Yancey 5-55	Edna Rankin	T. W. States A	W. T. Cox	R. L. Rhyne	G. F. Peninger
Goldsboro*	21	S. B. Berkeley 6-55	R. G. Jones	Z. G. Hollowell M	E. L. Simmons S	C. W. Howell	H. A. Lane
Greensboro*	74	Robert H. Frazier 5-55	Hazel N. Burch	H. C. Wilson F	H. L. Medford	C. W. Myrick	J. L. Williamson
Greenville*	17	W. L. Whedbee 5-55	Herman Duncan	German Duncan K	C. K. Beatty	Geo. W. Gardner	S. G. Gibbs
Henderson	11	Henry T. Powell	W. G. Royster	W. G. Royster K	J. E. Hamlett	C. G. Ellis	J. E. Parks
Hickory*.	15	D. S. Menzies 7-55	H. L. Burdette M	H. L. Burdette M	C. Glen Sigmon	E. G. Moser	M. L. Little
High Point*	40	Geo. A. Covington 5-55	Mrs. P. C. Smith	H. L. Crowe F	George Dean	C. S. Canady	C. C. Stoker
Kinston*	18	Guy Elliott 5-55	T. W. Heath	T. W. Heath K	W. G. McAdams	J. S. Gray	Marion Haskins
Lexington*	14	E. R. Coltrain 5-55	C. V. Sink	H. W. Zimmerman M	W. M. Beck	Norman Owen	V. G. Price, Sr.
Monroe*	10	D. E. Marable 5-55	Mrs. Clara Smith	Lott T. Rogers M	T. C. Dove E	J. A. Helms	W. T. Ivey
New Bern*.	16	Mack L. Lupten 7-55	H. E. Russell	H. E. Russell K	J. E. Blue E	A. F. Stocks	Edward Belangia
Raleigh*	66	Fred B. Wheeler 7-55	H. P. Edwards	W. R. Price F	Warren J. Mann	A. B. Lloyd	Tom W. Davis
Reidsville*	12	George Hunt 7-56	N. R. Baker, Jr.	J. L. Womack M	R. R. Goolsby S	H. W. White	M. F. Loftis
Rocky Mount* . . .	28	Jack C. Murchison 5-55	L. B. Aycock	L. B. Aycock K	Frank H. Cothran	W. B. Parrish	J. I. Nichols
Salisbury*.	20	John H. Isenhour 5-55	J. W. Ellis	E. B. Neave T	J. A. English E	Chas. L. Burkett	David L. Shuler
Sanford*	10	E. W. Fields 7-55	A. B. Harrington	A. B. Harrington K	A. C. Thomas S	J. O. Bridges	A. G. Buchanan
Shelby	16	C. M. King	Reeves Forney	Reeves Forney T	Marion Packard E	James Reid	W. K. Hardin
Statesville*	17	J. Garner Bagnal 5-55	A. E. Guy	A. E. Guy K	C. L. Lineback M	L. M. Gaither	A. F. Hartness
Thomasville*. . . .	11	Carl C. Wilson 5-55	Eva Jones	Eva Jones K	W. R. Johnson E	Lindsay Lofton	Paul M. Shore
Wilmington*	45	E. L. White 7-55	Mrs. Mary Southerland	D. B. Padgett A	C. F. Churchill	J. A. West	J. J. Padrick
Wilson*.	23	John D. Wilson 6-55	T. T. Lynn	T. T. Lynn K	L. E. Johnston	Tyrus Bissett	A. A. Privett
Winston-Salem* . .	88	Marshall Kurfees 4-55	Ralph L. Dixon F	Ralph L. Dixon F	Robert W. Neilson	M. G. Brown	James Waller
NORTH DAKOTA—5							
Bismarck	19	Evan E. Lips P 4-58	Tom Baker F	Tom Baker F	Edward J. Booth E	Harry E. Homan	D. E. Schoeneman
Fargo.	38	H. I. Lashkowitz P 4-58	Wm. G. Johnson	Wm. G. Johnson K	W. P. Tarbell E	F. E. Saefke	J. Walter Olson
Grand Forks* . . .	27	Oscar Lunseth 4-56	R. S. Niles A	R. S. Niles A	John B. Kleven	J. P. Newark	R. H. Jagd
Jamestown	11	W. F. Sharp 4-58	F. P. Gilronan A	F. P. Gilronan A	E. D. Peterson E	Percy Wellman	Wm. Bennett
Minot*	22	W. M. Harrington 4-58	R. E. Barcus A	R. E. Barcus A	Vernon Fahy	Gilbert C. Malek	Norman W. Forrest

OHIO—78

Akron	275	Leo A. Berg 1-56	C. M. Butler	John Davies F	Leo G. Walter	F. C. Vernotzy	Thomas F. Lynett
Alliance	26	Harley R. Ewing 1-56	Karl Ayers A	Karl Ayers A	C. L. McDonald S	Milo Sights	A. O. Lower
Ashland	14	P. L. Chorpening 1-56	Tom Withers F	Tom Withers F	Clarence Iceman	Paul Soles	Harry L. Smith
Ashtabula	24	Ned V. Collander	J. H. Shaw A	J. H. Shaw A	Ronald Logan	A. T. Rohl	Leo J. Kane
Athens	12	Peter B. Seel 1-56	O. G. Houck	Elmer D. Shrout T	Fred H. Beckler	Charles Dalton	Joseph B. Grogan
Barberton	28	Robert L. Carson 1-56	R. E. Flickinger A	R. E. Flickinger A	R. C. Seymour	L. H. Culbertson	M. A. Seryak
Bellaire	13	John J. Conroy 1-56	Mrs. Blanche Bennett	Charles Linch A	Warren Belt	Charles Jewell	Edward R. Good
Bellefontaine . . .	10	G. Louie Wren 1-56	Harry Travis	Harry Travis K	Frank Maires	George Young	A. D. Paden
Berea	12	Edward T. Manning 1-57	E. R. Quackenbush A	E. R. Quackenbush A	Joseph Skodis	Ronald Garlick	Augustine Yanke
Bexley	12	Wm. A. Schneider 1-56	Ralph Linscott	Ralph Linscott K	W. A. Montgomery S		R. E. McNamee
Bowling Green . . .	12	Clarence W. Dick	Jane Coller A	Jane Coller A	Donald Maglot E	Morris Instone	G. D. Spitler
Bucyrus	10	F. P. Sitler 12-55	Anita Deisler	E. C. Oppenlander A	A. L. Winter	R. L. Mead	A. L. Stuckert
Cambridge	15	Russell Deheil 12-55	Paula Phillips	Carl Oshe A	Fred Boyd	Clifford Callahan	H. W. Watkins
Campbell	13	Michael J. Kovach 12-55	Michael Vansuch	William Glass A	John V. DeMart	Julius Torok	John Putko
Canton	117	Cal A. Wise 1-56	Lester R. Shriyer	T. Frank Snyder A	Harry McCool	William Rosche	J. B. Quilligan
Chillicothe	20	Burton Stevenson 12-55	J. K. Rudell	David K. Webb A	Hugh Thompson E	Floyd Irwin	Russell Poole
Cincinnati*	504	Carl W. Rich 11-55	Charles R. McHugh	James G. Flick F	Wm. C. Wichman	B. J. Houston	Stanley R. Schrotel
Cleveland	915	A. J. Celebrezze 11-55	Thad Fusco	George H. Vine F	Louis L. Drasler	Elmer Cain	Frank W. Story
Cleveland Heights*	59	Karl C. Ertle	Edward Schuele F	Edward Schuele F	Frank Rossi S	Frank Veasley	Edward W. Griebel
Columbus	376	M. E. Sensenbrenner 1-56	Agnes B. Cain	R. P. Barthalow A	Floyd C. Redick	W. G. Strickfaden	George Scholer
Conneaut	10	Ralph S. Wright 1-56	Mary Jane Adamack	Bert L. Palmer A	Leo S. Eaton	Louis F. Stevens	John W. Sanford
Coshocton	12	J. Clayton Norris 1-56	F. C. Shafer A	F. C. Shafer A	Hay I. Myers	Walter Weaver	Richard Schumaker
Cuyahoga Falls . .	29	Elmer Wolf 12-55	Andrew A. McKinnon	Raymond Scott A	Warren Gibson	Lou Seiler	Menzo D. Preston
Dayton*	244	Henry S. Stout 1-58	Oscar Mauch	Earl Hagerman F	John Hale E	Forest Lucas	Mathew Kirkpatrick
Defiance	11	Alner D. Ryan 1-56	Henry L. Beatty	Bernard Hesselschwert A	Carl A. Sixeas	Harvey Hughes	C. D. Nestleroad
Delaware*.	12	Paul B. White 12-55	Russell E. Bayliff	Robert E. King F	D. E. Mackley E	Jerome Pliickebaum	Delbert M. Morris
East Cleveland* . .	40	Walter H. Sutter P 12-55	Grant T. Apthorp F	Grant T. Apthorp F	Malcolm S. Douglas E	Fred W. Lange	Horace S. Weaver
East Liverpool . .	24	E. Allan McKeever 1-56	Harold J. Gallimore A	Bert Dawson T	Thos. D. Enochs	Charles Bryan	John Russell
Elyria	30	J. Grant Keys 12-55	E. J. Alheit A	E. J. Alheit A	J. M. Powell E	W. N. Bates	J. E. Boggs
Euclid	41	Kenneth J. Sims 1-56	W. A. Abbott F	W. A. Abbott F	Walter Nason	Robert Gill	Gerald Sullivan
Findlay	24	Chester P. Smith 1-56	C. Ray Moore	Harlan E. Struble A	James J. Sarver	Homer F. Johnson	Ralph D. Hendricks
Fostoria	14	Ray R. Coburn 1-56	Harry R. Mosier A	C. R. Fruth T	H. R. Bradner	T. E. Walsh	J. M. Walsh
Fremont	17	John M. Collins 1-56	Clara K. Gibbs A	Clara K. Gibbs A	J. H. Wiegman	Urban Myers	Myron Bork
Garfield Heights .	22	Charles F. Wing 12-55	E. J. Szymkowski	A. L. Vapenik A	John Gerda	Otto E. Bicker	William Schieberl
Girard	10	Joseph Catone 1-56	Dorthy Gorenc	P. V. Houilhan T	Thomas Rees	Nathan Walker	Wallace Flory
Hamilton*	58	Arthur Fiehrer 1-56	Adele Edmonds	Charles T. Rupert F	Roy J. Fiemeyer	Geo. Schlotterbeck	John A. Bippus
Ironton*	16		Don Hopkins	Paul Sutton A	Karl Wentz S	John McGerty	Harold Haas
Kent	12	Carl E. Meeker 1-56	Francis J. Kerwin A	Francis J. Kerwin A	Willie A. Beans	Fred J. Miller	Firmin R. Grubb
Lakewood	68	Amos A. Kauffman 11-55	Henry A. Rees	Henry A. Rees K	Harlan Bartels E	Jay V. Redmond	Francis E. Stephens
Lancaster	24	John H. Weis 1-56	Rosanna Barnes A	Arthur Everett T	Walter Graf E	Walter Myers	Sam H. Hutsler
Lima	50	W. L. Ferguson 11-57	Edith T. Anderson	G. A. Burgoon A	Charles Ash E	Walter L. Hydaker	Donald F. Miller
Lorain	51	John Jaworski 1-56	Joseph J. Mitock A	Joseph J. Mitock A	Lewis G. Goodell	Elmer Stough	Frank Pawlak
Mansfield	44	Robert S. Lemley 12-55	D. Ray Fields	Paul L. Kelley A	George Cunitz E	L. J. Steele	Paul Martin
Maple Heights . . .	16	Walter K. Maser 12-55	John J. Wetzel	John J. Wetzel K	H. L. Trefsger	Edw. J. Prasek	Edw. J. Prasek
Marietta	16	Benjamin B. Cain 12-55	Donna D. Moseley	N. L. La Faber A	Glenn M. Smith	D. E. Drennen	T. B. Sprague

TABLE XX—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Marion	34	Harold F. Robinson 12-55	Mayme Gorton	Elmer Shaw A	Ralph E. Forrest	Owen A. Sifritt	Thomas B. Coon
Martins Ferry . . .	13	Dale Fulton 1-56	Maude Griffiths	Wm. R. Mandry A	Lon McGlumphy	Wayne Troy	J. W. Muhleman
Massillon	30	Edgar L. Lash 12-55	Howard G. Doll	Carl Christoff A	H. V. Schrader	Donald Simon	Stanley W. Switter
Middletown*	34	Francis Carmody C 1-56	Doris Kronborg	Harry Newlin F	C. A. Boeke	William Fishbaugh	Joseph Blackmore
Mount Vernon . . .	12	Phillip G. Mauger 12-55	Elaine Swigeart	Maude Appleton A	Salathiel Bumpus	Carrol L. White	W. M. Kelly
Newark	34	John W. Swank 12-55	L. Tenny Rees A	L. Tenny Rees A	Robert M. Evans	Stanley S. Shaw	Lester L. Hall
New Philadelphia .	13	Fred Schneider 1-56	Robert Stenesfly A	Robert Stenesfly A	Michael Franz	Glenn Heck	H. W. McClelland
Niles	17	Edward P. Lenny 1-56	Patrick Sullivan A	Patrick Sullivan A	Calvin Dix	George Neiss	Matt McGowan
Norwood	35	R. Edw. Tepe 1-56	R. J. Gels A	R. J. Gels A	Edwin J. Tepe S	Thos Fisher	C. W. Fritz
Painesville*	14	Leroy F. Braun C 12-55	C. V. Boudreaux A	C. V. Boudreaux A	H. F. Engler E	C. G. Smith	A. E. Ivary
Parma	29	Stephen A. Zona	John A. Bobko	Joseph S. Lime A	Fred Newcomb	Clyde Jones	Lester A. Roeper
Piqua*	17	Wilbur Recil 12-55	Wm Fox	Edgar I. Gerhard F	Plez Gastineau E	Arthur B. Russell	Earl McClannan
Portsmouth*	37	Harry E. Foehr 1-56	Evangeline Justice	J. D. Williams F	L. M. Cowdrey	H. Keibler	Hugh Rudity
Rocky River	11	J. Frank Gibson 1-56	C. W. Brown A	C. W. Brown A	Lyle D. Andrus	Charles Duggan	Robert Kelley
Salem	13	Dean Cramer 1-56	Helen R. Coyne A	Helen R. Coyne A	James Fieler	C. W. Wright	Geo. T. Earley
Sandusky*	29	Richard B. Fuller 12-55	Carl F. Breining T	Carl F. Breining T	Edward E. Hartung E	Wilson McLaughlin	Russell Thom
Shaker Heights . .	28	John W. Barkley	T. E. Cook	T. E. Cook K	R. Rife	Merle M. Hand	H. M. Benethum
Sidney	11	Emerson Deam 12-55	Alma Jean Wells	Jane Werst Shaffer A	William G. Fultz E	Donald M. Kies	John L. Warner
South Euclid	15	George J. Urban 1-56	Lester L. Askue A	Lester L. Askue A	M. A. Montagano S	Henry Meyer	Martin Schmies
Springfield*.	79	C. A. Shaeffer, Jr. 1-56	M. Lucille Shaffer	Herbert R. Peck A	Fred Hughes	W. G. Compton	Lawrence A. Abbott
Steubenville	36	Samuel S. McCormick 12-55	Thomas J. McDonald A	Thomas J. McDonald A	Michael J. Moody	M. J. Cody	Ross H. Cunningham
Struthers	12	Harold L. Milligan 1-56	John F. Pearce A	John F. Pearce A	Frank Unick	Sam Richards	C. W. Sickafuse
Tiffin	19	Rob. L. Booth 1-56	Mildred Beidleman A	Mildred Beidleman A	Carl A. Hunker	R. R. McElheny	H. J. Fraley
Toledo*	304	Ollie Czelusta 1-56	C. F. Diefenbach	J. F. Lawlor F	John R. Alspach	Arnold F. Papenhagen	Ray E. Allen
Troy	11	Paul W. Kerr 12-55	Harry Tamplin A	Harry Tamplin A	Homer E. Anderson	John Kessler	John C. Hennessey
University Heights	12	Earl W. Aurelius 1-56	Roy J. Madden F	Roy J. Madden F	Harold P. Peterson E	Richard Banjamin	Robert Bucklin, Jr.
Van Wert	10	D. J. Underwood 1-56	J. A. Jones A	J. A. Jones A	F. H. Connors E	R. G. Cryer	M. L. Kennedy
Warren	50	W. C. Burbank 12-55	Edythe A. Clime	O. J. Kersten A	H. Bruss	Geo. Mock	Manley English
Wash. Ct. House* .	11		Marie Melvin A	Marie Melvin A	J. F. Parkinson M	Geo. R. Hall	D. Vaiden Long
Wooster	14	Edwin Johnson 1-56	Mary V. Parker A	Mary V. Parker A	Walter Brenneman	Lloyd Everhart	Ken. E. Walters
Xenia*	13	C. M. Harner 1-55	A. V. Perrill A	A. V. Perrill A	G. D. Ackerman	W. T. Buffington	A. R. Stephens
Youngstown	168	Frank X. Kryzan 12-55	John H. Lemon	Nicholas P. Bernard F	J. C. Ryan	J. R. Lynch	Paul Cress
Zanesville	40	Sherman Johnson 1-58	Allen Bagley	Henry Stemm A	Leon Reed‡	Kenneth Kerner	Geo. L. Hodgson
OKLAHOMA—23							
Ada*	16	James M. Thompson 5-56	Jas. N. King	Jas. N. King K	J. R. Hamman M	James R. Ellis	Cecil Smith
Ardmore*	18	Clifford L. Johnson 4-55	L. M. Thurston	L. M. Thurston K	Clarence Harris M	Maxie Gordon	Hubert Bartlett
Bartlesville*	19	W. A. Forrest	Eva Sanderson	Eva Sanderson K	J. E. McCormick E	Walter Crowder	Willard Jarvis
Chickasha*	16	Jack Linn	Mrs. D. Holder	L. E. Pettigrew A	Dan Allen S	Luther Suddarth	Ernest Kell
Duncan*	15	Wayne M. Holden 5-55	T. A. Gray	C. H. Smith T	W. T. Loman M		Jack Culberson
Durant	11	Charles F. Fuller 5-55	Mary Jane Gallaway	Mary Jane Gallaway K	Cecil Maxey S	Preston Greeson	John H. Farrell
El Reno*	11	George C. Edgar	Ethel Dowell	Ethel Dowell K	John W. Roblyer	LeRoy Searcy	Lee Harvey

Enid*	36	Geo. Streets 5-55	Clint Thrasher	Clint Thrasher K	Loren T. McKee E	Andy W. Lang, Jr.	Ralph Knarr
Guthrie*	10	Willard Scurlock 5-55	H. A. Braun	Marley A. Smith T	P. W. Gifford S	Melvin Daniels	Geo. Ruhl
Lawton	35	Joseph McCain 5-55	D. L. Shelton	D. L. Shelton K	C. W. Gallaher E	Harris Hancock	Ralph Hennessee
McAlester*	18	H. I. Aston 5-56	Celest O'Bannon	Jack Gabbart T	W. T. Reed	Ernest Rager	Roy Anders
Miami	12	(not reporting)					
Midwest City*	10	Marion C. Reed 5-56	F. B. Foster	F. B. Foster K	Cliff Ensley S	M. W. Johnson	Tom Denton
Muskogee*	37	Lyman B. Beard 4-56	R. L. Davis	R. L. Davis K	Earl Brewer	J. E. Coppinger	R. M. Pickens
Norman*	27	Jack Milton	T. C. Barrowman	T. C. Barrowman K	Jack Kalman E	T. L. Townley	Albert Dodd
Oklahoma City*	244	Allen Streets 4-55	Earle M. Simon	O. Crish T	W. W. Baker E	G. R. McAlpine	Roy Bergman
Okmulgee*	18	J. P. Vanderpool 4-56	C. L. Robbins	C. L. Robbins K	Joe Morrow S	A. C. James	Clyde Murell
Ponca City*	20	Herman J. Smith 5-56	C. E. Norton	C. E. Norton K	Carl T. Norris E	Kenneth Long	D. F. B. Harsh
Sapulpa*	13	F. Cowden	John S. Egan	Leo A. Blake T	John J. Burroughs E	W. M. Collier	R. C. Bradford
Seminole	12	R. T. Harber 5-55	H. C. Sullivan	H. C. Sullivan K	Homer Montgomery E	John Thomas	Lester Bush
Shawnee*	23	Adam F. Hornbeck 5-56	Russell Hathcock	T. Walsh A	James B. Bennett E	Roy Whitecotton	J. W. Holt
Stillwater	20	A. B. Alcott 5-55	L. E. Goble	L. E. Goble K	Walter Hoss	Ray Davidson	Homer Boughton
Tulsa	183	L. C. Clark 5-56	Elizabeth S. Anderson A	Donald Dean T	Wm. R. Wooten E	G. N. Paris	Joe McGuire

OREGON—11

Albany*	10	C. K. McCormack 12-56	W. D. Bollman R	W. D. Bollman R	G. W. Ulett E	Don Hayne	Ray Maddy
Astoria*	12	Peter G. Cosovich 2-58	E. M. Opdycke A	Brewer A. Billie M	H. M. McCallister	Wayne V. Osterby	C. M. Leding
Bend*	11	Hans Slagsvold 1-56	Mrs. Julia S. Johnson R	Mrs. Julia S. Johnson R	W. P. Drost S	Vernon Carlon	John T. Truett
Corvallis*	16	Carl A. Williams 1-59	Geo. Simerville R	Geo. Simerville R	V. L. Goodnight E	Percy E. Tallman	C. W. Fruitt
Eugene*	36	V. E. Johnson 1-57	Henry F. Beistel R	Henry F. Beistel R	W. C. Clubb E	E. L. Surfus	T. D. Brown
Klamath Falls	16	Paul O. Landry	Frank A. Blackmer	Frank A. Blackmer K	E. A. Thomas E	LeRoy Rowe	Orville Hamilton
Medford*	19†	Earl M. Miller 1-57	Neva Samuels R	Darell Huson T	Vernon Thorpe	Gordon Barker	Charles P. Champlin
Pendleton*	12	Norman Gorfkle 1-57	Olinto Ricci	Olinto Ricci K	Ray Struthers	Wm. Batchelor	Ralph Bond
Portland	374	Fred L. Peterson 1-57	Will Gibson A	Will Gibson A	L. G. Apperson E	Ed. Grenfel	Jim Purcell, Jr.
Salem*	45†	R. F. White 12-56	Alfred Mundt	Howard Brandvold T	J. H. Davis E	E. L. Smith	Clyde Warren
Springfield*	12†	Edward C. Harms, Jr. 1-57	William E. Mansell R	Wm. E. Mansell R	E. L. Williams E	Harry R. Kreiger	H. W. Howard

PENNSYLVANIA—118

Abington tp	29	George E. Maurer P	E. Raymond Ambler S	A. R. Parkhouse T	Calvin W. Fowler	John Manzinger	Herman W. Heisey‡
Aliquippa	26	James Bruno B 1-57	Wm. Doty S	T. C. Swarts T	Wm. Galupi	Ernest Klebar	Chas. J. Sorok
Allentown	107	B. C. Diefenderfer 1-56	Geo. W. Kistler	Charles M. Russoli T	E. W. Meckley E	Walter Flores	A. L. Reilly
Altoona	77	Walter H. Grove 1-56	Fred R. Walker	Guy Z. Pearce F	Harry H. Penny	Samuel A. Ake	Vaul E. Rouzer
Ambridge	16	Walter Panek	Joseph Rodio	Joseph Rodio K	Alex Firich S	Bill Rittleman	Andrew Bires
Arnold	10	M. F. Horne 1-56	Tom Tannas	Alfred Colaianni F	P. J. Malick E	John Rogers	George Seigart
Beaver Falls	17	E. C. Corcoran 1-59	H. P. Jeffreys	W. H. Anderton T	D. F. Harvey E	Edwin Phillips	Theodore Smith
Bellevue	12	John H. Bragdon B 1-59	Roy E. Kidd	C. E. Braden T	James Greenough	George Kimberlin	R. A. Morcroft
Bensalem tp	11		William White S			Wm. Ervin	George Kentz
Berwick	14	R. C. Culp B 12-57	D. Wm. Arndt S	D. Wm. Arndt S	G. R. Lowery S	Reber Conner	Harry Peterson
Bethel	11	James C. Simmons B 1-58	R. Harry Tully, Jr. S	R. Harry Tully, Jr. S	M. E. Frye	Edward Tomsic	John V. Miskunas
Bethlehem	66	Earl E. Schaffer 12-57	Bertram L. Nagle	Gordon Pyrow, Jr. F	John Soltis	John Schweder	Raymond R. Rueter
Bloomsburg	11	C. Martin Lutz P 12-58	Paul D. Jacobs	Paul D. Jacobs K	Howard Shulde E	C. Burton Coombe	Wm. B. Edgar
Braddock	16	James J. Butler B	J. J. O'Hara	Wm. J. Miller T	S. A. Lipovsky S	John Morenzi	Edward Goldstein
Bradford	17	Joseph L. Hinaman 1-56	Lloyd Schoolmaster	David Kreinson F	Alfred Mulhaupt, Jr.	Edward Brophy	Edward Edmonds
Brentwood	13	A. G. Kaulmann 1-58	Edward H. Eibs	G. J. Snyder F	L. F. Uecker	Ray P. Bauman	A. Otto Jordan

TABLE XX—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Bristol	13	Anthony Niccol B 1-58	Sara Rafferty	James Eagan T	Livingston Joyce	C. Hagerman	Linford Jones
Butler	23	Walter Schweppe 1-58	Philip O. Miller	Wm. Hulton F	Charles Barnhart	Joseph Langland	J. Walter Harmon
Canonsburg	12	Fred A. Caruso B 12-57	Carl J. Gessler	Herman F. Dietz T	John Yarkowsky	Thomas Schussler	N. K. Lesniakowski
Carbondale	16	Frank P. Kelly 1-56	Thomas A. Boles	Thomas A. Boles K	W. L. Giles E	Joseph Healey	Francis P. Judge
Carlisle*	17	Paul Shearer P 12-55	George Speed F	George Speed F	Ivan Carter	Ray Kelly	Charles Schrock
Carnegie	12	T. T. Coyne 1-56	A. B. Lafferty	A. B. Lafferty K	E. McCleary S	M. F. Schulte	C. H. Keisling
Chambersburg ..	17	Horace A. Kottcamp B 1-58	George B. Jacobs	George B. Jacobs K	Robert Monn	John L. Shatzer	Harry S. Byers
Cheltenham tp* ..	23	Chas. D. Conklin, Jr.	Harold C. Pike S	Auston C. Sirms T	G. E. Hesselbacher E	Wm. Gottschalk	S. Clarence Johnston
Chester	66	Ralph F. Swarts 1-56	R. J. Larkin, Sr.	Mrs. Helen H. Nolan T	Norman E. Young E	John Calhoun	
Clairton	20	Kenneth L. Stilley 1-58	William R. Miller	William R. Miller K	R. Medvidovich S	Thomas Gregg	Peter P. Orsini
Coal tp	17	Torrence Spotts P	Mrs. Martha Evans	Anthony Bogdan T	Robert Weary E		William Shuey
Coatesville	14	Samuel F. Heffner 1-56	Frank P. Pennegar	Frank P. Pennegar K	C. Timothy Slack E	J. D. Dougherty	Robert J. Hume
Columbia	12	Walter Roye B 1-57	E. J. Dinkel S	Francis J. Dinkel F	William L. Meyers	Cleon Hilliar	Eugene H. McManus
Connellsville....	13	Abe I. Daniels 1-58	S. T. Benford	S. T. Benford K	Jack L. Sine S	Wm. E. DeBolt	George C. Johnson
Conshohocken ...	11	Edw. K. Williams 1-58	C. H. Cooper A	Elmer Monro F	W. T. Muldren E	Joseph Thomas	Walter Phipps
Corapolis	10	C. L. Isenberg B 1-58	Edward N. Weaver	Edward N. Weaver K	Frank Stemmler	H. G. Barker	J. J. Brush
Darby	13	Alex Abbot B 1-58		Fred McDougall T	Harold Finnigan S	Dominac Fangino	John Buley
Donora........	12	August Z. Chambon B 1-58	T. E. Petrus	T. E. Petrus K	W. W. Dennis S	John Volk	John Pykosh
Dormont*	13	James K. K. Smith B 1-58	Elmer Teyssier	Charles M. Wetter T	Elmer Schneider S		Ralph B. Miller
Du Bois	11	P. B. Dillman 1-56	E. V. Johnson	Larue Smyers F	William Shaw	Homer A. Monks	Bert A. Hetrick
Dunmore	20	Martin F. Monahan B 12-57	James E. Hennigan	John A. Gallagher F	Anthony Gatto	M. E. Fitzpatrick	Edward J. Conway
Duquesne	18	Frank Kopriver, Jr. 1-58	Charles E. Dorman	Charles E. Dorman K	Frank Everett E	Lawrence Trainor	Walter Weir
Easton	36	Robert W. Morse 1-56	Chester E. Rogers	Paul S. Hopper F	Roy E. Zellers E	George Keller	John I. Schwarz
Ellwood City* ...	13	J. A. McCandless B 1-58	Mrs. Ethel Nagel	Mrs. Ethel Nagel K	E. S. Bleakney S	C. W. Rodgers	C. Riser
Erie	131	Thomas W. Flatley 1-56	Eugene Graney	George Brabender F	Charles Downing	Peter Kuhn	William J. Donahue
Farrell	14	Michael Nevant 1-56	John Pandza	Helen Simko T	Anton Bauer E	James C. Davis	John J. Sposito
Franklin ...... (Venango County)	10	R. R. Bleakley, Jr. 12-58	L. A. Arnold	L. A. Arnold K	John McK. Snow E	A. W. Hanna	R. J. Brown
Greensburg	17	Robert L. Potts 1-56	F. M. Newcomer	Percy R. Shettz F	Robert A. Ramsay E	Edward Hutchinson	William Wolinsky
Hanover*	14	W. H. Menges B 12-57	S. Donald Michael S	S. Donald Michael S	Bernard F. Smith ‡ E	Victor W. Kroh	John S. Berkheimer
Hanover tp	15	Francis Connors P	Andrew Garber S	Andrew Garber S	Robert N. Bierly E	Frank Cunningham	Herbert Woodeshick
Harrisburg	90	Claude R. Robins 1-56	Lawrence T. Burns	Albert A. Poist F	Roswell H. Lyon	Earl Swartz	Oscar L. Blough
Harrison tp.....	15	George A. Riess C 12-55	Stanley A. Szarnicki S	Jack Di Girolamo F	John Adrain S	Harold Caugherty	Alex Sosinski
Haverford tp	40	H. A. Fritschman 12-55	R. Scott Noone C	William Kirschner F	Walter Thompson		James F. Hartness
Hazelton	35	S. Thomas Capparell 1-56	Florence M. West	M. Stanley Specht T	Paul Lamont E	George Brandau	Steve Havrilla
Homestead	10	D. J. Lapp, Jr. B 1-58	Alex E. Ackley	John J. Casey T	John Macko	Herman Samuels	James E. Armstrong
Indiana	12	Warren P. Kline B 1-58	A. B. Ansley	A. B. Ansley K	George H. Shea S	Ira Edwards	Howard T. Sanford
Jeanette	16	Frank Binda 1-58	J. Claire Manson	J. Claire Manson K	Leonard J. Schnupp E	Othmar Seiler	Charles E. Walter
Johnstown......	63	Walter E. Rose 1-56	John J. Cullen	E. Earl Mearkle C	Dell Comiskey S	Albert W. Fisher	Charles R. Griffith
Kingston.......	21	William I. Martin B 1-59	Thomas J. Reese S	Harold Tippett T	Henry Avery S	Ralph Schmoll	David J. Francis
Lancaster......	64	Kendig C. Bare 1-58	Mrs. Jeanette Pontz	F. J. Sekinger T	J. H. Shertzer E	Harry Miller	Fred G. McGartney
Lansdowne*.....	12	Albert S. Beers, Jr. B	Clarence H. Fox S	Miller E. Hutton T	H. G. Damon E	R. P. Wentzel	F. K. Roberts

Latrobe	12	Victor B. Stader B 12-57	Victor E. Lynch S	Victor E. Lynch S	John Busch S	R. P. Wible	Chester A. College
Lebanon	28	F. D. Miller 1-56	George H. Biely	Stanely L. Kettering T	Frank L. Gardner E	Paul Dissinger	William P. Lynch
Lewiston*	14	John J. Lawler 12-59	Bernard L. Marsh M	Bernard L. Marsh M	Maurice E. Johnson S	H. E. Sheaffer	Howard O. Landis
Lock Haven	11	C. E. Herr 1-56	William Hollis	H. W. Swope, Jr. F	Walter Cowher	H. B. Caskey	Ray E. Merritts
Lower Merion tp*.	49	T. Ewing Montgomery F	John F. Scull, Jr. F	John F. Scull, Jr. F	W. E. Rosengarten E	H. W. Benson	G. A. McLaughlin
McKeesport	52	Andrew J. Jakomas 1-58	Theresa C. Stashko	H. P. Helmstadter F	H. E. Rankin	J. A. McDermott	James Loizes
McKees Rocks . .	16	David Hershman B	Fred Kwiatek	Albert Gerger T	John Capps	Thos. Cairns	Nicholas Antonelli
Mahanoy City . . .	11	Patrick J. Foley B 12-57	Harry S. Williams S	Harry S. Williams S	William Aschman S	Pat. J. Casserly, Sr.	A. P. McLaughlin
Meadville	19	A. T. Honeycutt 1-58	G. S. Maxwell	C. E. Ehrgott T	R. L. Phillips E	Fred Carman	E. C. Gibson
Millcreek tp	17	William D. Heidt P	S. A. Thaler S	S. A. Thaler S	Owen Richardson E		Frank H. Strasser
Monessen	18	Hugo J. Parente 1-58	Francis H. Crum	John J. Spielman T	Charles Richie S	R. A. McShaffrey	Michael Kuvinka
Mount Carmel . . .	14	Joseph P. Bradley 12-57	E. J. Fincato	Ralph Cannon F	Harry W. Jones E	Florian Conetta	Anthony Trefsgar
Mount Lebanon tp*.	27	Edw. I. H. Bennett P 1-56	John A. Paulus M	Thomas J. Marlow F	Fred F. Topper	R. D. Goettel	Walter B. Kunkle
Munhall	16	Thomas Laird B 1-58	Frances Lancas	Paul Gottlieb F	Earl Nau	William Freshwater	Benjamin Roberts
Nanticoke	20	Frank E. Kielar 1-58	Thomas B. Thomas	Bert Andrews F	F. Marcinkowski	William Davis	Simon Kupinewicz
New Castle	49	Edward A. DeCarbo 1-56	Jack H. Fritz	James Gibson F	Ralph R. White	Norman McFarland	George A. Rigby
New Kensington . .	25	R. E. Gardlock 1-58	Jack W. Crumley	John W. Peck C	Joseph Bordonaro S	Edward Clawson	Daniel J. Zeloyle
Norristown	38	William A. March B	J. R. Chamberlin S	W. Earl Seltzer F	Charles Deem	Joseph Hartman	Robert Reilly
North Braddock . .	15	Michael Pendro B 1-58	John W. Ryan	William A. Roderus T	Roman Petrusky	John O'Masta	John J. Duhon
Oil City	20	William A. Morck 1-56	Charles S. Hetrick	Raymond Anderson F	Lake Steffee	Frank Riddle	Ira L. Joslin
Penn tp . . . . (Aghy. Co.)*	25	Howard A. Kendall P 12-55	John W. Wason S	John W. Wason S	Harry Brown S		Pat F. Moran
Philadelphia	2,072	Joseph S. Clark, Jr. 1-56	William W. Felton	Vernon D. Northrop F	Henry Harral S	Frank L. McNamee	Thomas J. Gibbons
Phoenixville*	13	Albert R. Hoffman 12-57	Martha W. Friday	John T. Bush M	Henry Savers S	Leo Cosgrove	Fred K. MacInnis
Pittsburgh	677	David L. Lawrence 1-58	George Boxheimer	Edward R. Frey C	James S. Devlin	Stephen P. Adley	James W. Slusser
Pittston	15	Joseph F. Saporito 1-58	John D. McNulty	Joseph A. Walsh F	Andrew Calabrese	Frank Castner	Patrick O'Brien
Plains tp	13		Vickey Marianacchi	Thomas Oliver F	Joseph Guerra	Charles Filippi	Joseph Chehutski
Plymouth	13	Samuel Brokenshire B 12-57	Donald Dwyer	Kenneth Guest C	Alvin Harry	Henry Kittle	Lawrence L. Kendig
Pottstown	23	J. B. Hartenstine, Jr. B 1-58	William Shaeffer	Lawrence O. Garner T	Horace B. Gulden M	R. E. Lindauer	James A. Laughead
Pottsville	24	George S. Heffner 1-58	Frank A. Matthews	Frank H. Womer T	George H. Steidel E	George A. Smith	Anthony J. Downey
Radnor tp	15	John F. Christie P	R. W. Barringer S	R. W. Barringer S	John H. Leidy E	Edwin Clark	James Bones
Reading	109	James B. Bamford 1-56	Ralph W. D. Levan	Daniel F. McDevitt F	Edw. H. Harper	Russell Bowers	Robert Elliot
Ridley tp	17	James H. Sloan P 12-55	Edward G. Venable S	Nicholas Catania C	A. F. Damon III S		Vincent P. Kuberski
Ross tp*	16	Harry E. McDonald	Wade Winner M	H. C. Bitzer, Jr. T	Webster Hinnau		Edwin Schohn
Scranton	126	James T. Hanlon	Sam Druck	George C. Beck C	John Washo	William L. Morgan	Leo Ruddy
Shaler tp*	16	James C. Devlin P	J. W. Thompson M	Malcolm C. Smith T	A. Howard Logan E		Armeil Kelly
Shamokin	17	W. F. Kohler, Jr. 1-58	John C. Wary	R. F. Granzow F	Claude Readley, Jr.	A. B. Longshore	George Haddock
Sharon	26	Myron W. Jones 1-56	Florence Lansdowne	Harry M. Sample F	William Smith E	Edward McSherry	William E. Stuart
Shenandoah	16	Adam J. Balkiewicz B 1-58	Salvadore DeLuca	John S. Karalavage F	Herman Stremick S	John Kayes	John P. Maher
Springfield tp . . . (Delaware County)	11	Louis Wagner P	Harry A. Bornman S	Charles W. Haslett N	Royce E. Beatty E	William Reeps	H. W. Williamson
Springfield tp . . . (Montgomery Co.)	11	G. A. Schwab 1-58	James R. Fulginiti	George Jackson A	Charles McClenaghan		Andrew J. White
State College* . . .	17	David R. MacKey B	Sara Dunlap	Robert Y. Edwards M	Rodney M. Hoy E	Thomas Sauers, Jr.	John R. Juba
Steelton	13	Dr. Wm. P. Dailey B 1-56	Michael S. Zerance	Charles S. Boughter T	Claude W. Baskin S	Charles Kramer	Joseph N. Sostar
Stowe tp	12	Louis J. Buchek P 1-56	Ralph L. Heinauer	Francis R. Miller F	Albert Trombetta	John Kocak	Max Homer
Sunbury	16	Fred E. Hoffman 1-56	H. T. Metzger	H. T. Metzger K	G. W. Schubert	Mark E. Herrold	H. C. F. Gass

TABLE XX—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Susquehanna tp . .	11	Harold C. Sheets P	Donald O. Smeltz S	Vernon C. Wass F	William Sees, Jr. E	Houseal Marshall	W. G. Coiller
Swissvale	16	Christy Cariher B 1-58	Ruth Greeley S	Ruth Greeley S	Joseph Morgan S	Lawrence Mulkerin	James M. Harrington
Tamaqua	12	S. Newton Johns B 1-58	Francis F. Seidel	Herbert J. Derr F	Robert F. Miller E	Frank B. Behr	H. Lester Baer
Turtle Creek . . .	12	Urban W. Fresch B 1-58	Paul Kingston	Paul Kingston K	Joseph Cummings	Fred Schmidt	William J. Whalen
Uniontown	20	J. Watson Sembower 1-56	E. H. Baker	J. D. Kerfoot T	George P. McCombs E	John A. Matheny	Alfred W. Davis
Upper Darby tp . .	85	Samuel H. Walker P	James E. Malone S	Michael J. Loftus A	J. Earl Kirk	H. R. McLaughlin	John J. Boyle
Warren*	15	William E. Rice B 1-58	Maurice R. Emery F	Maurice R. Emery F	L. A. Webster S	James Tridico‡	Michael E. Evan
Washington	26	Elmer R. Wilson 1-56	Leroi Porter	Raymond Goodridge F	Don Marrow E	Lawrence Lore	Ray O. Spragg
Waynesboro*	10	R. B. Brown B 1-58	A. Stover Fitz T	A. Stover Fitz T	A. D. Keagy E	Erlow E. Helm, Jr.	D. R. Pryor
West Chester . . .	15	Henry V. DeHaven B 1-58	John S. Groff	Lewis E. Young F	E. Bayliss	E. F. Cosgriff	Abner F. Glisson
West Mifflin	18	George B. Lynn B	I. L. Trautman	I. L. Trautman S	Alex Hutchinson E		S. B. Hampton
Whitehall tp	11	N. A. Fritzinger P 12-55 S	A. A. Scheirer S	E. J. Galgon T	A. L. Wiesenberger E	T. T. Runtz	Luther A. Kline
Wilkes-Barre . . .	77	Luther M. Kniffen 1-56	Lucius K. Eldridge	Tom A. Evans T	Oliver J. Price S	Ambrose Saricks	J. Russell Taylor
Wilkinsburg* . . .	31	T. W. Stephens B 1-58	John C. Deal M	F. D. Graf T	John C. Deal M	William Thomson	James Harris
Williamsport . . .	45	C. L. Harman 1-56	William Gibson III	Raymond R. Rall F	Arthur E. Harrington	Harold Kinley	John G. Good
Yeadon	11	F. K. Hartley 12-56	Frank R. Culp	William Leonard F	Harold T. Zuecca	J. A. Donnon	C. Stewart Robinson
York	60	Howard E. Eyster 1-56	Wilbur G. Baker	W. B. Yeagley T	William E. Weigle E	L. Ellis Wagner	Gorman J. Christine
RHODE ISLAND—15							
Bristol t	12	Joseph F. Bruno P 3-55	John W. Church	Alfred N. Nunes T	Reynolds Northup S	Oscar Rishe	Anthony Ferrara
Central Falls . . .	24	Raymond J. Garvey 1-56	Peter B. Clare	Frank E. McLoughlin F	Lorenzo Bessette	George Salisbury	J. P. Stetkiewicz
Cranston	55	John Turnbull	Ernest L. Johnson	Anthony L. George T	Elton F. Durfee	Norman Broden	Louis B. Fouchecourt
E. Providence t* .	36	Daniel E. Marso P 11-56	Charles C. Viall	Dorman W. Searle T	A. J. Martin S	J. A. Laughlin	John Thorburn
Johnston t	13	Thomas DiLuglio P 1-57	Martin F. McGuire	Percy Berry T	Salvatore Butera S		Chester B. Colwell
Lincoln t	11	R. H. Ensign P	J. L. Rushton	A. J. Bucklin T	E. R. Marsh E		W. J. Wright
Newport*	38	John J. Sullivan 11-55	John F. Fitzgerald	John E. Murray, Jr. F	R. P. Garcia	W. H. Connerton	Samuel H. Dugan
N. Providence t . .	14		Blanche M. Bernard	Blanche M. Bernard K	Philip Russo	John Murphy	William J. Donovan
Pawtucket	81	Lawrence A. McCarthy 1-56	Harry J. Main	Harry J. Main K	Joseph A. Keith	Wm. T. Connolley	Edward F. Parker
Providence	249	Walter H. Reynolds 1-57	D. Everett Whalen	John J. Cashman F	Charles McElroy	L. A. Marshall	John A. Murphy
South Kingstown t .	10	John O. Stitely P 6-55	Foster R. Sheldon	Foster R. Sheldon K	Peter LaBelle S	Donald E. Dobson	Walter L. McNulty
Warwick	43	Joseph Mills 1-57	John J. McCabe	John P. Morgan F	James A. Johnson		Forrest Sprague
West Warwick t . .	19	F. J. Fazzano P 11-56	Mrs. Susan V. Lamb	John Zaborski A	H. J. Petrarca S	Lionel P. Gareau	Arthur Groleau
Westerly t	12	Edwin Kenyon	A. B. Gervasini	A. B. Gervasini K	J. Naccarato S	C. Pasetti	D. P. McCarthy
Woonsocket	50	Kevin K. Coleman 5-55	W. Chester Rose	Robert A. LeBlanc F	C. G. Hammann	Leo J. Roy	Edgar C. Turcotte
SOUTH CAROLINA—10							
Anderson	20	W. C. Johnston 7-56	Horace M. Wilson	J. M. Cathcart F	C. C. Andrews	Bailey Maddox	W. I. Burden
Charleston	70	Wm. McG. Morrison 12-55	A. J. Tamsberg	L. M. Redd C	Joseph Needle E	N. G. Olsen	W. F. Kelly
Columbia*	87	J. Clarence Dreher 6-58	Guy A. Pitts	Monroe S. David A	H. O'B. Bellinger E	A. McC. Marsh	Lyle J. Campbell
Florence*	23	James R. Schipman, Sr. 5-55	S. H. McCall	W. B. Corbin A	Henry J. Dickman	Ben Dozier	J. A. Price
Greenville*	58	J. Kenneth Cass 10-55	B. F. Dillard	B. F. Dillard K	R. H. Cureton E	J. E. Poole	J. H. Jennings
Greenwood*	14	R. E. McCaslan 4-55	S. L. Colvert, Jr.	S. L. Colvert, Jr. K	Sloan Hodges S	W. W. Wash	H. O. Fortson

Orangeburg	15	R. H. Jennings, Jr. 10-57	L. F. Theiling	L. F. Theiling K	Alec T. Brown	C. A. Fischer	T. E. Salley
Rock Hill*	25	J. E. Jerome 1-56	Ben R. Neely	Ben R. Neely K	J. Y. Scruggs E	E. W. Cole	W. H. Rhodes
Spartanburg*	37	Neville Holcombe 5-57	I. T. Williams	Roy E. Leonard T	D. D. Zimmerman S	W. O. Blackwell	Ralph D. Prince
Sumter*	20	M. Priscilla Shaw 8-56	Roland H. Windham	Roland H. Windham K	Robert B. Dixon E	C. V. Wilder	E. E. McIntosh
SOUTH DAKOTA—6							
Aberdeen	21	Ernest Gunderson 5-59	Ella Yuker	Ford Zietlow F	Herb Bauer E	R. E. Mehner	S. N. Swenson
Huron	13	J. S. Tschetter 5-55	R. E. Peterson	George Olson F	C. H. Peterson	Allan Walker	Leslie Sawyer
Mitchell	12	Richard Ellwein 5-55	Margaret Gales A	Margaret Gales A	Marvin R. Heck E	Asa B. Wheeler	Arthur Newman
Rapid City*	25	Harry R. Johnson 5-56	R. R. Lang A	R. R. Lang A	Vinal C. Francis E	George Engler	Lewis S. Nordbye
Sioux Falls	53	Fay Wheeldon 5-59	C. H. Stewart A	Ray Bakkedahl T	R. E. Bragstad E	V. L. Crusinberry	K. B. Chamberlain
Watertown	13	Everett Creaser 5-56	Harriet Gesley	Harriet Gesley K	C. Sonnenberg	O. B. Kinsman	Claude Paterson
TENNESSEE—15							
Bristol	17	Thomas S. Curtin 6-57	Albert W. Stone R	Albert W. Stone R	G. Maurice Conn	W. A. Buckles	W. J. Rogers
Chattanooga	131	P. R. Olgiati 4-55	W. H. Zachry A	W. H. Zachry A	Bernard Barnes E‡	R. R. Gouldy	Ed Ricketts
Clarksville	16	William Kleeman 1-57	J. H. Marable	J. H. Marable K	Garfield Manning S	Thomas R. Seay	J. P. Balthrop
Cleveland	13	Willard J. Parks 10-60	Chester L. Wilson	B. C. Brown F		L. F. McDavis	L. E. Goodwin
Columbia*	11	Tom F. Williams 1-58	Herman F. Roach	Herman F. Roach K	Rube Smith	J. P. White	E. P. Fox
Dyersburg	11	Page V. Hart 1-56	R. S. Sellers R	R. S. Sellers R	R. B. M. Stevenson E	Cecil Rogers	N. A. Bond
Elizabethton* . . .	11	Frank E. Dungan 8-56	G. J. Holly R	G. J. Holly R	James A. Clear	Dana Reynolds	Claude Nave
Jackson	30	Emmet Guy 7-55	B. F. Graves R	B. F. Graves R	D. W. Allen E	B. L. Warlick	Robert Mainord
Johnson City* . . .	28	George Oldham 5-55	Calvin Guthrie R	Calvin Guthrie R	R. L. Jobe	L. L. Geisler	Carl W. Wilkinson
Kingsport*	20	John D. Wimberly 7-55	Charles K. Marsh	J. R. Pecictal A	M. L. West	C. M. Kenner	G. W. Fletcher
Knoxville	125	George R. Dempster 1-56	W. H. Stapleton F	W. H. Stapleton F	B. C. Barker	J. P. Warwick	Joseph P. Kimsey
Memphis	396	F. T. Tobey 12-55	C. W. Crutchfield C	Joseph P. Boyle F	O. P. Williams	John C. Klink	J. C. MacDonald
Morristown	13	C. Frank Davis 12-56	Charles E. Smith	Charles E. Smith K	A. J. Davis E	J. E. Burke	E. H. Winstead
Murfreesboro* . .	13	A. L. Todd, Jr.	Albert Williams	Albert Williams K	H. L. McCullough, Sr. M	B. B. Qualls	N. W. Powers
Nashville	174	Ben West 6-55	W. M. Carr, Jr.	Gayle Grupton F	W. A. Coolidge E	H. D. Demonbreun	John Milliron
TEXAS—71							
Abilene*	46	C. E. Gatlin 4-55	Lila Fern Martin	Marshall Bromley A	M. M. Anderson E	D. C. Musick	C. Z. Hallmark
Alice*	16	Robert M. Franks 4-55	Lucille Hobbs	John L. Sullivan M	W. L. Burton	L. H. McCoy	Carl Lenhart
Amarillo*	74	S. T. Curtis 4-55	J. C. Lilly A	J. C. Lilly A	H. R. Smith	Roy P. Hill	A. S. Harper
Austin*	132	C. A. McAden 5-55	Mrs. Elsie Woosley	J. D. Huffman, Jr. F	C. G. Levander	John Woody	R. D. Thorp
Baytown*	23	R. H. Pruett 4-55	Edna Oliver	A. V. Barber F	C. W. Grantham	A. H. Lintleman	Roy Montgomery
Beaumont*	94	Elmo R. Beard 5-56	James T. Garrard	R. E. Richardson A	J. D. Martin E	S. D. O'Conor	J. H. Mulligan
Bellaire*	10	H. L. Hodell, Jr. 8-56	Mrs. Ruth Whileyman	J. A. Lee F	Lloyd Rice	Glenn Hutchens	John W. O'Brien
Big Spring*	17	G. W. Dabney 4-55	C. R. McClenny	C. R. McClenny K	C. N. Bellamy E	H. V. Crocker	E. W. York
Borger*	18	L. D. Patton 4-55	Mrs. Merle Carpenter	A. C. Spears A	J. W. Wise E	J. D. Miller	Raymond D. Webb
Brownsville* . . .	36	E. E. Watts 12-55	Arthur Mendez	Glen H. Crigler F	Fay Rockwell	Fred Lerma	Gus O. Krausse
Brownwood*	20	Smith Bell 4-56	Glenn Harriss S	Glenn Harriss S	P. T. Martin	Charles Alford	Jack Pike
Bryan*	18	R. I. Bernath 4-55	Noah Dansby	Noah Dansby K	G. B. Adams	Sam Noto	H. W. Collins
Cleburne*	13	Walter Holliday 4-56	Miss J. Gordon	Miss J. Gordon K	J. E. Washburn M	W. T. Wiginton	J. H. Street
Corpus Christi* . .	108	P. C. Callaway 4-55	T. Ray Kring S	Thomas B. Murphy F	Drahn Jones	John Carlisle	R. T. Runyan
Corsicana	19	C. C. Lapp 4-55	W. M. Elliott T	W. M. Elliott T	Horice Hayes	Howard Bivins	Pete McCain
Dallas*	434	R. L. Thornton 5-55	H. G. Shank S	H. M. Clay F	H. H. Stirman	C. N. Penn	C. F. Hansson

TABLE XX—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Rel Rio	14	Arthur C. Kennedy 4-56	E. W. Marlowe	E. W. Marlowe K	H. C. Jones E	W. E. Zorn	Charles W. McBee
Denison	18	Harry Glidden 4-55	Harold Schmitzer S	Harold Schmitzer S	Elmo C. Drumb	Pat S. Lowe	Paul S. Borum
Denton	21	J. L. Yarbrough 4-56	C. C. Orr S	C. C. Orr S	Grady Creel	Tom Robinson	Jack Harrison
Edinburg*	12	Nix Harrington 4-55	Paul W. Henderson	Paul W. Henderson K	Harry Wisenbaker S	Elbert Sanders	Dick Gilliam
El Paso	130	Fred Hervey 4-55	Joe M. Herrera	Glen R. Daniels C	Harlan Hugg	H. A. Davis	J. C. Risinger
Forth Worth*	279	F. Edgar Deen 4-55	E. S. Birdsong	H. C. Michael C	C. M. Thelin	P. C. Fontaine	C. S. Hightower
Gainesville*	11	F. M. Aldridge, Sr.	G. G. Holman	G. G. Holman K	W. O. Springfield S	William Lewie	Lewis Theobald
Galveston	67	H. Y. Cartwright, Jr. 5-55	Mildred M. Oser S	F. A. Quin A	Owen Holzheuser E‡	Wm. J. Henderson, Jr.	Wm. J. Burns
Garland*	11	H. A. Walker 4-56	Dollye Morris S	L. E. Stark M	C. R. Smith	Harry Grantham	Grady McMahon
Grand Prairie	15	John W. Daugherty 4-55	J. A. Johnson S	J. A. Johnson S	Jack Shaw	J. C. Swadley, Jr.	W. M. Rawlings
Greenville*	15	Emmitt B. Sorrells 4-56	Mrs. Oscar Long	John W. Williamson F	Tillman A. Smithey E	Harve Peyton	LeRoy Brigman
Harlingen*	23	Charles A. Washmon 12-56	F. R. Lucas S	F. R. Lucas S	K. R. Caldwell E	W. T. Hamilton	John L. Guseman
Highland Park	11	M. G. Lipscomb 4-56	E. E. Crowell S	E. E. Crowell S	R. B. Allen E	W. H. Naylor	W. H. Naylor
Houston	596	Roy Hofheinz 1-57	Mrs. M. H. Westerman S	Roy B. Oakes C	J. M. Nagle	J. W. Lobue	J. F. Heard
Kingsville*	17	E. R. Cauley 5-56	Guy L. McCraw	Guy L. McCraw K	H. I. Smith S	Paul Dacke	Fred Pendergrass
Lamesa*	11	W. B. Crawley 4-55	Jack N. Goodloe S	C. A. Taylor M	C. A. Taylor M	J. D. McAmis	Sam Floyd
Laredo	52	J. C. Martin, Jr. 4-56	James Haynes S	R. J. Benavides T	Gonzalo F. Farias E	Geo. E. Renken	D. O. Gallagher
Longview*	25	J. Clyde Tomlinson 4-55	L. W. Summers	L. W. Summers K	B. A. Crocker E	E. S. Scott	Roy Stone
Lubbock*	72	Murrell R. Tripp 4-56	Lavenia Lowe S	Alfred P. Couch F	W. B. Holmes	Glenn Smith	Harold McInroe
Lufkin*	15	Woodrow W. Scott 4-55	E. A. Gibbs	E. A. Gibbs K	Ralph Bargainer S	D. C. McPherson	G. W. Powell
McAllen*	20	Phillip Boeye 4-55	J. R. Glasscock	W. L. Schupp T	C. L. Fabian E	Alfred Meyers	Clint Mussey
McKinney	11	R. F. Newsome	G. Frank Wolford	G. Frank Wolford K	J. R. Bryant	Walter Cockrell	Alex Burks
Marshall*	22	Charles Spangler C	Clark Ross	Clark Ross K	J. E. Albright E	Carl Bechtold	C. M. Ezell
Mercedes	10	E. K. O'Shea 4-56	A. J. Hagan	A. J. Hagan K	A. E. Beil E	Tom Brammer	Claudio Castaneda
Midland*	22	J. W. McMillen 4-55	J. C. Hudman	J. C. Hudman K	K. E. McFarland	J. M. Little	H. S. Wallace
Mission	11	O. V. Bridges 4-56	A. L. Stoltz S	A. L. Stoltz S	Charles Langston S	Ray Landry	Truett Jordan
Nacogdoches*	12	Frank Hathcock	J. T. Alders	J. T. Alders K	Lee Powell E	D. A. Teutsch	T. A. Drewry
New Braunfels	12	J. F. Schwandt 5-56	E. O. Haas	E. O. Haas K	A. Oberkampf	W. A. Staats	E. Harborth
Odessa*	29	Harold R. Downs 4-56	Richard H. Alvey S	Richard H. Alvey S	G. T. Morris	Charles Meadows	Jess L. Cariker
Orange*	21	Joe Runnels, Jr. 8-55	Charles Cottle	Charles Cottle K	J. T. Soileau S	Vertis Sands	Raymond Sanders
Palestine	13	Robert H. Pickel, Jr. 4-55	J. G. Hardgrave	Tom Willison F	O. J. Wagner E	Milton Turner	H. D. Barton
Pampa*	17	Tom Rose 4-55	Edwin S. Vicars S	Edwin S. Vicars S	James Cowan E	Ernest Winborne	James Conner
Paris*	22	James R. Gill	M. F. Shelton	M. F. Shelton K	Robert B. Hayter	Miller Steed	H. R. Marks
Pasadena	22	Clyde T. Gary 5-55	Marvin F. Jackson S	Marvin F. Jackson S	C. P. Little S	J. G. Hazen	V. Berry
Plainview	14	C. L. Abernethy 1-56	P. H. Bryan	P. H. Bryan K	R. K. Snethen E	A. M. Hamilton	Hoyt Curry
Port Arthur*	58	C. R. Eisler 4-55	Earnest Meyer	W. E. Meents C	H. H. Poole	D. P. Rachal	G. B. Douglas
San Angelo*	52	M. D. Bryant 4-56	Mamie Barfield S	Tom Cody T	J. P. Burden	Tom Biggs	Clarence Lowe
San Antonio*	408	A. C. White 5-55	J. Frank Gallagher	Cyrus L. Aldridge F	Sam Granata, Jr.	M. L. Butler	George W. Bichsel
San Benito*	13	A. M. Hervey 4-56	Lucille Kendrick	Lucille Kendrick K	M. I. Crow	Lee R. Dillard	W. F. Gilbert
Sherman*	20	Joe. R. Kaufmann 4-56	R. L. Brooks	R. L. Brooks K	Jeryl D. Hart E	A. C. Jones	Les Tribble
Snyder*	12	Malvin K. Stevenson, Jr. 4-56	Charles Duckworth	Charles Duckworth K	Horace L. Smith E	Norman Autry	Walter Suttles
Sweetwater*	14	Don W. Smith 4-55	W. H. Whaley	W. H. Whaley K	Roy Duckett	A. C. Forgay	R. L. Rogers

Temple*	25	Roy Strasburger	Dennis Vannoy	Dennis Vannoy K	Joe Gilbreth E	A. J. Giesbers	W. M. McDonnold
Terrell*	12	Eugene Whitt C 4-55	F. Self	E. E. Boyd F	Frank Moor E	Barney Barnet	John M. Ward
Texarkana	25	A. P. Miller, Jr. 5-56	Mary E. Young S	Mary E. Young S	Charles B. Graves, Jr. E	C. P. Birmingham	Leon Arnold
Texas City	17	L. A. Robinson 4-56	Kenneth T. Nunn	Kenneth T. Nunn K	R. M. Jennings	Jim Collin	O. C. Beard
Tyler*	39	Zeb J. Spruiell 4-55	G. V. McNallie	G. V. McNallie K	J. P. Ferrill E	J. E. Waller	D. C. Butler
University Park .	24	Roy C. Coffee 4-56	Ralph E. Hamman	Ralph E. Hamman K	L. H. Sullivan	Forrest E. Keene	Forrest E. Keene
Vernon	13	Fred Roetschke	S. H. Hall	E. S. Norwood T		L. L. Howell	Jerry T. Looper
Victoria	16	Cliff Berkman 4-55	J. P. Daly S	J. C. Kite, Jr. C	F. B. Lowry E	P. H. Salziger	J. R. Cowing
Waco*	85	H. F. Connally, Jr. 4-55	Otis W. DeHay	Elmer A. Roberts C	Eugene R. Shields E	L. P. Harrington	Jesse V. Gunterman
Waxahachie*	11	A. Dupree Davis 4-55	Patricia A. Russell	Frank D. Worsham A	George M. Lawshe	J. W. Parrish	Willis Cox
W. University Place	17	Edwin W. Morris 11-56	L. A. Patton T	L. A. Patton T	J. I. Cornelison E	C. V. Reynolds	H. E. Shipp
White Settlement .	11	E. B. Hill 4-55	Annie Franklin	Annie Franklin K	C. A. Johnson	C. W. Flowers	Aaron D. Stephens
Wichita Falls* . . .	68	Lloyd C. Thomas	George T. Henderson	H. A. Thomason M	F. M. Rugeley E	Eugene C. White	C. C. Daniels

UTAH—4

Logan	17	William W. Owens 12-57	H. R. Pedersen R	H. R. Pedersen R	Ray C. Hugie E	Ivo Borg	Eli Drakulich
Ogden*	57	Raymond S. Wright 11-55	Elizabeth Tillotson R	Ed Carlsen F	E. J. Allison M	Clyde Peterson	Maurice Schoott
Provo	29	Aura C. Hatch 1-58	T. G. Bench	Robert Q. Strong A	Earl Conder E	Dean Muhlestein	Max M. Snow
Salt Lake City . . .	182	Earl J. Glade 12-55	Irma F. Bitner	Irma F. Bitner K	Roy McLeese E	J. K. Piercey	O. B. Record

VERMONT— 4

Barre*	11	Reginald T. Abare 3-56	Ralph Olliver	Ralph Olliver K	Thurman W. Dix E	Roy MacDonald	Floyd B. Chandler
Brattleboro t* . . .	12		A. Hadley Shumway	E. W. Richardson T	Justin A. Holden	Leon A. Burrows	Richard B. Putnam
Burlington	33	J. Edward Moran	Wesley T. Abell	G. Raymond Stimets T	E. T. Lavery	Edw. G. Duball	Ronald P. Russell
Rutland	18	Dan J. Healy 3-55	Henry P. Battles	W. J. Simonds T	E. J. Crowley	A. H. Koltonski	J. Fred Carbine

VIRGINIA—22

Alexandria*	62	Marshall Beverley 6-55	Ruth Kenny	E. G. Heatwole F	C. L. Watkins	B. J. Padgett	Russell J. Hawes
Bristol*	16	George W. Summerson 9-55	O. L. Hamilton, Jr.	H. T. Parrish T	L. R. Warriner E	Hugh R. Worley	John W. Stover
Charlottesville* . .	26	Sol B. Weinberg 9-56	J. S. Rush, Jr.	J. S. Rush, Jr. K	T. W. Edwards E	C. L. Marshall	J. E. Adams
Danville*	35	Curtis Bishop 9-56	Randolph L. Hall F	Randolph L. Hall F	H. D. Bowling	J. C. Long	J. C. Garrett
Fredericksburg* .	12	C. M. Cowan 6-56	B. S. Roberts	Kuszner Bauman T	J. V. Berberich, III E	Geo. D. Smith	Arthur G. Kendall
Hampton*	11	John F. Mittelmaier 6-55	C. E. Johnson F	C. E. Johnson F	Edw. L. Kipp	Frank F. Hopkins	L. H. Nicholson
Harrisonburg* . . .	11	Walter F. Green 9-56	R. G. Heneberger	Arthur L. Dow M	Charles C. Kestner E	Lewis J. Painter	Julius F. Ritchie
Hopewell*	10	Marvin C. Neal 9-56	Louise S. Belch	W. F. Butterworth T	W. P. Cleveland	W. Ray Taylor	C. R. Collier
Lynchburg*	48	Rev. J. L. Suttenfield 9-56	Owen L. Bradford C	Owen L. Bradford C	James D. Wright	Marvin K. Evans	R. O. Brooks
Martinsville*	17	Rieves S. Hodnett 9-56	W. H. Yeaman	W. H. Yeaman K	Walker H. Graves	James E. Minter	Harold W. Stultz
Newport News* . .	42	R. Cowles Taylor 4-56	C. L. Williams	S. P. Hoyle A	Sol Ellenson	G. A. Powers	W. F. Peach
Norfolk*	214	W. F. Duckworth P 8-56	John D. Corbell	A. Preston Breeden A	S. C. Morrisette	W. J. Lewis	E. L. Cason
Petersburg*	35	Churchill G. Dunn 9-56	William F. Spotswood A	William F. Spotswood A	Whitworth Cotten E	J. N. Farmer	W. E. Traylor
Portsmouth*	80	Fred A. Duke 9-56	Aubrey P. Johnson	Aubrey P. Johnson K	F. J. Bergeron E	B. O. Benton	L. C. Warren
Richmond*	230	Thomas P. Bryan 7-56	William T. Wells	J. Maurice Miller F	R. S. Hopson	J. F. Finnegan	O. D. Garton
Roanoke*	92	Robert W. Woody 9-56	J. Robert Thomas	Harry R. Yates A	J. L. Wentworth	W. M. Mullins	Frank H. Webb
South Norfolk* . . .	10	N. J. Babb 9-57	Raymond L. Spence	N. Duval Flora T	Philip P. Davis M	J. B. Gibson, Sr.	W. E. Beedie, Jr.
Staunton*	20	Wm. A. Grubert 9-56	Mrs. Catherine Musser	Mrs. Catherine Musser K	C. M. Mayer E	E. H. Dabney	B. A. Gill
Suffolk*	12	R. L. Woodward, Jr. 9-55	Wm. S. Holland	Geo. S. Swain T	K. R. McGahee E	R. A. Baines	L. B. Butler
Warwick*	12	George T. Abernathy 7-56	G. S. DeShazor, Jr.	T. S. Dunaway, Jr. F	E. Fred Lowe, Jr.	C. L. Kegley	Leroy Woody

TABLE XX—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Waynesboro*	12	S. Y. Austin, Jr.	J. W. Jones A	J. W. Jones A	E. A. Via	J. G. Rusmiselle	W. C. Drumheller
Winchester*	14	M. B. Clowe, Jr. 9-56	P. J. Marshall	R. S. Barbour A	S. H. Reaves	Taylor L. Barr	J. Thomas Born
WASHINGTON—20							
Aberdeen	20	Ed Lundgren 6-56	Victor Lindberg	Victor Lindberg K	Jack Sleavin E	C. L. Kromm	A. M. Gallagher
Bellingham	34	Sig Hjaltalin 6-56	Alfred B. Loop	Alfred B. Loop K	Theo. P. Scholz E	Mike Mohl	William Breuer
Bremerton	28	S. W. Yowell 6-55	E. H. T. McGowan	Wendell R. Vaa A	E. S. Severance E	T. R. Tillett	Charles Lewis
Everett	34	C. A. Johnson 6-56	John L. Sugars	George Culmback F	C. S. McCumby	F. F. Schroeder	George Nelson
Hoquiam	11	F. W. McGuire 6-58	Ola E. Hall	Madge S. Peterson T	Reuben Sandstrom S	W. G. Haney	N. C. Foote
Kennewick*	10	A. C. Amon 5-55	Marjorie A. Miller	Lawrence Scott F	M. Libby	H. O. Malchow	O. C. Lincoln
Longview	20	H. R. Nichols 6-57	D. W. Carpenter	D. W. Carpenter K	Jack Jones E	John Holwege	James Skaggs
Olympia	16	Amanda B. Smith 6-56	G. E. Marshall	Claude Yount F	Thomas Allen	Harry Lynch	Roy L. Kelly
Pasco	10	Harry V. Custer	Adah M. Perry	Mrs. M. Montgomery T‡	G. R. Fisher E	Lyle Cooney	A. L. McKibbin
Port Angeles* . . .	11	Ivor Smith	Ellis Law	V. S. Vergeer M	Herman Ahlvers E	Clay Wolverton	Harry Kochanek
Pullman	12	Kester B. Grimes 6-57	Frankie Allen	Annette Sherman T	Ben O. Nelson	C. W. Frederickson	Arch Campbell
Puyallup*	10	Jack N. Geiger 6-55	Harris Green K	Harris Green K	Rue Thomas S		Cecil Archer
Renton	16	Joe Baxter 6-56	Floyd Shaff	Elton Alexander F	J. L. Highton E	Floyd Lawrence	Angelo Busato
Seattle	468	Allan Pomeroy 6-56	W. C. Thomas C	W. C. Thomas C	William E. Parker E	William Fitzgerald	H. J. Lawrence
Spokane	162	Arthur Meehan 6-55	A. A. Brown	Wallace Sproul F	B. J. Garnett E	James T. Blamey	Clyde Phelps
Takoma*	144	Harold M. Tollefson 6-56	Josephine Melton	C. A. Gaisford F	L. P. Staman	H. C. Fisk	Roy D. Kerr
Vancouver*	42	Robert S. McCall 6-56	George Carson	Ronald Lovette F	B. G. Smith	P. E. DuPaul	Harry Diamond
Walla Walla	24	Harold Buerstatte 6-57	Kenneth B. Moss	Robert E. Gleason T	Clinton W. Cote E	Leonard Adams	Bert Watts
Wenatchee	13	E. Simenson, Jr. 6-56	Carl W. Kruegel	W. D. Ackerman T	Chester E. Murray E	T. A. Weaver	C. E. Allen
Yakima	38	G. W. Burns 6-56	Pearl Benjamin	Hladys Richter T	A. B. Collins E	W. K. Moore	H. A. Robinson
WEST VIRGINIA—13							
Beckley	10	Elmer L. Davis 7-55	Emery J. Smith R	Emery J. Smith R	Elmer Warden S	Bernard Martin	Evan Hall
Bluefield*	22	W. L. Thornton 8-57	Janet R. Calfee	Alvah L. Tyree T	Elmer C. Barton E	E. L. McClure	W. E. DeMoss
Charleston	74	John T. Copenhaver 5-55	Joseph A. Hudson	Harry R. Howell A	Covington Robson S	O. E. Boggess	Dewey Williams
Clarksburg*	32		Loretta McCracken	Loretta G. McCracken K	E. V. Selby E	J. J. Martin	M. F. Jordan
Fairmont	29	James H. Hanway 6-55	Marchie M. Nutter	Marchie M. Nutter K	Wm. G. Meyer S	Alpha B. Hall	John R. Austin
Huntington	86	George E. Theurer 1-57	John W. Herndon	J. C. Shelor A	L. E. Harrison E	J. W. Gallagher	J. B. Gessner
Martinsburg	16	William H. Peery 6-56	Mrs. Mary Wright	Mrs. Mary Wright K	John C. Potts E	Bruce F. Martin	Robert C. Stum
Morgantown* . . .	26	T. M. Forman 7-55	Fred G. Reppert	Fred G. Reppert K	J. E. Snyder E	H. E. Pickenpaugh	R. L. Singleton
Moundsville	15	Wilbert Miner 6-55	Mrs. Virginia Miles	Mrs. Virginia Miles K	Gordon Sammons E	E. C. Boso	Raymond C. Gillespie
Parkersburg	30	William G. Brown 4-56	Grace V. Haskins	R. W. Carr T	G. T. McCutcheon S	Lester H. Ashby	O. C. Boles
South Charleston .	17	J. W. Londeree 4-58	Mrs. Cleo H. Johnson T	Mrs. Cleo H. Johnson T	John H. Holsclaw E	C. A. Schmidt	Earl E. Kidd
Weirton*	24	Thomas E. Millsop 6-55	Wilbur Carnahan	E. D. Rothrock T	Dan Sweaney M	John Ferguson	Charles H. Padden
Wheeling*	59	Charles J. Schuck 7-55	August L. Dailer	Charles W. Wasemann A	James C. Boyd E	William S. McFadden	M. A. Baumann
WISCONSIN—34							
Appleton	34	Robert L. Roemer 5-56	Edward Pirner	Joseph Kox T	Edwin Duszynski E	Paul Neuman	Herbert W. Kapp

Ashland*	11		William Fennessey	William Fennessey K	Robert Strom E‡	William Griffiths	Ernest Hennell
Beaver Dam	12	Thomas E. Durkin 4-56	W. A. Tomashek	E. A. Strey C	John Birch E	Clair Knoll	Louis W. Zweig
Beloit*	30	J. T. Wootten P 4-55	R. D. Calland	R. D. Calland K	R. D. Connell	Glen Davis	George Griffin
Chippewa Falls . .	11	Harry J. Webb 4-55	Lee C. Millard	Lee C. Millard K	S. R. Cray E	Edward Kalk	Floyd J. Maloney
Cudahy	12	Vincent Totka 5-56	James F. Keller	James F. Keller K	James Tiry E	Sigmund Bukowski	Anthony Wise
Eau Claire*	36	Herman D. White P 4-55	O. E. Oien	N. J. Sindelar F	F. D. Kuckuck	Ernest E. Moss	Bernard L. Garmire
Fond du Lac	30	Edwin F. Weis 4-57	G. J. Ondrasek	John E. Murray F	Robert W. Duncan E	Howard Munson	James D. Cahill
Green Bay	53	Dominic Olejniczak 5-55	Clifford A. Centen	John V. Tease C	F. J. Euclide E	John A. Anderson	Henry J. Bero
Janesville*	25		Harlan C. Bradford	Harlan C. Bradford K	Joseph Lustig E	Alex Andreski	Jasper Webb
Kenosha*	54	R. Merrill Rhey P 4-55	Joseph R. Sawicki	Joseph R. Sawicki K	C. R. Nicolazzo	William G. Brady	S. G. Haukedahl
La Crosse	48	Henry J. Ahrens 4-55	Alice A. Dickson	Michael R. Birnbaum F	Carl A. Wahlstrom	Adolph Kessel	George C. Long
Madison	96	George Forster 4-55	A. W. Bareis	John M. Stein A	John G. Thompson E	Edward J. Page	Bruce Weatherly
Manitowoc	28	Rudolph E. Menchl 4-55	Arthur Post	Arthur Post K	Earl F. Walter E	Reuben Wetenkamp	James J. Kuplic
Marinette*	14	Don P. Neverman P 4-55	Robert Ziolkowski K	Robert Ziolkowski K	Robert T. Poss E	Peter Berg	F. A. Schultz
Marshfield	12	Glen Madison 5-56	E. H. Olson	E. H. Olson K	R. H. Schneider E	Verlyn Ziegahn	Walter H. Wohlfahrt
Menasha	12	John R. Scanlon 4-55	Ira H. Clough	Frank A. Beck T	M. J. Noth E	Edward Heim	Peter Clark
Milwaukee	637	Frank P. Zeidler	Stanley J. Witkowski	Virgil H. Hurless C	Walter M. Swietlik	Edward Wischer	John W. Polcyn
Neenah	12	Carl E. Loehning 5-56	Roman V. Hauser	Roman V. Hauser K	Wayne G. Bryan	John Zick	Irving H. Stilp
Oshkosh	41	John C. Voss 4-55	Roger Kliss	Orville A. Gartman C	William Hubbard S	Bernard Geffers	William Golz
Racine	71	John Gothner 4-55	Frank J. Becker	Colette A. Blessinger T	Henry A. Nelson	Rudolph Anderson	Joseph Konicek
Sheboygan	42	Edward C. Schmidt 4-55	J. E. Leberman	Wilbur Brehm C	Robert Fleischer	August Sokoll	Walter H. Wagner
Shorewood*	16	Nathanael A. Lemke 5-55	John L. Jones	John L. Jones K	Ray D. Sullivan	Emil F. Bartels	Emil F. Bartels
South Milwaukee .	13	Dean L. Potter 5-56	Louis J. Mosakowski	Elmer Welbes T	Elroy F. Spitzer E	Raymond Gee	Henry R. Tylicki
Stevens Point . . .	17	Leonard L. Sorenson 4-55	Clara Trierweiler	Fred A. Haas T	Bjarne E. Fieve E	C. E. Maslowski	E. L. Zeaman
Superior*	35	Scott G. Williamson P 4-55	R. E. McKeague	Jarl W. Aho F	E. W. Berg E	Albert Gee	Arthur Buchanan
Two Rivers* . . .	10	Ray Pilzak P 4-55	John Hoffman	John E. Dever M	Jack Markham	William Englland	Edward Pazdeva
Watertown*	12	James A. Fitzpatrick P	Fred B. Hollenbeck	Fred B. Hollenbeck K	Floyd W. Usher E	Al Linde	Theodore Voigt
Waukesha	21	C. C. Smith 5-56	Esther Winn	Charles E. Hughes C	Walter E. Dick E	Emery P. Downie	Harold T. Owens
Wausau	30	Arthur M. Smith 5-56	Jay L. Brown	Lawrence Fogarty T	A. E. Becher E	Wilbur Petzold	Everett Gleason
Wauwatosa	33	William B. Knuese 4-56	Paul H. Riemer	Theo. Kunz C	Richard Dess E	Douglas Dunlop	Louis R. Wrasse
West Allis	43	Arnold H. Klentz 4-56	Phil Elliott	Irvin F. Knoebel C	Arthur L. Wichner	Henry C. Nelson	Thomas Kastello
Whitefish Bay* . . .	15	Tom E. Hayes 5-57	Mrs. Leona Eichfeld	Mrs. Alma Shepherd T	John Katzban E	Joseph Kasal	Orval H. Meister
Wisconsin Rapids .	13	Nels M. Justeson 4-56	Robert O. Boyarski	Raymond L. Clark T	Carl A. Cajanus E	Cloyd Vallin	R. J. Exner

WYOMING—5

Casper	24		Bessie Bunker	E. A. Grant T	Ben Lummis	A. L. Piper	C. J. Carter
Cheyenne	32	V. S. Christensen 1-56	Worth Story F	Worth Story F	A. W. Trout, Sr.	Ralph Garnett	Fred Schmoker
Laramie*	16	Carroll Mohr 12-56	Lois Janowski	A. J. Hull, Jr. M	W. J. Nelson E	Blake Fanning	Barney Deti
Rock Springs . . .	11	Edwin E. James 1-56	Carl F. Asiala	Carl F. Asiala K	Andy Angelovic S	Pete J. Tronquet	John Zakovich
Sheridan	12	William B. Fay 12-55	J. Baird Janney	J. Baird Janney K	T. J. Pelesky S	A. E. Powers	Roy C. Dow

TABLE XXI

DIRECTORY OF MAYORS AND CITY CLERKS IN ALL CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000: JANUARY, 1955

Code for Mayor:
B—Burgess
C—Chairman of Council or Board
P—President of Council or Village President

Code for Clerk:
A—Auditor
R—Recorder
S—Secretary
M—City Manager

An asterisk (*) indicates council-manager city.
A dagger (†) indicates acting official.
Letter "t" indicates town and "tp" township.

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
ALABAMA—26		
Albertville	Floyd Brown 9-56	J. M. Cochran
Alexander City	Joe H. Robinson 9-56	H. E. Blackburn
Andalusia	T. B. Wilder 10-56	Mrs. H. H. Ellis
Athens	Elmer L. Vinson 10-56	M. S. Kennemer
Atmore	H. H. Dees 10-56	S. L. Rollins
Attala	Charles W. Burke 10-56	M. J. McClendon
Brewton	C. C. Fountain 10-56	J. M. Byrd
Cullman	W. J. Nesmith 10-56	J. G. Kramer
Demopolis	N. B. Fields	Mrs. S. Maynard
Enterprise	M. N. Brown 10-56	E. W. Nichols
Eufaula	M. E. Edwards 10-56	E. C. Parker
Fort Payne	W. H. Haralson 10-56	D. L. Wall
Greenville	John C. Byrd 10-56	William L. Grant
Guntersville	E. H. Couch P	L. E. Moon
Jasper*	George S. Hiller, Jr. 9-55	H. O. Barton
Lanett	Reid Kent 10-56	C. H. Hill
Mountain Brook*	Charles F. Zukoski, Jr. 5-56	Mrs. D. B. Hoyt
Opp	Ned Moore 10-56	W. D. Page
Ozark	James Douglas Brown 10-56	H. G. Pennington
Roanoke	K. L. Hooper	Olin E. Sheppard
Russellville		A. O. Richards
Sylacauga	Edw. J. Howard 10-56	C. J. Johnson, Jr.
Tarrant City	Felix E. Erwin 10-56	Z. D. McCuen
Troy	Carroll Lawrence 10-55	G. J. Hubbard
Tuscumbia	E. J. Henninger 10-55	Lurline Cook
Tuskegee	Phil M. Lightfoot 10-56	J. W. Ross
ARIZONA—9		
Douglas	Henry W. Beumler 6-56	Oakley Lucas
Flagstaff	Edward T. Kerley 6-56	C. T. Pulliam
Glendale*	Robert Lundberg 3-56	Elton Kirby
Globe	Louis S. Rayes 5-56	Roy E. Burnham
CALIFORNIA—Continued		
Lindsay	N. E. Rachford 4-56	D. H. Edwards
Lompoc	R. C. Jacobs 4-56	Charles S. Laubly
Martinez*	J. O. Fries 4-56	Raymond B. Johnson
Marysville	Walter W. Burke 2-56	Chester O. Gates
Mill Valley*	Gordon W. Strawbridge 4-56	A. E. Almcrants M
Millbrae	Webb L. Witmer 4-55	Mrs. Isobel Smart
Mountain View*	David L. Tripiano 4-56	Harold R. Duarte A
North Sacramento*	R. A. Mapes 5-58	Wilma Briggs
Oroville	Gerald L. Meyer 4-55	R. M. Carpenter
Pacific Grove*	Clarence A. Higgins 4-55	John D. Irwin
Palm Springs*	Florian G. Boyd 4-56	Louise McCarn
Porterville*	Lester J. Hamilton 7-57	Lionel W. Hemphill
Roseville	L. Halden Wentworth 4-56	R. W. Terry
San Anselmo	Arthur W. Smith 4-58	Anita Gannon
Sanger*	L. N. Petersen 6-58	Retha Vernon
Selma	Paul J. Nielsen 4-58	Julius Jensen
Sierra Madre*	Charles E. Louk 4-58	L. Marie Warfel
Sunnyvale*	R. B. Gilmore 4-55	Ida Trubschenck
Susanville	Carl N. Lewis 4-56	Margarette A. Smith
Tracy*	M. G. Rico 4-56	C. E. De Freitas
Turlock	E. S. Christoffersen 4-58	Walter M. Brown
Ukiah*	Leonard R. Nin 4-55	James M. Turner
Upland*	Eugene G. Nisbet 4-56	Hazel M. Cassell
Wasco	Harry L. Wilkinson 4-56	C. B. Roberts
Woodland*	Frank E. Heard 4-57	S. R. Fairlee
Yuba City*	Glenn Gauche 7-55	Robert M. Stevenson
COLORADO—11		
Alamosa*	Allen K. Taylor 11-55	Paul H. Henry
Canon City*	A. R. Reeves 11-55	Josephine Swanson
Durango*	Noel Fiorini 6-55	William Horther
Fort Morgan	D. E. Neill	V. E. Davenport

Nogales	Harry G. Chernin 6-55	Alex Durazo
Prescott	E. W. Schoneberger 2-57	P. H. Miller
Tempe*	Hugh E. Laird 7-58	E. M. Barbre
Winslow	Carl F. Zimmerman 6-56	Hazelle Canady
Yuma	Hugh Faulds 1-59	Linwood Perkins R

ARKANSAS—20

Arkadelphia	LeRoy Tennyson 1-57	D. H. Crawford R
Batesville	Roy Row 1-56	Richard W. Sturch, Sr.
Benton	Henry A. Kelly	Ernest Darnell, Jr.
Conway	M. M. Satterfield 1-56	Walter Dunaway
Forrest City	J. R. Porter 1-56	Ned Mallory
Harrison	B. N. Holt 1-56	Don Richesin
Hope	John L. Wilson 1-56	Mrs. C. F. Reynerson
Magnolia	Sam Crumpler 1-56	Mrs. Fars Boothe
Malvern	L. L. Pate 1-56	Jerry Percival
Morrilton	C. E. Bridewell 1-56	L. W. Meader
Newport	Judson N. Hout 1-56	Vaughan C. Jackson
Osceola	Ben F. Butler	C. H. Bryant
Paragould	Charlie Wood 1-56	Effie Kirby
Russelville	Russell Horne	J. T. Little
Searcy	Frank Headlee 1-56	Lillian E. Robbins
Springdale	Hugh O. Sherry 1-56	Letha Brogdon
Stuttgart	G. C. Carnes 1-56	Mrs. Lola Cole
Van Buren	Burton Lankford 1-56	George L. Crofton
West Helena	Jesse Porter 12-55	W. A. Benton, Sr.
West Memphis	Howell B. Price 12-55	James E. Himes

CALIFORNIA—44

Banning	Albert I. Peterson 4-58	Mary M. Hill
Barstow	Leonard A. Zagortz 4-56	Earl E. Stanton
Belmont	Charles H. Cook 4-55	Catherine A. Heartsner
Benicia	Thomas Wright 4-56	Anna G. Pine
Calexico	William J. Osborn 4-56	Richard S. Emerson
Chino	J. H. Newman 4-58	G. C. Seitel
Claremont*	Chester G. Jaeger 4-58	Margaret Drinker
Coalinga	W. L. Wallace 4-56	F. E. Howe
Concord*	Alymer B. Hussey 4-56	Anna M. Brown
Delano*	August Panero 4-58	Fay C. Short
El Cajon	Robert Steele	Delight Swain
El Monte	R. C. Miller 4-56	Ruth Bruton
El Segundo	William R. Selby 4-56	Mrs. Neva M. Elsey
Escondido*	A. F. Andreason 4-56	Guy B. Ashley
Grass Valley	Leslie J. Cicogni 7-57	Lois M. Goldsberry
Huntington Beach	Roy Seabridge 4-56	John L. Henricksen
Indio*	Gordon Cologne 4-58	Mildred Tatum
Laguna Beach*	J. Frank Wharton 4-58	E. H. Beaver

Golden*	Dave C. Johnston 11-55	Bernard O. Beausang
La Junta*	Thomas F. Pound 11-55	Hazel Best Girch
Lamar	W. A. Dillon 1-56	Curtis H. Gentry
Longmont	Otto F. Vliet 1-56	P. K. Spangler
Loveland	Edmund C. Garrett 1-56	O. W. Vandapool
Sterling*	Dan Sankey 1-56	Thomas W. Thorsen M
Walsenburg	George M. Turner 11-55	Thomas M. Wilson

CONNECTICUT—11

Bethel t	Louis C. Shaw 10-55	Leonarr L. Bailey
Groton	Arthur M. Card 5-56	John J. DeLaura
Guilford t	Leslie I. Dudley C 10-55	Leon P. Beckwith
New Canaan t	Clarence E. Costales C 11-55	Roland H. Gardner
Newington t	Edmund J. Keleher C 10-55	Edward S. Seremet
Plainville t	Louis Toffolon C 10-56	James Usher
Portland t	Joseph P. Bransfield C 10-56	D. A. Carlson
Putnam	John N. Dempsey 1-57	Aldo F. Russell
Rockville	Frederick S. Berger 1-56	Mrs. C. D. Moran
Seymour t	Harry F. Mannweiler C 10-55	Richard R. Pearson
Winsted	P. Francis Hicks C 10-55	C. Wesley Winslow

DELAWARE—5

Dover*	W. Edward Haman 2-56	Francis P. Neylan
Elsmere	Paul P. Rambo P 4-55	Hazel E. Croft
Milford*	Edward C. Evans 1-56	J. Robert Green
Newark	Wallace M. Johnson 4-56	Charles D. Long S
New Castle	P. R. Capelle	Ann Hushebeck

FLORIDA—23

Bartow*	E. W. Stark 1-56	T. B. Hyman
Belle Glade*	Harold J. Rabin 9-56	Frank C. Anderson
Crestview	Earl Talbot	W. Bea Adams
Chattahoochee	C. L. Herring 10-55	J. Paul McLarty
De Land*	Edward C. Furlong 5-55	E. M. Porter
Delray Beach*	Catherine E. Strong 1-56	Robert D. Worthing
Haines City*	Robert L. Cromer 10-55	Lorraine H. Bradbury
Jacksonville Beach*	J. T. McCormick 10-55	Jack A. Callahan
Lake City	Murray E. Hagan 5-55	George W. Wilson
Lake Wales*	James F. Childs 5-55	William P. Seymour, Jr.
Leesburg*	J. L. Shelfer 1-56	R. K. Evans
Marianna	W. B. Reddoch 1-56	Evelyn Tavel
Miami Shores*	S. D. Philips 4-55	Ann Vigneron
Miami Springs	W. C. Herrell 12-56	J. D. Ryan
New Smyrna Beach*	Hannah D. Bonnet 4-55	Mary M. Hill A
Opalocka	A. I. Holden 4-56	John Penman
Palatka*	J. H. Millican, Jr. 1-56	J. H. Bryan
Plant City*	Jack H. White 1-58	Mrs. N. M. Draughon

TABLE XXI—DIRECTORY OF MAYORS AND CITY CLERKS IN ALL CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
FLORIDA—Continued		
Pompano Beach*	Albert J. Smoak 1-56	Winifred F. Sharp
Quincy*	Charles W. Thomas, Jr. 6-55	W. E. Fannin
Sebring	J. D. Mitchell	D. R. Stevenson
Winter Haven*	George L. Burr, Jr. 11-55	O. R. Way
Winter Park*	Raymond W. Greene 1-58	Richard A. Wagner
GEORGIA—21		
Bainbridge	R. A. Griffin 1-58	H. B. Funderburk
Cairo	B. W. Mauldin 1-57	W. H. Reddick
Carrollton	W. D. Cunningham	Louis McCalmon
Cartersville*	L. E. Jackson 1-56	Lamar F. Smith
Cedartown*	Albert F. Moore C 1-58	R. W. Barrow
Cordele*	Jack G. Comer C 1-56	Edith K. Roberts
Covington	J. L. Elliott 12-55	C. E. Castleberry
Douglas*	Montgomery L. Preston C 7-55	Glenn Tanner
Elberton*	John B. O'Neal 12-55	C. A. Brown
Fitzgerald	J. C. McDonald	Julius Bailey
Fort Valley	T. A. McCord	N. W. Jordan
Hapeville	Eugene E. Dixon, Jr. 1-56	Barbara Lee
Milledgeville	J. M. Wray 1-56	Lamar F. Ham
Newnan	E. E. Lovern 1-56	W. E. Barron
North Atlanta	William B. Hartsfield 1-58	J. L. Richardson
Statesboro	W. A. Bowen 12-56	J. G. Watson
Thomaston	H. A. Barron 1-56	R. A. Freeman
Tifton*	J. H. Rainwater C 1-58	B. A. Golden. Sr.
Toccoa*	Francis Jones 1-56	Mrs. Josephine Gleason
Vidalia	L. H. Darby 1-56	Frances Godbee
Warner Robins	W. T. Giles 12-56	Kathryn H. Buckels
IDAHO—2		
Blackfoot	Earl J. Miller 5-55	Ruth Ray
Burley	J. L. Salmon 5-55	Norman D. Smith
ILLINOIS—78		
Arlington Heights*	Albert W. Goedke P 5-57	Carl H. Weinrich
Batavia	J. Edward Anderson 5-57	LaVerne Woodard
Beardstown	Glenn Tillitt 5-57	Esther L. Schlueter
Bellwood	Richard Zuelke P 4-57	Oscar B. Alsaker
Belvidere	Lester E. Cunningham 4-57	Frank L. Shattuck
Benton	C. Edwin Hair 5-55	George McCollum
Bradley	Clarence A. Lock P 5-57	Glenn Mulligan
ILLINOIS—Continued		
Park Forest*	Henry X. Dietch P 4-55	Janet N. Connor
Peoria Heights	Ray W. Trunk P 5-57	Mrs. A. R. Herbstrith
Peru	Frank Konetshny 4-57	Frank D. Flaherty
Pontiac	Floyd A. Byrne 4-57	Mrs. Maude Kirchoff
Princeton	Harold F. Walker 4-55	Marjorie Grampp
Rantoul	C. W. Parker 5-57	Ellis L. Zook
Riverdale	Henry Strosinski, Sr. P. 5-57	Peter J. Kurz
Riverside*	William Hajeck P 5-57	Eugene P. Eckmann
Robinson	C. W. Goyert 4-57	Nina M. Brigham
Rochelle*	Leo J. Ripp 5-55	R. M. DeCourcey
Rock Falls	Albert E. George 4-57	Earl Forehand
St. Charles	I. G. Langum 5-57	Gustaf V. Seastrom
Salem	Herman F. Austin 5-55	Louis H. Gruenkemeyer
Savanna*	George C. Becker 5-57	Ray R. Westfall
Summit	R. P. Lambert, Jr. 5-57	John J. Kirk
Sycamore	Emil Jespersen 4-57	Everett Penrod
Taylorville	Joe L. McAdam 5-57	Bennie F. Jones
Vandalia	Cecil Smith 5-57	Irene B. Moore
Venice	Harry T. Hartman	Walter R. Cavner
Villa Park	Peter H. Enzweiler P 4-57	Marion G. Noble
Washington Park	Thomas E. Delaney P 5-57	Jesse W. Hillier
Western Springs*	Howard G. Knowlton P 4-57	Maude S. Hollister
Woodstock*	James H. Cooney 5-57	James R. Pierce
Zion	Lee R. Fleming 4-55	Harold G. Appleby M
INDIANA—38		
Alexandria	R. Wendell Woosnam 1-56	Marguerite Humphries
Angola	Glen S. Beatty 1-56	John L. Estrich
Auburn	H. Gerald Oren 1-56	Janet Potter
Beech Grove	E. Allen Hunter 1-56	Frances C. Hein
Bluffton	H. H. Robbins 1-56	Edith Miller Arnold
Boonville	Onis G. Rudolph 1-56	Ethel Barclay
Brazil	Archie O. Hamm 1-56	Everett E. Jenkins
Clarksville	A. Kulmer P	W. W. Robison
Clinton	Clarence Wright 1-56	William Fleming
Crown Point	Marvin G. Erlenbach 1-56	Vernon R. Everett
Decatur	John M. Doan 1-56	H. Vernon Aurand
East Gary	George Boby P	Esther Belle Swift
Franklin	L. W. Oliver 1-56	Noble D. Campbell
Greencastle	Evan Crawly 1-56	Norwan W. Peabody
Greenfield	James L. Allen 1-56	Margaret Staley

Broadview	Merritt E. Braga P 4-57	John W. Taylor
Carlinville	Carl Brueggeman 4-57	Alfred Boatman
Carmi	A. J. Brandt 5-57	W. C. Ritsch
Charleston	Ralph E. Closson 5-57	R. Lafferty
Chester	Harry Katz 5-56	Frank Hight
Clinton	Harry D. Breighner 4-55	Velma Sanders
Creve Coeur	Prentice Tucker P 5-57	Arthur M. Courtney
Dolton	Ira J. Hastings P 5-57	Robert C. Haney
Duquoin	Renos C. Miller 4-57	Sam Clark
East Alton	C. A. Vanpreter P 4-57	Red M. Linkogel †
East Peoria	Ray Allison 5-55	William J. Mauschbaugh
Edwardsville	George L. Moorman, Jr. 5-57	Edward H. Poos
Effingham	Eugene E. Wenthe 5-55	C. A. Thoele
Fairfield	Ora J. Hubble 5-57	Gene Thomas
Flora	B. V. Spalding 5-55	R. D. Lewis
Franklin Park	William J. McNerney P 4-57	Joseph Thornabene
Geneva	Lester C. Hendrickson 5-57	Victor G. Johnson
Glencoe*	William J. Hagenah P 4-56	George R. Young
Glen Ellyn	Dwight S. Reed 4-56	J. R. Stewart
Glenview*	Elmer Palmgren P 4-56	Edwin J. Nicoll
Herrin	Dave H. Miller 5-57	Charles W. Campbell
Hinsdale*	Charles S. Craigmile P 5-57	Dorothy C. Kammeyer
Homewood*	T. G. Bernhardi P 4-57	Steward Reid
Hoopeston	D. J. McFerren 5-57	Jack Goodwine
Jerseyville	C. G. Groppel, Sr. 5-55	H. B. Brooks
LaGrange Park	Walter J. Madigan P 4-57	Walter C. Hohmann
Lake Forest	Elliott Donnelley 5-55	Katherine R. Beauchamp
Lansing	Evert C. Schultz P 4-57	Dorothy Wernicke
Lawrenceville	George L. McFarland 5-57	H. E. Talbot
Libertyville	Francis J. Berry P 4-57	C. O. Carlson
Litchfield	Lewis D. Yaeger 5-57	Lee Bryant
Lombard	George P. Schroedter P 4-57	F. H. Mitchell
Loves Park	Victor H. Jensen 5-57	C. E. Edwards
Lyons	John A. Hofmann P 4-57	George W. Goldbeck
Madison	Stephen Maeres	Percy Lux
Mendota	Glenn Momeny	Carl J. Yost
Metropolis	B. N. Beane 4-57	L. W. Barger
Morris	H. Ray Peacock 5-57	Arthur Stinchcomb
Mount Carmel	Frank D. Talley 5-55	Richard P. Fearheiley
Murphysboro	Joe E. Williams 5-57	Delmar E. Ward
Naperville	Charles V. Wellner 5-55	Claud T. Grimes
Normal	W. E. Raab P 3-56	Gladys K. Ogden
North Chicago	Anton Macrowski, Jr. 5-57	John Darrow
Oak Lawn*	Harvey N. Wick P 4-57	Robert G. Parke
Olney	M. D. Borah 4-57	Edith Newton
Pana	John M. Jones 5-57	Charles Joley
Paris	Horace J. Lawler 4-55	F. L. McCord

Greensburg	Sheldon Smith 1-56	Hulda Nelson
Hartford City	William C. Smith 1-56	Delight Williams
Highland	James Bateman	Kenneth L. Dickinson
Jasper	Edward J. Lorey 1-56	Julius Giesler
Kendallville	Andrew M. Milnar 1-56	Herald P. Shew
Lebanon	Herbert L. Ransdell 1-56	R. H. Kinkaid
Linton	Robert C. McFadden 1-56	Harold L. Jones
Madison	Charles Vaughn 1-56	Mrs. C. E. Wildman
Martinsville	Kenneth A. Watson 1-56	Fred L. Payton
Mount Vernon	Paul Hironimus 1-56	Bertha Barrett
Noblesville	Herman E. Lawson 1-56	Louise Decker
Plymouth	Harry E. Danielson 12-55	George E. Cussen
Portland	Dale Miller 1-56	Ralph W. Green
Princeton	M. V. Woodruff 1-56	Bill R. Davidson
Rushville	William Winship 1-56	John Geraghty
Seymour	Donald L. Heiwig 1-56	Ralph J. Lucas
Speedway	Samuel L. Parke P 1-56	J. Wayne Baxter
Sullivan	Tom Grayson 1-56	James A. Hagy
Tell City	Nicholas T. Beumel 1-56	Russell F. Poehlein
Tipton	William D. Hiatt 1-56	Mary A. Ramsay
Warsaw	Paul E. Hodges 1-56	Glenn M. Mitchell
Whiting	Michael Blastick 1-56	George Palenchar
Winchester	Gloyd L. Warren 12-55	D. M. Simmons

IOWA—28

Algona	Mrs. Horace D. Clapsaddle 1-56	Ivy D. Scuffham
Atlantic	Ray Trainer 1-58	Hawley Lynch
Bettendorf	Arnold R. Kakert 12-55	Mae G. Steffen
Carroll	A. N. New 1-56	T. J. Kerwin
Centerville	Harold W. Fowler 1-56	T. C. Evans
Chariton	Byron R. Van Dyke 1-56	Ray W. Smith
Cherokee	George Rapson 1-56	J. A. Cary
Clarinda*	Robert L. Criswell 12-57	R. H. Van Deusen
Creston	Arnold W. Cook 1-56	G. R. Heflen
Decorah	C. H. Rosenthal 1-56	Charles Anderson
Estherville	George K. Allen 1-56	Glenn L. Story
Fairfield	Wayne Vorhies 1-56	Loy R. Harris
Grinnell	Tom Godfrey 1-56	Homer B. Lowrey
Indianola	D. W. Dayton 1-56	Carl F. Brown
Knoxville	Adolph Larson 1-56	Fonda M. Stephens
Le Mars	R. J. M. Long 1-57	F. W. Stamp
Marion	Elmer M. Seevell 1-56	Mrs. Neva Fuller
Mount Pleasant*	Wade L. McBeth 1-56	Rama Challen
Oelwein	R. A. Harrington 1-56	Gordon K. Sanford
Perry	Leslie R. Wright 1-56	Albert F. Vogt
Red Oak	O. E. Smith 1-56	F. H. McLaughlin
Shenandoah*	W. R. Day 1-56	John Behm

TABLE XXI—DIRECTORY OF MAYORS AND CITY CLERKS IN ALL CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
IOWA—Continued		
Spencer	C. E. Curtis 1-56	Cliff Bowman
Storm Lake	F. W. Ruliffson 1-56	I. L. Samuelsen
Washington	W. H. Smart 1-58	John K. Sowash
Waverly	F. W. Osincup 1-56	Ray Hoth
Webster City*	W. C. Fastenow 12-56	L. L. Doolittle
West Des Moines	C. K. Giles 1-58	Elmer P. True
KANSAS—10		
Abilene*	P. D. Hoffman 4-56	Kenneth G. Bittel
Concordia*	J. L. Neal 4-55	John Whitney
Hays*	Alfred H. Harkness 4-55	Mrs. D. Soderblom
Iola	Charles L. Wilson 4-56	T. E. Shanahan
Liberal*	Floyd I. Lambert 4-55	Paul Burke
McPherson	A. W. Bremyer 4-57	Olive Oakley
Olathe	Hal K. Robinson 4-55	Aaron W. Reitz
Pratt	R. A. Flanders 5-57	Earl Ball
Russell*	William H. Ochs C 5-55	Robert E. Meneley
Wellington	Myron M. Vandenburgh 4-56	Mrs. B. S. Lindberg
KENTUCKY—20		
Bellevue	Robert P. Hummel 1-58	Arthur B. Knarr
Corbin	Robert Daniel 1-58	Harold Gant
Danville	Terry Griffin 1-58	Jason Wesley
Dayton	Walter G. Pilgrim 1-58	Carl W. Witte
Elizabethtown	H. P. Richards 1-57	Mrs. Louise Wiseman
Georgetown	A. P. Prather 1-58	Claude M. Hood
Glasgow	W. E. Walbert 1-58	Malcolm R. Smith
Harrodsburg	D. L. Lacefield 1-58	Mary G. Renfro
Hazard*	Gene C. Baker 12-57	Naomi Buckner
Jenkins	Ezra Johnson 12-57	Cecil E. Holtzclaw
Ludlow	John E. Crowe 1-58	Winifred Smith
Mayfield	J. Clifton Boyd 12-57	C. N. Apperson
Maysville*	Rebekah H. Hord 1-57	Hazel Larkin
Mount Sterling	R. L. Barnard 1-57	E. O. Crooks
Murray	George Hart 1-58	C. B. Grogan
Paris	E. W. Glass 1-58	Louis Elvove
Pikeville*	W. E. Blackburn 12-57	Jack Elswick, Jr.
Princeton	Howard J. Stone 1-58	Mrs. Mary G. Spickard
Somerset	A. A. Offutt	W. A. Moore
Winchester	Thomas A. Nunan 1-57	B. C. Taylor

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
MARYLAND—Continued		
Rockville*	Dickran Y. Hovsepian 5-56	Joseph P. Blocher
Westminister	Joseph L. Mathias 5-56	John R. Eckard
MASSACHUSETTS—25		
Abington t	Vinson Blanchard C	Kathleen Coughlin
Ayer t	Frank C. Harmon C 3-56	Theodore W. Barry
Canton t	Francis J. Carroll C	Maurice E. Ronayne, Jr.
Dracut t	Harold S. Dupee C 3-56	Hector H. Berube
Dudley t	Joseph F. Begrin C 3-56	Lillian G. Dwyer
Franklin t	Robert C. Howe C 2-56	George W. Dana
Great Barrington t	Lawrence Barbieri C 2-56	Joseph M. Casey
Ipswich t*	Nathaniel M. Quint C	Anthony A. Murawski
Longmeadow t	Colin O. Cathrew C	Frank E. Smith
Ludlow t	Mitchell J. Ziencina 3-57	David B. Miller
Mansfield t*	George Dustin C 1-56	H. Lincoln Paine
Maynard t	Emile A. Dumas	Eleanor Jones
Montague t	John A. Charron C	Lawrence M. Killelea
North Andover t	John J. Willis C 3-55	John J. Lyons
Orange t	Carl Paoletti 3-55	Robert H. Anderson
Oxford t	Joseph W. Brewer C	F. P. T. Harrington
Rockland t	Arthur H. Marks C 3-57	Ralph L. Belcher
Somerset t	Israel T. Almy C	Harold J. Regan
Spencer t	Leo E. Aucoin C	Mrs. Rita J. Bird
Swansea t	Norman J. Altenbrand C 3-56	Albert B. Almy
Uxbridge t	John G. Kottis C 2-56	Noreen Howlett
Ware t	Anthony J. Tombor C 3-56	Peter J. Rzeznikiewicz
Whitman t	Clinton G. Bradshaw C 3-56	Mildred McKenna
Williamstown t	Hiram Forbes C	John H. Quinn
Winchendon t	Robert L. Abare C	Arthur F. Evans
MICHIGAN—37		
Alma*	Everett E. Thompson 5-57	A. O. Burkholder
Big Rapids*	Donald Rankin 4-56	Ronald Manchester
Buchanan*	Arthur L. Anderson 4-55	Harry A. Post
Center Line	A. G. Hazen 4-56	William Steinhaus
Charlotte	Herbert R. Black 4-55	Bernadine Vaughn
Cheboygan*	Charles E. LaHaie 4-56	Oscar E. Anderson
Clawson*	John R. Darbee 4-55	Gertrude Cadger
Coldwater	John T. Jackson 4-55	Burdetter Harris
Dowagiac	R. J. Weller 5-55	Harry Kennedy
East Grand Rapids*	John A. Collins 5-55	Louis F. Battjes

LOUISIANA—22

Abbeville	Roy R. Theriot 6-58	Jo Ann Russo
Covington	Emile L. Menetre 6-55	M. P. Blache S
De Ridder	A. L. Stewart	A. R. LeCompte
Eunice	J. J. Stagg 7-57	Wade J. Guillet
Franklin	W. McKerall O'Neill 6-58	E. J. Champagne, Jr.
Hammond	James A. Stire 7-57	Vesta C. Rownd
Jackson	James M. Norsworthy, Jr. 9-56	T. J. Fore
Jennings	John L. Conner 7-57	A. T. Maund
Kenner	Joseph S. Kopfler, Sr. 7-58	Philomene Paasch
Minden	John T. David	B. M. Lumpkin
Morgan City	C. R. Brownell 1-59	Esten F. Smith
Natchitoches	Frank M. Kees, Jr. 5-56	W. M. Woodyard S
Oakdale	C. H. Fenstermaker 7-56	Mrs. Ella W. Burgess
Pineville	W. E. Kees, Jr.	Ellis L. Corley
Plaquemine	Charles P. Schnebelen 7-56	Harry K. Gallagher
Rayne	William J. Gossen 7-58	U. J. Prevost
Sulphur	Adias Saunier 6-58	Mrs. Clyde Ellender
Tallulah	W. P. Sevier, Jr. 7-58	Pauline W. Belott
Thibodaux	Leonard J. Toups	N. H. Zernott
Ville Platte	Harvey R. LeBas 6-57	J. Emile Pucheu
Westwego	Robert J. Duplantis	Adeline Martinez
Winnfield	D. C. Allen 7-58	G. P. Long, Jr.

MAINE—14

Belfast*	Lewis F. Greene 3-56	Mrs. Dorothy Winters
Brewer*	Gerald Robertson 1-56	Paul Clish
Fairfield t*	James D. Mitchell C 3-55	William E. Burgess
Fort Kent t*	Francis Freeman C 3-55	Mrs. Alice R. Bourgoin
Gardiner	Dwight M. Emery 1-57	H. N. Bachelder
Houlton t*	Arnold S. Peabody C 3-55	J. Maynard Austin M
Kittery t.	Carroll H. Sterling C 3-56	Burnell E. Frisbee
Millinocket t	Harold C. Gates C 3-55	J. Fred Tingley
Old Town*	Francis Flannigan P 1-56	Inez Priest
Presque Isle*	Harry K. Parks C 1-56	Mrs. Barbara E. Coyne
Rockland*	Osgood A. Gilbert C 12-55	Gerald U. Margeson
Rumford t*	Howard J. Clohosey C 2-56	Amy B. Lyon
Skowhegan t*		Francis E. Croteau
Van Buren t*		Hermance Levesque

MARYLAND—7

Elkton	H. H. Mitchell 6-55	De Lancey Scott S
Frostburg	Perry W. Myers 5-56	Alex G. Close
Greenbelt*	Frank J. Lastner 9-55	Mrs. Winfield McCamy
Havre de Grace	Walter McLhinney 5-55	Edward U. Way
Riverdale	Claude Warren 5-55	J. Power Waters

Garden City	Enos W. Schaller 11-56	Douglas F. Waddell M
Grand Haven*	Claude Ver Duin 4-55	J. Nyhof Poel
Greenville	Owen Mumaw	Gladys E. Ayres
Grosse Pointe	Fred W. Parker, Jr. 11-55	Norbert P. Neff
Grosse Pointe Farms	William F. Connolly, Jr. 4-57	Harry A. Furton
Hancock	Leonard Lahte 4-55	John L. West
Hastings	John W. Hewitt	Franklin C. Beckwith
Hillsdale	George B. Convis 4-55	R. M. Vaughan
Ionia	Anthony Balice 4-55	Gertrude Geumend
Iron Mountain	Reuben Anderson 4-55	Harold C. Lindholm
Ishpeming*	Sven Eklund 9-55	Wilfred J. Brewer
Kingsford*	Paul Farrington 4-55	J. J. Cummings
Lapeer*	Wellington E. Rowden 4-55	Fred Stephenson
Ludington*	Dan R. Rathsack 5-56	Clarence Fonnesbeck
Manistee*	Thomas J. Ramsdell 5-55	Margaret Fett
Manistique*	A. W. Heitman 4-56	William Moreau
Marshall	Hubert J. Brown 4-55	Norman Holt
Melvindale	Ben Fisher, Jr. 1-57	Irene Coogan
Negaunee*	Fred Harris 1-56	Jacob H. Anderson
Oak Park*	Richard W. Marshall 4-55	Louise Shaw
Petoskey*	Emery O. Nyman 4-55	Virginia Hubbard
Plymouth*	Russell M. Deane 4-55	Lamont C. Be Gole
South Haven	Charles H. Tait 4-56	Norman Nelson
Sturgis*	Leo Yoder 5-55	John Palmer
Three Rivers*	Frank R. Warner 11-55	Russel Searer
Trenton	Gordon L. Strohm P 4-55	Fred E. Pomeraning
Wayne*	Duncan R. Millar P 3-59	Clarence H. Ladd

MINNESOTA—31

Alexandria	C. R. Hove 3-56	Carl I. Erickson
Anoka*	Carl E. Bonnell 4-55	C. R. Johnson
Chisholm	Harry K. Barnes 1-56	Max A. Nornborg
Cloquet	Norman Halverson 1-56	J. W. Boyer
Columbia Heights*	John P. Stopka 7-55	Rosella C. Johnson
Crookston	Harold Thomforde 1-56	Victor Hodgson
Crystal	Harvey H. Heise 1-56	Kenneth L. Evans
Detroit Lakes	Jerry K. McCarthy 4-55	Lloyd E. Learned
East Grand Forks	Frank A. Zejdlik 1-56	A. G. Rand
Edina*	Reuben F. Erickson 1-56	Evald C. Bank
Ely	J. P. Grahek 1-56	A. O. Knutson
Eveleth	Peter Kerze 1-56	Elmer A. Taipale
Fairmont	K. M. Brown 1-56	Stanley Stewart
Golden Valley	C. A. Huebsch	Kenneth W. Rahn
Grand Rapids	L. L. Laurent 12-55	Frank Sherman
Hastings	Frank Cahill 5-56	Adolph J. Gergen
Hopkins*	Joseph C. Vsely 6-55	Arthur Elmquist

TABLE XXI—DIRECTORY OF MAYORS AND CITY CLERKS IN ALL CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
MINNESOTA— Continued		
International Falls	Joe Bartkowski 4-56	Vernon L. Peterson
Little Falls	Frank L. Hartmann 4-56	Esther Zobava
Marshall	George Abrahamsen 4-55	B. P. Baker
Montevideo*	H. A. Roust 1-57	A. E. Swenson
New Ulm*	T. R. Fritsche 1-57	A. C. Sanwald
Northfield	O. S. Jackson 3-56	H. E. Tufte R
Pipestone	D. D. Plowman 4-55	Harold Gilmore
Roseville	George S. Connor	B. H. Hammersten
St. Peter	Richard E. Konechne 4-55	Agneta E. Asmussen
Stillwater	Andrew Madsen 1-59	L. R. Brower
Thief River Falls	Agnes Israelson 1-56	P. G. Pederson
West St. Paul	John V. Sperl 1-57	Earl Zehnder
Willmar	Harold E. Miller 4-57	Einar H. Brogren
Worthington	H. E. Davidson 4-55	C. S. Thompson
MISSISSIPPI—13		
Aberdeen	W. G. Bright	R. C. Maynard
Brookhaven	W. W. Godbold, Sr. 7-57	Mrs. Mary M. Price
Canton	M. F. Simpson 7-57	Bertha McKay
Cleveland	Wattie Bishop 7-57	Mrs. Dorothy N. Wilson
Columbia	Bernard Callender	Mrs. H. W. Hargrove
Corinth	Leslie Horn 10-58	Gerald Harrison
Grenada*	R. A. Clanton 5-56	Mrs. C. B. Criss
Kosciusko	Tobe V. Rone 7-57	Victoria Lee Niles
Louisville	Gene Stringer 7-57	H. C. Earhart
Picayune*	Claiborne McDonald, Sr. 7-57	A. J. Read
Starkville	Grady Imes 7-57	Mrs. Lena P. Scurria
West Point	R. B. Marshall 7-57	H. L. Murphy
Yazoo City	W. S. Perry	P. E. Maxwell
MISSOURI—28		
Berkeley	Fackney Smith † 4-55	John D. Taylor
Booneville	Laurence White 4-58	Mrs. Ida Skinner
Brentwood	A. R. Parker 4-55	Charles C. Crosswhite
Brookfield*	M. R. Ridgway 4-55	Lucille Fuoss
Caruthersville	W. D. Byrd 4-58	L. B. Peck
Charleston	Charles A. Goodin 4-55	Thomas A. Zilafro
Chillicothe	R. B. Taylor 5-55	Appolonia Moylan
Clinton	R. J. Wastell 4-58	A. J. Mann
De Soto*	E. G. McCreary 4-55	Mrs. George Long
Excelsior Springs*	John F. White	George J. Sedar
NEW HAMPSHIRE—Continued		
Lebanon t	George E. Edson C 4-56	Irene C. Forrest
Newport t*	Maurice J. Downing C 3-56	Leonard F. Dudley
Somersworth	Edward S. Charpentier 1-56	Napoleon A. Berube
NEW JERSEY—74		
Audubon	Richard A. Park 5-57	Charles R. Dietz
Bellmawr	Cornelius Devenney 1-57	John Heller
Bogota	George E. Quinn 1-56	Melville W. Smith, Jr.
Boonton	Edward J. Toner 1-56	Thomas E. Hopkins
Bordentown	G. Edward Koenig 5-57	Elizabeth MacKinnon
Bound Brook	Daniel H. Conroy 1-56	Everest L. Belli
Caldwell	Donald G. Lockward 1-57	G. W. Van Der Decker
Carlstadt	George Hollenbeck 1-56	James McCoy
Cedar Grove tp*	Arthur T. Wraback 5-55	Mrs. M. C. Anderson
Chatham	George A. Reznicek 1-56	John H. Mowen
Dunellen	Joseph Morecraft, Jr. 1-56	George J. Bache
East Rutherford	Harold J. Hollenbeck 1-56	William E. DeNike
Fairview	Louis Battaglia 1-56	George Ebel, Jr.
Florence tp.	Michael Chanti 1-56	Charles B. Green
Freehold	Barton Callahan 1-56	Charles H. Evold
Glassboro	Frank L. Toughill 1-57	Arman Schnetzler
Glen Ridge	Thomas C. Butler 1-56	James S. Brown
Glen Rock	Frederick A. Demarest 1-56	Ruth G. Sterger
Guttenberg	Herman G. Klein 1-56	Peter Heinz
Haddon Heights	J. Hartley Bowen 1-56	Thomas J. Porter
Haledon	Charles A. Cona 1-57	Andrew A. Heller
Hammonton	Vincent A. DeMarco 1-56	Dominic Ciano
Hasbrouck Heights	H. Gerard Moersdorf 1-56	Robert I. Rafford
Highland Park	William C. Campbell 1-56	J. Ford Flagg
Keansburg*	James J. Gravany 5-57	Richard A. Jessen
Keyport	Herbert R. Rothenberg 1-56	Adelaide B. Crammer
Lawrence tp	J. Russell Smith 1-58	Della I. Nash
Leonia	Dudley C. Allen 1-56	C. J. Kirkland
Little Falls tp	Harold M. Schumacher C 1-56	Mrs. Sue Stewart
Livingston tp.	Herbert J. Mitschele 1-56	Charles G. Zahn
Lower Penns Neck tp	Joshua B. Vincent 1-58	Jean A. McDonough
Madison tp	Alfred P. Smith, Jr. 1-56	Elsa S. Wick
Manville	Frank W. Baron 1-56	Francis A. Peltack
Maple Shade tp	Herman Gansz C	William E. MacKinney
Maywood	George Bratt, Jr. 1-56	Catherine Ogden
Metuchen	Karl E. Metzger 1-56	R. D. Renninger

Festus	Harry H. Wilson 4-55	Henry Speidel
Flat River	Herman Province 4-56	Thelma Marler
Kennett	L. A. Pickard 4-55	T. R. Legan
Kinloch	Charles Folwell 4-55	Mrs. L. T. Tallie
Ladue	Edward S. Funsten 4-55	Thomas G. Rutledge
Lebanon*	R. W. Froelich 4-55	Jane Yates
Lexington	Henry Dankers 4-56	John Bowman
Marshall*	Harry Heinemann 4-55	Mabel S. Noble
Maryville	Glen H. Boyles 4-55	Zena L. Hainey
Neosho*	B. C. Sutherland, Jr. 4-55	M. R. Gibson
Nevada*	James Denman 4-55	Carol Cox
Pine Lawn	Raymond L. Horstdaniel 4-55	Margaret Drager
Rolla	Earl G. Hudgens 5-55	W. L. Bradford
Trenton	Francis B. Karr 4-55	Lucille Love
Warrensburg	Harry R. Garrison 4-55	E. S. Clark
Washington	A. Roy Pearson 4-58	A. G. Filla
Webb City	Edward W. Murray 4-58	D. W. Smith
Wellston	Leo J. Hayes 4-58	Arthur M. Daniel

MONTANA—6

Glendive	Loren E. Stott 5-55	W. A. Christiani
Havre	Oval S. Hatler 5-55	Paul Nalivka
Kalispell	D. M. McBride 5-55	H. J. Hunt
Lewistown	Pete Peterson 5-55	H. E. Pierce
Livingston	Leo J. Gilcrest 5-55	William C. Anderson
Miles City	Farnham L. Denson 5-55	C. H. Stangland

NEBRASKA—9

Alliance*	Lee Strong 4-55	F. R. Notson
Columbus	Milton Wagner 4-57	Walter Burgess
Fairbury	Oscar Milius 4-55	Grace G. Merrick
Falls City	Paul D. Zimmer 5-56	Russell Pollard
Lexington*	G. V. Keller P 4-56	S. Y. Gillan
McCook*	Arthur John P 4-56	Mrs. LoRene Jennings
Nebraska City	Victor D. Bremer 4-56	Mrs. Ethel Gaskill
South Sioux City	Merle A. Haynes 5-56	Phil Scaletta
York	Lloyd O. Livingston 4-55	Edwin Roberts

NEVADA—2

Elko*	David Dotta 6-55	Alice Geyer
Sparks	H. S. Burgess 5-55	Claude Cauble

NEW HAMPSHIRE—7

Derry t	Frank T. Buckley C 3-56	Mrs. Leona F. Harris
Exeter t	Dean J. Thorp C 3-55	Evelyn Zarnowski
Franklin	Wiggin S. Gilman 1-56	Mildred S. Gilman
Hanover t	Gordon H. Gliddon C	L. Leroy Blodgett

Middlesex	William H. Klein, Jr. 1-56	Elmer C. Hoagland
Midland Park	Peter W. Passaro 1-56	Thomas Mc Kim
Moorestown tp	William J. Hall, Jr. C 1-57	Mrs. Doris M. Fisher
Morris tp	Francis A. Rockford 1-56	Seymour S. Young
Mount Holly tp	William S. Vaughan 7-55	William P. Hatch M
New Milford	Mario R. La Barbera 12-56	Frank J. J. Kehoe
Newton	Horace A. Mills 1-56	Charles Mathews
North Brunswick tp	Fred J. Hermann C 1-56	Nelson Birch
Ocean City	Edward B. Bowker 5-55	Regina B. Rodgers
Oceanport	Edward C. Wilson, Sr. 1-56	William P. Fleckner
Palisades Park	Edward J. Reisch 1-57	Mary E. McGee
Palmyra	W. Paul Van Sant 1-56	George S. Spencer
Paramus	Fred C. Galda 1-57	Harvey W. Hebberd
Paulsboro	Sylvester Billbrough 1-56	Walter C. Thomson
Penns Grove	H. F. Ashcraft 1-56	John R. Wallace
Pequannock tp	Albert F. Arnold 1-56	Carl I. Edwards
Pitman	William C. Hall 1-56	Earl S. Curry
Prospect Park	Daniel Hook 1-57	John Pruiksma
Raritan	Anthony J. Santora 1-56	Nicholas M. Esposito
Ridgefield	Fred W. Meuter 1-56	Otto Ehrlich
River Edge	James Farrell 1-56	John F. Thompson
Riverside tp	William H. Ruehmling 1-56	Elmer T. Dechant
Saddle River tp	Walter J. Ochsner 1-57	Joseph Gardiner
Salem	Thomas J. Grieves 1-56	William B. Dunn
Scotch Plains tp	Walter H. Jones C 1-56	Charles H. Roberts
Secaucus	John J. Kane 1-56	Alexander Schiesel
South Amboy	William O'Leary 1-57	John J. Triggs
South Plainfield	Henry E. Apgar 1-57	Charles Carone
Springfield tp	Albert G. Binder 1-56	Mrs. E. Worthington
Tenafly	Clifton S. Fleet 1-56	Edwin B. Phillips
Totowa	Joseph F. Ryan 1-57	Joseph P. Constantino
Upper Penns Neck tp	Harold P. King 1-56	Norris G. Hurley
Ventnor	Warren E. Titus 1-59	Maurice Y. Royal
Wallington	Walter Marut 1-56	Anthony Gajewski
West Deptford tp	Stephen N. Shivers 1-56	W. J. McEwen
Westwood	Arthur Gelnaw 1-56	William L. Best
Wildwood	W. Harry Steele, Jr. 5-56	R. Leonard Byrne
Wood-Ridge	Clarence E. Mathe, Jr. 1-56	Robert I. Stoesser

NEW MEXICO—10

Alamogordo*	John C. Rolland 2-59	Dorothy N. Grosch
Artesia	J. L. Briscoe	T. H. Ragsdale
Deming	George A. Dowdle 5-56	E. J. Hooten
Gallup	D. F. Mollica	Dean Middleton
Las Vegas (city)	Robert C. Wester 5-56	Charles R. Keyes
Las Vegas (town)	Manuel J. Baca	Guadalupe Lujan
Portales	C. D. Patterson 4-56	Florence Miller

Table XXI—Directory of Mayors and City Clerks in all Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
NEW MEXICO—Continued		
Raton	Floyd Atchison 4-56	Rachel E. Gillard
Silver City	Howard Mann 5-55	J. E. Shean
Tucumcari*	Jack R. Eklison 1-57	J. M. Stark
NEW YORK—55		
Amityville	George Kennedy 4-57	Rudolph Koop
Babylon	Gilbert C. Hanse	Schuyler L. Weed
Bath	Walter J. Longwell 3-56	Carol D. Ness
Bronxville	J. D. Miller	Lewis B. Shallcross
Canandaigua	George W. Urstadt 1-56	John F. Mulheron
Catskill	Everett Woodruff P 4-56	Leon F. Spoor
Cedarhurst	Ernest E. Eldred	John C. Jack T
Dansville	F. Jay Smith 1-57	Herbert F. Kennedy
Depew	John Kocialski 3-55	Anthony J. Krieger
Dobbs Ferry	Walter V. Danahar 4-55	Margaret K. Glennon
East Aurora	J. Forrest Cain 4-56	G. M. Houliston
East Rochester	Paul N. Bower 4-55	Roland M. Furman
East Rockaway	Arthur J. Schratinieser 4-55	Helene M. Dunn
Elmira Heights	Louis D. Polley 3-57	R. V. Dunbar
Fairport	Harry F. Van Horn 4-55	John J. Kenney
Fredonia	Edward F. James 5-55	Samuel L. Drayo
Great Neck	Peter J. George 7-55	Thomas H. Meade
Hamburg	J. Leo Goodyear 4-55	Ray F. Ueblacker
Hastings-on-Hudson*	John E. Thilly 4-55	Sidney S. Frissell
Haverstraw	Harry W. Schuler	Genevieve R. McCabe
Herkimer	Lynn F. Farrell 4-57	Mrs. Helen F. Gillette
Hudson Falls	Clayton D. DeMers 4-55	John J. Etu
Ilion	Jack Manley P 3-57	Roy W. Bennett
Lancaster	Howard L. Benson 4-56	Linus G. Eck
Larchmont	Joseph F. Gagliardi 4-56	Margaret E. Lord
Lindenhurst	Alex Jaeger 4-55	Alfred E. E. Mielke
Little Falls	Willard M. Topper 1-56	Edward Wagner
Malone	John S. Davis, Jr. 4-55	Kenneth F. South
Malverne	Frank B. Wenzel 4-55	Albert J. Brown
Mechanicville	James G. Heffernan 1-58	William E. Higgins
Medina	Charles J. Gregory 4-56	S. T. Pratt
Mount Kisco	J. Edward Fox	Oscar E. T. Schonfeld
New Hyde Park	J. G. Kammerer	Florence A. Stauss
North Pelham	Irving J. Wallach 4-55	Elizabeth F. Waldron
North Tarrytown	Gabriel P. Hayes 4-55	Filomena Fallacaro
Norwich	Joseph J. Letson 1-56	Stuart C. Nelson

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
NORTH DAKOTA—Continued		
Dickinson	Frank P. Whitney P 5-56	D. D. Mars A
Mandan	John Handtmann P 4-56	A. T. Livdahl A
Valley City	Hjalmer L. Holt P 5-58	F. K. Shearer A
Wahpeton	H. Warner 5-58	H. T. Hintgen
Williston	W. N. Ditsworth P	H. L. Grimsdveldt
OHIO—60		
Bay	J. Spencer Houk 1-58	Esther D. Aldrich
Bedford*	Thomas H. Cullen P 12-55	Fred B. Morris
Bellevue	L. A. Yearick 1-56	Algie H. Arnholt
Brooklyn	John M. Coyne 12-55	Harry J. Brown
Bryan	R. J. Christman 1-56	Robert Hamet
Celina*	D. B. Spangler 12-55	Willard York A
Cheviot	Edward C. Gingeroci	Emil Vale
Circleville	Robert Hedges 1-56	Lilliam Young A
Deer Park	J. E. Palmer 12-55	Stanley Meyer
Delphos	Howard Ditto 12-55	A. J. Meyer A
Dover	Harry W. Stucky 1-56	A. W. Wagner A
East Lake	J. M. Barrett 1-56	Marble P. Johnson A
East Palestine	Russell S. Harvey 1-56	Loren H. Oliver
Fairborn*	Harry A. Dellinger 12-55	John M. Stritch
Fairview Park	Karl A. Bohlken 1-56	R. N. Heege A
Franklin	John L. Shotwell 1-56	S. P. Mayer
Galion	Francis C. Schalip 1-56	J. L. Maidens
Gallipolis*	John Morgan P 12-57	Otis Drummond
Grandview Heights	A. K. Pierce	Irene Fraser
Greenville	Marion Perry 1-56	Ed Shafer A
Hillsboro	Karl Doebele 1-56	Virginia Ferrer
Jackson	Wayne B. Harbarger 1-56	Stella Cheeseman
Kenton	Lester J. Wilhoit 1-56	Marie C. Kordenbrock
Lincoln Heights	Arthur T. Shivers 1-56	Guy T. Westmoreland A
Lockland	Albert M. Leflar 1-56	Frank F. Reed
Logan	Joseph Phillips 12-55	Ruth Easterling A
London	E. P. Speasmaker	Miss Lottie Daily
Lyndhurst	Elmer T. Elbrecht 1-56	C. L. Brueggemyer
Maumee	George McIntyre 1-56	S. E. Klewer
Mayfield Heights	Henry Ritter, Jr. 1-56	Alice K. Supple
Medina	C. B. McClure 1-58	Everett O. England
Miamisburg	Walter I. Staley 1-56	Raymond Hetzel
Mount Healthy	Walter W. Korn	Edward G. Rouff
Napoleon	H. H. Hoff 1-56	Earl Wirick

Nyack	John V. Kilby 3-57	John Bartels, Jr.
Owego	Douglas Grant 3-55	Emery M. Mullen
Patchogue	George E. Lechtrecker 3-56	William W. Parrott
Pelham Manor	G. K. Blanchard 4-55	Julius J. Dworschak
Penn Yan	Lewis Gracey 3-55	Paul Sands
Port Jervis	James E. Cole 1-56	Cyrus V. Kean
Potsdam	Charles Merriman 4-55	Donald J. Mousaw
Salamanca	James J. Crowley 1-56	Clair C. Winship
Saranac Lake*	Alton B. Anderson 4-55	John E. Morgan
Scotia	William M. Turnbull 4-55	George A. Smeallie
Seneca Falls	William J. Cousin 4-55	John C. Humphrey
Solvay	Stanley E. Major 4-55	Marc E. Castellani
Tarrytown	Edward N. Vetrano 4-55	Catherine P. McCaul
Tuckahoe	Milton A. Gibbons 4-55	Miss Sydney M. Stewart
Tupper Lake	Fred I. Futterman 4-55	Oliver P. Prespare
Waverly	Phillips Cramer	Charles W. McMahon
Wellsville	Leo V. Ludden	C. P. Duggan
Westbury	George B. Knipfing 4-56	John Dwyer
Williston Park	Lester W. Bernhardt 4-56	Robert Kent

NORTH CAROLINA—23

Asheboro*	James R. York 5-55	Charles F. Hughes
Belmont	L. A. Brown 4-55	H. B. Gaston
Chapel Hill*	Oliver K. Cornwell 5-55	Mrs. Mary Lovejoy
Dunn*	Ralph E. Hanna 7-55	Charles R. Storey
Graham*	Allen D. Tate 5-55	J. Boyd Jones
Hamlet	Charles Ash 5-55	H. B. Long
Hendersonville	Albert V. Edwards 6-57	Lillian Perkins
Kings Mountain	Glee A. Bridges	C. E. Mitcham
Laurinburg*	James R. Dalrymple, Jr. 5-55	Kirby Harris
Lenoir	Earl H. Tate 7-55	E. A. Poe
Lincolnton	E. C. Heavner	L. A. Heavner
Lumberton*	R. A. Hedgpeth 5-55	Mrs. Rugh S. Atkinson
Mooresville*	Boyce A. Brawley 6-55	R. H. Peck M
Morehead City	George W. Dill, Jr. 5-55	John E. Lashley
Morganton*	H. L. Riddle 4-55	Robert P. Carr M
Mount Airy	W. F. Carter, Jr. 7-57	J. C. Hill
Newton*	Ernest B. Clapp 5-55	Loy E. Sigman
Oxford*	J. P. Harris 5-55	Thomas O. Mullins
Roanoke Rapids	W. H. Pruden 6-55	Mrs. Dorothy S. Meyer
Smithfield	Rayford Oliver 5-55	N. G. Edgerton
Tarboro	H. G. Nicholson 5-55	R. B. Josey
Washington*	C. O. Jordan 5-57	J. W. Bowen
Waynesville	J. W. Way 5-55	Mrs. Sue Hinkley

NORTH DAKOTA—6

Devils Lake	Dennis W. Kelly 4-58	F. J. Burckhard

North College Hill	Robert J. Reuss 11-55	Rose Miller
North Olmstead	Charles B. Lewis 1-56	E. M. Christman
Norwalk	Henry E. Young 1-56	Helen Lippert A
Oakwood*	Earl J. Bates C 1-56	Ernest R. Camp
Oberlin*	Andrew Stofan 1-56	E. P. Zahn M
Orrville	J. W. Evans 12-55	R. A. Kinsley A
Oxford	M. D. Worley 1-56	Louise Yordy
Port Clinton	Harold G. Jeremy 1-56	Boyd N. Martin
Ravenna	Stanley B. Craig, Sr. 12-55	Marie C. Bisson
Reading	Charles Gertz 1-56	William Ernst
St. Bernard	Frank G. Pohlkamp 1-56	M. Vanden-Eynden A
St. Marys	Cecil Thwaits 1-56	Virgil Sullivan
Shelby	Roy E. Stroup 1-56	Chester P. Monn
Tallmadge	Emmitt Orr 1-56	Jeannette Leigh
Toronto	Harry E. Doerr 1-56	Ralph Hickey A
Uhrichsville	B. F. Kennedy 1-56	Mrs. Josephine Smythe
Upper Arlington	Parker Z. Bloser P	C. C. Ryan
Urbana	C. N. Trenor 1-56	Edna Mae Schafer
Wadsworth	Don Merriman 1-56	E. G. Nestor A
Wapakoneta	Richard Brading 1-56	Carl A. Hutchens
Wellston	John Evans 1-57	C. E. Littler
Wellsville	William J. Shoub 1-56	Marion T. Baughman A
Wickliffe	Howard B. Beebe 1-56	Harry G. Gleason
Willoughby	Frank M. Boyd 1-56	Francis H. Dickson
Wilmington	C. C. Nichols 1-56	Robert A. Tucker
Wyoming*	Ralph F. Foster 1-56	Mrs. Nettie Alexander

OKLAHOMA—24

Altus*	Ryan Kerr 5-55	R. W. Culwell
Alva	Arthur Lane 5-55	Harold W. Wilson
Anadarko*	Arch Lear 5-55	Daisy Campbell
Bethany*	E. Boyd Shannon 5-55	Frankie Jernigan
Blackwell	O. L. Bynum, Jr. 5-57	Carl Randall
Bristow	O. G. Ross 5-55	George W. Taylor
Claremore*	James B. Hammett 6-55	C. R. Ashley
Clinton	A. C. Johnson 4-56	Ernest J. Stocks
Cushing*	Gene N. Hancock C 5-55	Loren Crook
Drumright*	Haskell C. King 5-55	E. E. Sowers
Edmond*	John Kessler 5-55	H. K. Pickett
Elk City*	W. W. Blackburn 4-55	Norman Glasscock
Frederick	Allen R. Byrn 5-57	Eldon L. Boyd
Henryetta*	B. A. Troutman 5-56	Mrs. Betty Rollins
Hobart	William Goode	Susie Barton
Holdenville	Roy Cook 5-55	Mabel Taylor
Hugo	S. J. Sorum 5-55	F. M. Caldwell
Pauls Valley*	B. M. Paris 5-55	W. J. Harris
Pawhuska*	C. T. Lewallen 5-55	R. H. Grinstead

TABLE XXI—DIRECTORY OF MAYORS AND CITY CLERKS IN ALL CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
OKLAHOMA—Continued		
Perry	Henry Dolezal 5-55	Oscar Dozier
Sand Springs	Lester Lee 5-55	Edythe Grimes
Vinita	C. W. Green 5-55	Mrs. Aleda Warren
Wewoka	Dudley H. Culp 4-57	M. M. Sebastian
Woodward*	Ben B. Terry 5-55	Mary Clift
OREGON—13		
Ashland	Richard Neill 1-57	E. C. Biegel R
Baker*	Fred Young 1-57	Marcus P. Swan R
Coos Bay	Robert Marsden 1-57	H. Oscar Gulousen
Grants Pass*	Robert C. Martin 1-57	Earl T. Simonsen
Hillsboro*	Leslie J. Alter 1-57	E. M. Bowman
La Grande*	Lynn Anderson P 1-57	B. W. Hibbits
Lebanon	Ralph Scroggin 1-57	Ilda Unger R
McMinnville	Loyd Crow	William A. Zosel R
Milwaukie*	Lenard Mullan 1-55	Ellen Martin R
North Bend	I. N. Hartley 11-56	Lyle B. Chappell R
Oregon City*	Richard W. Long 12-55	Zella Bowers
Roseburg*	E. M. Barker 1-58	Mrs. Mildred Hennessey
The Dalles*	M. A. Davidson 1-57	A. C. Griddle
PENNSYLVANIA—152		
Archbald	William J. Durkin 1-59	Paul B. McHale
Ashland*	Charles L. Yeager B 1-56	Franklin Lane
Ashley	John Levandoski B	Paxton Cole S
Avalon*	R. E. Newlin B 1-58	R. A. Francis
Baldwin*	Robert L. Llewellyn P 1-56	Howard W. Lutz S
Bangor	Hayden B. Pritchard B 1-58	William J. Sleemon S
Beaver	Robert P. Linn B 1-58	L. C. Kimple
Bellefonte	Hugh M. Quigley 1-58	Hazel W. Johnson S
Blairsville*	Dale H. Piper B 1-58	John A. Fatora M
Blakely	Evan Parry B 1-58	P. J. Matthews
Brackenridge	William A. Fischer B 1-58	John W. Roenick S
Bridgeport	Anthony M. Borzillo B	William M. Mulroy
Bridgeville	C. E. McMillen B 1-58	Francis W. Clarke S
Brownsville	Paul Thomas, Jr. B 1-58	W. S. Conwell S
Camp Hill*	Samuel D. Williams B 1-58	Mrs. Odessa Cramer
Canton tp	Russell Romano	Leslie Wanen S
Castle Shannon	Edward A. Obringer B 12-55	F. J. Rizzo
Centerville	Harry Fielding P 1-56	Elmer L. Parker S
Charleroi	James W. McGuire B	Mrs. V. D. Zampatti S
PENNSYLVANIA—Continued		
Lehighton*	James M. Beisel, Jr. B 12-57	D. Richard Wenner M
Lewisburg	Baker Kohler B 1-56	A. Thomas Wilson
Lititz*	Benjamin G. Forrest B 1-56	Orville F. Over
Loyalsock tp	Frank A. Claker C 1-56	Bruce E. Henry S
Luzerne	William Barnes B 1-58	A. Tony Barbose S
Mauch Chunk tp	M. S. Mernov C	John C. Puschock S
Mechanicsburg*	Russell E. Gelwicks B 1-58	George Z Fishel
Media	J. Fred Schultz B 1-56	Paul L. Clark S
Middletown	Peck Garver B 1-58	Charles B. Force S
Midland	Eli G. Corak B 1-58	Mrs. C. K. O'Hara S
Millvale	Regis J. McCarthy B	Harry J. Diller S
Milton*	Robert D. Werley B 1-58	H. F. Topper
Minersville	Anthony Russian B 1-57	Clarence A. Ritzel S
Monaca	William W. Massey B 1-58	W. A. Eberle S
Monongahela	William A. Polaski 1-56	Mrs. Jessie E. Hank
Monroeville	William J. Caughey P 1-56	Edyth J. Amalong S
Morrisville	William Burgess, Jr. B 1-56	Robert Steward
Mount Oliver	Charles W. Beckman 12-57	Mrs. M. K. Mohan S
Mount Pleasant	Michael DiMichele B	Frank Overly
Muhlenberg tp	Dominic Manzella B 1-58	John L. Phillips S
Nanty-Glo	Domenick Gelotte B 1-58	Paul A. Yingling S
Narberth*	Sterling M. Chain B 1-56	George B. Suplee S
Nazareth	Robert B. Reichard B 1-58	Frank Steckel S
New Brighton*	Robert B. Hodgkinson B 1-58	W. S. McDanel S
New Cumberland	P. B. Lyman B 1-58	B. Paul Mowrey S
Newport tp	Peter Keblish P 1-58	James E. Price S
Northampton*	Luther P. Young B 1-58	Hale A. Guss M
North Strabane tp.	Ignatz Tomsic C 1-56	D. S. Smith S
North Versailles tp	James A. Otterson P 1-58	Donald F. Bell S
Norwood	John H. Kugler, Sr. B 1-58	Alfred G. Kelley S
Oakmont*	Wilbur R. Stopp B 1-58	Sinclair Powell M
O'Hara tp	George H. Rice P 1-56	R. J. Herpel S
Old Forge	Bart Petrini B 1-58	John Beeday S
Olyphant	Edward Burke B 1-58	Joseph Sanko S
Palmerton	Charles H. Boyer B 1-57	A. C. Schaefer S
Palmyra	Carlton H. Grace B 1-58	Walter R. Light S
Pen (York Co.) tp.	Howard Kendall C 1-56	John W. Wason
Pitcairn	Lisle H. Deviney B 1-59	William M. Hicks S
Prospect Park	John D. Allison B 1-58	Gordon E. Granger S
Punxsutawney	Henry B. Hilton B 1-58	Mrs. Mary L. Means S
Quakertown*	George A. Scholes B 1-58	Ralph L. Yanish S

Clearfield	D. L. Mohney B 1-58	Dorothy Carbalan
Clifton Heights	James De Carlo B 1-58	E. H. Barlow S
Coaldale	Evan Jones B 1-58	
Collingdale	Charles M. Johnston B 1-58	James W. Swindell
Corry	Earl T. Cherry 1-58	Don D. Williams
Crafton	John J. Shearn B 1-58	William A. England S
Danville	John H. Bausch B 1-58	John L. Geist S
Derry tp.	P. J. Kuhn P 1-58	Mrs. Ann M. Derico S
Dickson City	John Matholick 1-58	Anthony Longo S
Doylestown	George C. Butler B 12-57	C. Leroy Frack S
Duryea	Joseph Rava B 1-58	Edmund Barlik S
East Pennsboro tp	J. H. Minnich 1-57	Russel Ready
East Pittsburgh	James J. Kelly B 1-58	James L. Oakes S
East Stroudsburg	Jesse R. Flory B 1-58	Sterling Cramer S
Edgweood*	R. H. Wood P 1-56	N. M. Markl M
Edwardsville	Chester Petroski 1-58	Ralph Morgan
Elizabethtown	J. V. Binkley B 11-57	E. S. Eshelman S
Emmaus	Fred D. Balze B 1-58	Oscar T. Iobst
Ephrata*	Lloyd Gerhart B 1-58	Carl W. Fuehrer M
Etna	Jacob J. Arenth B 1-58	William Skertich S
Exeter	Mrs. Jean Campbell B	Evelyn Reese S
Ford City	Frank Lux, Sr. B 1-58	Mary Smolik S
Forest Hills	A. L. Koch B 1-60	F. V. Kovalovsky
Forty Fort	Charles F. Stretch B 1-58	Howard Richards
Fountain Hill	Robert M. McGovern B 1-58	Frank T. Summers
Frackville	James Amour B	Charles Snyder S
Freeland	James Ferdinand B 1-56	Paul Tucker
Gettysburg	William G. Weaver B 1-58	Anna B. Dracha S
Glassport	James E. Thomas B 1-58	Regina Witkowski S
Glenolden	Lennard W. Warner B 1-58	Harry L. Simon S
Greenville	Lamont E. Reznor B 1-58	John S. Beachler S
Grove City*	R. W. McCandless B 1-58	R. E. Cannon
Hellertown	Warren C. Fritchman B	Paul Trumbower S
Hollidaysburg*	J. G. Denniston 1-58	Mrs. Ann Bender
Honesdale	John F. Riefler B 1-58	W. E. Rummetsch S
Huntingdon	L. D. Daubenspeck B 1-58	Frances M. Oeffner
Jefferson	Howard F. Smith B 1-57	A. Frazer S
Jenkintown	Harry Fritsch, Jr. B 1-58	A. C. J. Schabacker S
Jersey Shore	Arch D. Bingman 1-58	William L. Shinton S
Kane	Edward T. McDermott B 1-58	William F. Bunce S
Kittanning	Harry E. Himes, Jr. B 1-57	George W. L. Starr S
Kulpmont	John Kutchen B 1-58	Vincent Chesney S
Lancaster tp	Kendig C. Bare 1-58	Jeanette B. Pontz
Lansdale	E. K. Bean B 1-58	Florence R. Getz
Lansford	Thomas J. Whildin B 1-59	Edwin H. Stickler S
Larksville	Charles Prohaska B	Stephen J. Zifchak

Rankin	Matthew L. J. Furjanic B 1-58	Joseph L. Sabino S
Red Lion	Raymond R. Roth B 1-58	Howard W. Keeports S
Ridgeway	Otto H. Plaster 1-58	Paul B. Greiner
Rochester	John L. Neely, Jr. B 1-58	Ben F. Ellis S
St. Clair	William T. Brady B 1-58	John Shandor S
St. Marys*	James A. Meisel B 1-58	Donald S. Harding M
Sayre	Roland C. Drake B 1-59	Thomas A. Kenrick S
Schuylkill Haven*	R. H. Byers P 1-58	Edwin Gergart S
Scott tp	Ward Feitt	J. H. Prescott
Scottdale*	J. W. Beadling B 1-58	H. W. Colborn M
Sewickley*	Charles A. Woods B	Edward Ellerton S
Sharon Hill	William H. Milliken, Jr. B 1-58	Mrs. A. E. Thompson S
Sharpsburg	Peter M. Casper B 1-58	Henry J. Hohman, Jr. S
Sharpsville*	Peter J. Joyce B 1-58	Mary E. Lally S
Shillington	Ellwood E. Coldren B 1-58	Mrs. Marie K. Kunkle S
Shippensburg	Clarence E. Sterrett B 1-58	Paul B. Noftsker S
Somerset	H. W. Hay B 1-58	Richard Pile S
South Williamsport	S. Calvin Weaver 1-58	Charles Sherwood S
Spring Garden tp	Paul P. Stock P 1-56	Horace N. Mann S
Stroudsburg	Hal H. Harris B 1-58	Harold E. Snyder S
Sugarcreek tp	Harry Montgomery	G. C. Klingensmith
Swatara tp	Charles A. Lindle P 1-58	Stanley Attick S
Swoyersville	Anthony Harzinski B 1-58	John Marcin S
Tarentum*	Vane L. Henry B 12-57	William G. Clark S
Taylor	Clyde Hendershot B 1-58	Ben J. Llewellyn S
Throop	Joseph Pisarcik B	Louis Girodano S
Tinicum tp	Ralph J. Kirk P 1-56	J. Earl Ritchey S
Titusville	Chester C. Hampton 1-56	George W. Becker
Tyrone	Emanuel E. Rodgers B 1-58	J. Scott Hommer S
Upper Chichester tp	John Di Mylio P 1-56	James C. Stewart S
Upper Moreland tp	Robert C. McNickle P 1-56	John H. Heintz S
Vandergrift	Ralph W. McIntire B 1-58	Ernest Magaro
Warminster tp.	Stewart A. Munro C 1-60	Jacob F. Koch S
Waynesburg	R. B. Brown B 1-58	Roy N. Hawbaker M
West Hazleton	Leo H. Kubitsky B 1-58	Claude R. Brior S
West Pittston	Andrew B. Jones B 1-57	Roy Speece S
West Reading*	Harry E. Potteiger B 1-58	Howard F. Rickenbach M
West View*	Joseph L. Gahring B 1-58	Naomi Guckert S
West York	A. E. Zellers B 1-58	George P. Allen
Whitehall*	A. J. Munn B 1-58	Robert H. McGregor M
White Oak	Thomas H. Field B 1-58	Mrs. DeLore Fuehrer S
Wilkes-Barre tp	Francis Connors P	Andrew Garber S
Wilmerding	Charles H. Klausing B 12-58	Matthew Wojton S
Wilson	Frank O. Moser B 1-58	James B. Acton S
Windber	Matthew J. Klena B 1-58	Joseph H. Aldstadt S
Winton	James P. Lawler B 1-58	Beatrice Malone S

TABLE XXI—DIRECTORY OF MAYORS AND CITY CLERKS IN ALL CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
RHODE ISLAND—2		
Barrington t	Oliver L. Thompson, Jr. P 11-56	Henry E. Fowler
Warren t	Wilfred C. Jeffrey P	Charles C. Bliss
SOUTH CAROLINA—22		
Abbeville	J. A. Verchot 4-56	J. M. Strawhorn
Aiken	Charles M. Jones 11-56	Lee D. Ellis
Beaufort*	Angus D. Fordham 5-55	Howard W. Pepper
Bennettsville	Brooks Usher	E. W. Breeden
Camden*	Henry Savage, Jr. 6-56	Mrs. Louise W. Boykin
Chester*	E. B. Bagby 5-55	Hood C. Worthy †
Clinton	H. L. Eichelberger 9-56	W. B. Owens
Conway	A. C. Thompson 1-57	Bessie S. Henry
Darlington	T. W. Buchanan 1-56	John H. Peterson
Dillon	Powell B. Jones 4-55	Marvin F. Moody
Easley	S. F. McDaniel, Jr. 4-55	C. B. Kirkley
Eau Claire	J. E. Wilds 10-55	G. C. Robinett, Jr.
Gaffney	L. Marion Wood 3-56	I. Clyde Peeler
Georgetown	Sylvan L. Rosen 1-58	J. P. LaBruce
Greer	Lloyd E. Hunt 2-57	C. B. Cannon
Hartsville	Philip Wilmeth 2-57	L. W. Wilkerson
Lake City*	W. H. Cooke	Mrs. Margaret R. Duke
Lancaster*	Ledell Steele 1-56	Ivey Poovey M
Laurens	Joe Medlock	F. H. Caine
Marion	T. C. Atkinson, Jr. 2-57	Mrs. Grace Stephenson
Newberry*	J. E. Wiseman 1-56	W. C. Wallace
Union	J. T. Gregory 6-56	Jean Arthur
SOUTH DAKOTA—7		
Brookings	H. Dwiggins 5-55	C. B. Herreman A
Hot Springs*	Gordon Killinger 5-56	Charles V. Martin
Lead	Philip Graves 5-57	Effie Lagg A
Madison*	Albert M. Parker 5-55	George H. Simpson, Jr.
Pierre	J. B. Griffin 6-55	J. W. Ihli A
Vermillion	W. H. Jarmuth 5-56	Robert C. Walz A
Yankton	Ernest A. Crockett 5-55	Anna M. Goetz A
TENNESSEE—23		
Alcoa*	O. W. Brumfiel 7-55	William H. Jones
Athens*	J. P. Cartwright 7-55	Mrs. Lorene Ensminger
Cookeville	Dero Brown 1-57	A. L. Brown
East Ridge	Fay Crabtree 4-55	Warren E. Dodd

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
TEXAS—Continued		
Donna	Walter G. Weaver 4-56	A. F. Hester, Jr. S
Dumas	H. L. Hooten 4-55	J. V. Mills
Eagle Pass	W. A. Hewatt 4-56	D. E. Wueste, Sr.
El Campo*	Charles E. Hudson 4-56	Ruth Bowen
Ennis	Jack McKay 4-55	M. B. Moseley S
Falfurrias	R. R. Scott 4-55	Avelino A. Salinas S
Freeport	J. E. Walston 4-55	Herbert Teinert S
Galena Park	Wm. J. Philpot 4-56	Jean Canfield S
Gladewater	H. L. Reeves	H. I. McAfee S
Gonzales	R. H. Walker, Jr. 4-56	George P. O'Connor S
Graham	V. O. Rosser, Jr. 4-56	Harold Barnhart
Haltom	J. C. Gunter	C. C. Wilson
Henderson	L. H. Reed 4-56	W. M. Armstrong S
Hereford*	J. H. Sears 4-55	Thelma Jersig
Hillsboro	J. Perry Batis 4-55	Brooks Hord S
Huntsville	W. B. Vcazey 4-56	Kate Barr Ross S
Jacinto City	D. A. McPearson 4-55	F. M. Lacy S
Jacksonville*	R. C. Buckner 4-55	George Crawford
Kermit*	G. L. McGuire 4-56	James C. Hill
Kerrville*	Dr. J. L. Bullard 4-56	Barney Franklin
Kilgore	E. C. Elder 4-55	U. W. Prater S
Killeen*	Samuel G. Wood 4-56	C. L. Keaton
Levelland*	O. L. Watson, Jr. 4-55	L. E. Mabe S
Littlefield	L. C. Hewitt 4-55	W. G. Street S
Lockhart*	Wm. George Richards 4-56	A. J. Storey
Marlin	Terry Dickens 4-55	N. U. Goodrich S
Mexia*	W. W. Mason 4-55	J. R. Truett
Mineral Wells	John T. Beckworth 5-55	Sarah F. Scott S
Monahans*	F. P. Snelson 4-55	Ernestine Starling S
Mount Pleasant*	John A. Cook 4-55	Mrs. L. Mankins S
Navasota*	J. C. Swanson 2-57	M. B. Thomas S
Pecos	E. G. Stafford 4-56	John A. Hogan S
Pharr	E. B. Darby 4-56	L. B. Phillips
Port Lavaca	A. B. Tippit 4-56	Elizabeth Campbell
Port Neches	Cecil Holstend 5-56	Geo. T. Boyd
Raymondville	Mary C. Frost 4-55	C. E. Likin S
River Oaks	John H. Boyd 4-55	A. E. Kepley S
Robstown	S. R. Vickery 4-56	C. H. Wright S
Rosenberg	R. L. Ullrich 4-56	B. P. McMeaus S
Rusk	W. H. Hanna 4-55	I. R. Aufricht S
San Marcos	Frank E. Dietterich 4-55	Mrs. Ann Ziemke S

Fayetteville	P. D. Massey 10-56	H. M. Rice
Franklin	Frank Gray, Jr. 11-55	R. M. Liggett R
Gallatin	E. W. Thompson 1-58	I. C. Brown R
Greenville	C. M. Kiser 7-57	W. D. Guinn R
Harriman	Harold Williams 7-55	Neva J. Brown
Humboldt	Dan S. Tuttle 1-56	Annie Lou Cox
La Follette	R. C. Alley 11-55	Hugh W. Heatherly R
Lawrenceburg	Edward M. Lindsey 7-55	Grady H. Carroll S
Lebanon	William D. Baird 1-56	R. B. McConnell
Lenoir City	Guy F. Tallent 12-56	Henry C. Foster R
Lewisburgh	J. B. McBride 6-55	J. W. Arbuckle
McMinnville	Herman Spivey 12-55	Elijah Woosley
Maryville	Dr. Lea Callaway 9-55	Lynn L. Shasteer R
Paris*	Aaron Brown 1-57	I. H. Dale R
Pulaski	Herbert Smith 1-58	W. M. Rainey R
Shelbyville	John D. Templeton 9-55	Stanley Sissam
Springfield	John R. Long, Jr. 7-55	Ernest M. Dillard
Tullahoma	Jack T. Farrar 9-56	Alice Berry R
Union City	Hardy M. Graham 1-58	Frances C. Prather

TEXAS—78

Almo Heights	Jack Judson 3-57	Gerald C. Henckel, Jr. S
Alpine	Hugh S. White 4-56	John Stovell
Aransas Pass*	Earnest F. Falgout 4-57	F. C. Bigelow S
Arlington*	T. J. Vandergrift 4-55	J. Lloyd Brownning
Athens	Chas. Frank Jones	G. I. Shelton
Ballinger	C. M. Hambrick 4-55	Fred Underwood
Bay City	R. C. Gusman 4-55	Myrtle Smith S
Beeville*	Paul A. Schultz 4-55	Ellis M. Quinn
Belton*	Elmer H. Hays 6-55	Loe Madden
Bonham	Fred Brown 4-56	Bertha Maddrey
Brady	P. L. Ulstad	Mrs. W. P. Jones
Breckinridge*	Chas. W. Fox 4-56	Earnest Maxwell
Brenham	C. D. Dallmeyer 4-54	G. H. Zeiss
Brownfield*	C. C. Primm 4-56	Alva J. Geron S
Cameron	O. B. Horstmann 4-56	Neomi Needham S
Childress*	H. C. Preslar 4-56	Joe B. Howard M
Cisco	G. C. Rosenthal 5-55	Hal Lavery S
Cleveland*	T. A. Boothe 4-55	Maxine G. Jones
Coleman*	Wm. O. Leach 4-55	H. M. Collins
College Station*	Ernest Langford 4-54	Florence Neelley
Commerce*	Paul W. Goff 4-55	L. M. Stone S
Conroe	W. F. Newton 4-54	J. N. Meredith S
Crockett	J. G. Beasley, Jr. 4-56	J. D. Woodson S
Crystal City*	B. H. Holsomeback 4-55	June Broadhurst
Cuero	J. T. Newman 4-55	Arthur Fischer S
Dalhart*	S. Eddie Jones 4-55	Nellie C. Childers
Seguin	Roger W. Moore 4-56	Irene Sonka S
Slaton	O. N. Alcorn 4-55	J. J. Maxey S
Stamford*	G. R. Carothers 4-55	Tom Elliott
Stephenville	Henry Clark 4-56	Rex H. Cates S
Sulphur Springs*	J. R. Ramey C 4-55	W. M. France
Taylor*	R. E. Kollman C 4-55	E. S. Plemons
Uvalde*	Joe W. Carper 12-56	R. W. Evans
Weatherford	Alvah Allen 4-56	C. E. Canafax S
Weslaco*	H. M. Pike 4-55	V. C. Thompson M
Yoakum*	W. O. Afflerbach C 4-55	D. F. Swenson

UTAH—11

American Fork	George C. Scott, Jr. 1-58	Stephen P. Shelley S
Bountiful*	George Fadel 1-58	Thomas Robinson
Brigham City	C. LeGrande Horsley 1-58	Fannie J. Christensen
Cedar City*	Arnold E. Anderson 1-58	Mrs. Allen Simkins R
Murray	J. Clifford Hansen 1-58	Alvin W. Wahlquist R
Orem	LeGrand Jarman 1-58	June B. Kendell R
Price	Wm. J. Welsh, Jr. 1-58	Ben Ward R
South Salt Lake*	Lothaire R. Rich 1-58	Martha J. Toombs
Spanish Fork	Ed. M. Beck 1-59	Byron T. Geslison
Springville	A. W. Cherrington 1-58	Lloyd J. Ashcraft R
Tooele*	Frank C. Stone 1-58	Alfred L. Hanks

VERMONT—6

Bennington	Harold G. Griffin P 3-56	Hilda Hurley
Montpelier	Anson F. Barber 3-56	Warren B. Lowe
Newport	John W. Natole 3-56	Austin J. Beebe
St. Albans	Thomas Fitzgerald	Eugene H. Maneau
St. Johnsbury*	Chas. S. Sumner	Wm. A. Bemis
Winooski	Armand Rathe 3-55	Eugene H. Manseau

VIRGINIA—18

Big Stone Gap*	W. S. Beverly 8-55	Mary Lile
Buena Vista*	John R. Seay 9-56	B. F. Niswander
Clifton Forge*	Dr. G. S. Hartley 8-56	G. K. Nicol M
Colonial Heights	Fred R. Shepherd 9-57	C. W. Moorman
Covington*	R. P. Lowman 9-55	J. G. Kyle
Emporia*	Harold L. Townsend 9-56	Mrs. J. R. Vincent
Falls Church*	M. Elden Colby 9-55	Harry E. Wells
Front Royal*	W. C. Deming 9-56	Johnnie Marehi
Galax*	D. B. Vaugh 1-57	W. G. Andrews
Lexington*	P. A. Holstein 9-55	A. K. Roop, Jr. M
Marion	Walter B. Jackson 9-56	H. P. Gills R
Pulaski*	C. V. Jackson 9-56	Mrs. L. D. Logan
Radford*	William P. Bullard 9-56	C. L. Capito
Salem*	James I. Mayer 9-56	Douglas W. Ayres

TABLE XXI—DIRECTORY OF MAYORS AND CITY CLERKS IN ALL CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
VIRGINIA—Continued		
South Boston*	Evan H. Lacy 8-55	J. Landrum Hardy
Virginia Beach*	Frank Dusch 9-56	Lewis Smith
Williamsburg*	H. M. Stryker	Mrs. Anne A. Jones
Wytheville*	Stuart M Spiller 10-56	Betty J. Umberger
WASHINGTON—11		
Anacortes	Raymond Pinson 6-57	Paul Flint, Jr.
Auburn	Dayton A. Witten 6-55	Robert E. Walker
Centralia	Claude W. Warren 6-55	Frances Laurila
Chehalis	W. B. Graham 6-57	Constance Krater
Clarkston	LeRoy Weeks 6-57	Roy H. Kennedy
Ellensburg*	James Gibbons 6-55	Gertrude Hutchens
Kelso	Don Talley 6-57	Lora Blackstone
Mount Vernon	A. M. Novotny 6-57	Frank E. Hunt
Port Townsend	George Bangerter 6-57	Joseph G. Ryan
Shelton	Herbert C. Rotter 6-58	Alma K. Catto
Toppenish	J. D. Rathbun 6-57	Aleta A. Bennett
WEST VIRGINIA—15		
Buckhannon	Fred S. Ballard 7-55	John Anthony
Dunbar	D. L. Salisbury 6-57	C. F. Stewart
Elkins	E. P. Phares 4-55	Stanely K. Armentrout
Grafton*	Homer A. Gatrell 7-55	Dorothy R. Beavers
Hinton	Andrew Hopkins	Neta Jordan M
Keyser	John C. Freeland 7-55	Carl F. Theis, Jr.
Logan	Litz McGuire 5-55	Mrs. Janice Brumfield
Princeton*	Amos R. Beam 6-55	Charles C. McGuire
Richwood	James A. Barber 7-57	Carl B. Hamric R
St. Albans	Gregory L. Funk 7-57	Mrs. Ava S. VandeLinde
Vienna	H. A. Matteson 7-55	R. H. Carder R
Welch	B. F. Homerd 6-56	H. E. Payne
WEST VIRGINIA—Continued		
Wellsburg	P. P. Cipoletti 7-55	Mrs. M. N. Crabtree
Weston	Mr. Leslie E. Haught 6-55	Josephine Tierney
Williamson	Pierce B. Maynard 6-55	Lafe P. Ward
WISCONSIN—23		
Antigo	Harold C. Grantman 4-55	Lauretta F. McMeekin
Baraboo	Duane Peck 4-56	J. T. Walker
De Pere	E. A. Seymour 5-56	I. A. Smits
Fort Atkinson*	A. A. Statz P 4-55	E. F. Klement
Kaukauna	Joseph F. Bayargeon 4-54	Karl E. Marzahl
Menomonie	Nick Michelbook 4-55	Alice Kenney
Merrill	G. B. Cotter 5-56	Robert Klug
Monroe	Brooks J. Dunwiddie 5-56	F. M. Bray
Oconomowoc	Frank J. Dumbeck 5-56	James O. Holmes
Oconto	T. L. Maloney 4-56	E. C. Krueger
Platteville	A. W. Hoosier 5-56	Robert G. Campbell
Portage	Arno J. Miller 5-56	Frank M. Harding, Sr.
Prairie du Chien	Wm. D. Carroll 4-56	C. A. Plihal
Rhinelander	Stephen Harris Lewis 4-56	Jean Gilbertsen
Rice Lake	Julian H. Bjoin 4-56	G. M. Bailey
Ripon	Robert C. Born 5-56	C. A. Whiting
Shawano	D. H. Winter 5-56	Arnold Krohn
Sparta	Otis M. Erickson 5-56	Rosella E. Jankins
Sturgeon Bay	Stanley R. Greene 4-56	E. S. Ackerman
Waupun	John Heuhen 5-55	A. E. Hoeft
West Bend	Walter Schmidt 4-56	Kenneth N. Weiss
West Milwaukee	Edward M. Stokke P	Herman Dieringer
Whitewater	Ralph Tentcher 4-55	Lois Gnatzig
WYOMING—1		
Rawlins	Glen A. Glidden 1-57	Mary Ellen Sullins

Index

This index includes references to selected material in previous issues of the Year Book not repeated in this edition. Such references are indicated in each instance with the year of the edition in parentheses.

A

Abattoirs: See Slaughterhouses
Accountants: directory, 529-61
Accounting, 198-99
  sources of information, 240-42, 245
Administration: developments, 249
  in-service training, 504-505
Administrative management, 249-56
  methods, 254-55
  training, 255
Administrative organization, 252-54
  sources of information, 280-88
Administrative reorganization, 2-3, 252-54
Admissions taxes, 212-13, 214
  ordinances, 496
Adult education programs, 6, 470-71
Aeronautics: ordinances, 483
Aid to dependent children, 318-19
Aid to permanently and totally disabled, 319
Air conditioning: ordinances, 483
Air pollution, 326
  sources of information, 330-32
Airport zoning: data for cities over 10,000 (table), 284 (1953)
  data for cities over 25,000: table for individual cities, 288-97 (1953)
Airports: county-owned and operated, 119; (table) 122-27
  model zoning act, 483
  municipally owned and operated, (tables), 66-116
  ordinances, 483
Alcoholic beverages: control: ordinances, 491
  taxes, 213, 216
Aldermen: See Councilmen
Ambulances: ordinances, 484
American Association of School Administrators, 154, 464
American Institute of Park Executives, 456
American Library Association, 6, 154, 472
American Public Health Association, 154, 329
American Public Power Association, 154, 373
American Public Welfare Association, 154, 321
American Public Works Association, 154, 347
American Society for Public Administration, 153, 154
American Society of Planning Officials, 153, 154, 292
American Water Works Association, 154
Amusement devices: ordinances, 489
Amusement resorts, 66 (1954)
Animals: ordinances, 484
Annexation of territory: average area annexed: selected list of cities, 43-44
Annexation of territory—(Continued)
  developments, 41-49
  finance, 46; (table), 50-52
  legal procedure, 46
  number of annexations per city, 45; (table), 50-52
  number of annexing cities, 42; (table), 42
  one-fourth square mile or more: cities over 5,000 (table), 50-52
  opposition of property owners and others, 47
  origin of annexation movement, 47; (table), 50-52
  population annexed, 44; (table), 50-52
  publicity, 47-48; (table), 50-52
  size of annexations, 42-44; (table), 50-52
  total area annexed, 42; (table), 50-52
  trends, 41-49; 1954-54 (table), 42
Annual reports: See Reports: annual
Aquariums, 274
Arboretums, 272
Architecture, 274-75
Army-McCarthy hearings, 1
Arnold, David S., 249-56
Art, 273-74
Ashes: See Refuse collection; Refuse disposal
Assessment: administration, 202-206
  court decisions, 205-206
  legislation, 204-205
  professional organization, 6, 153, 206
  professionalization, 203-204
  revaluation programs, 202
  sources of information, 240, 243-44
  state developments, 202-203
  training, 203-204
  See also Special assessments
Assessors: election: tables for individual cities, 66-116
Auditoriums: municipally owned and operated, (tables), 66-116
  ordinances, 484
Auditors: directories, 529-61, 562-76
  election: tables for individual cities, 66-116
  salaries, 145-47

B

Back, Kenneth, 202-206
Bands, 268-69
Bauer, John, 351-54
Bibliography: See sources of information under subjects
Bicycles: ordinances, 498
Billboards: ordinances, 485
Blind assistance, 319
Bollens, John C., 37-49
Bonding operations, 7

Bonds: ordinances, 488
  sales, 197-98
  sources of information, 240, 242
  See also Debt
Bondsmen: ordinances, 491
Bookmobiles, 3, 468
Borrowing, 221-22
  See also Debt
Botanical gardens, 272
Brunsman, Howard G., 21-26
Budget: municipal, 7
  ordinances, 488
  sources of information, 241
Budgeting, 200
Bugbee, Percy, 359-62
Bugher, Robert D., 344-47
Building codes, 485-86
  See also Fire administration: ordinances; Housing: ordinances; Plumbing: ordinances; Ventilation: ordinances
Building construction: urban counties (table), 139-42 (1954)
Building departments: expenditures, 326-34 (1951)
  personnel, 323 (1951)
  personnel: number, 326-34 (1951)
  personnel: salaries, 324, 326-34 (1951)
Building fires (table), 371; table for individual cities, 376-88
Building inspection: data for cities over 10,000, 1950, 326-34 (1951)
  expenditures, 323 (1951)
  organization, 322-24 (1951)
  practices, 322-25 (1951)
Building inspectors: salaries, 150-52; 324, 326-34 (1951)
Building Officials Conference of America, 154
Building permits: value, 323, 326-34 (1951)
Buildings: municipal, 346-47
Bus franchises: ordinances, 498-99
Bus systems: municipally owned and operated, (tables), 66-116

C

Capital improvement budget, 285 (1953)
  city planning data for cities over 10,000 (table), 284 (1953)
  data for cities over 25,000: table for individual cities, 288-97 (1953)
Cemeteries: ordinances, 486
Censorship: of movies, 478-79
Census data: urban counties, 134-35 (1954); table for individual counties, 139-42 (1954)
Central cities: population: See Population: central cities
  rent level, 62, 64 (1954)
Charters, 250-51, 486-87
Chief administrative officer, 251-52
Child welfare services, 319-20
Cigarette taxes, 213, 214
  ordinances, 496
Circuses: ordinances, 495
Cities: classified by population groups, 23; (table), 23
  cultural activities, 263-75
Cities—(Continued)
  economic base, 62, 64-67 (1954); cities over 10,000, by geographic region (table), 67 (1954)
  economic classification: See Economic classification of cities and metropolitan areas
  governmental data: See Governmental data
  metropolitan status, 62, 63-64 (1954); cities over 10,000, by geographic regions (table), 70 (1954)
  newness of residential plant, 67-68 (1954)
  percentage distribution, by economic base (table), 68 (1954)
  percentage distribution, by metropolitan status (table), 69 (1954)
  population: See Population
  See also Central cities; Municipalities; Suburbs
Citizen advisory committees, 255
Citizenship education programs, 6
City attorneys: election: tables for individual cities, 66-116
  professional organization, 154, 480
City clerks: directories, 529-61, 562-76
  election: tables for individual cities, 66-116
  salaries, 145-47
City councils: manuals, 486
  ordinances, 486
  See also Councilmen
City-county services, 254
City managers, 251-52
  appointments, 503-504; (table), 503
  directories, 506-27, 529-61, 562-76
  directories: changes, 276-77
  information service, 505
  professional organization, 505
  salaries, 145-47
  separations from service, 504
  tenure, 504
  See also Council-manager plan
City officials: See Municipal officials
City planning: consulting services, 293
  data for cities over 10,000, 292-95; (table), 293; table for individual cities, 296-312
  developments, 289-92
  federal developments, 289-90
  legislation, 289-90
  master plan, 288-97 (1953)
  ordinances, 493-94
  organization, 292-93
  professional organization, 153, 154, 292
  sources of information, 313-17
  See also Metropolitan planning; Planning; Urban redevelopment; Zoning
City planning agencies: expenditures (table), 296-312
  number of employees (table), 296-312
  number of members (table), 296-312
City planning directors: who appoints (table), 296-312
  who serves (table), 296-312
Civil defense, 2, 256
  fire protection, 360-61
  ordinances, 487
  sources of information, 286-87

Civil service: coverage, 157; (table), 157; table for individual cities, 164-89
  ordinances, 493
  organization, 157; table for individual cities, 164-89
  professional organization, 142, 143, 153, 154
  sources of information, 191-94
  table for individual cities, 164-89
  See also Personnel
Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada, 142, 143, 153, 154
Civil service boards: employee groups covered: table for individual cities, 164-90
Clark, Joseph F., 197-201
Classification plans: cities over 10,000 (table), 164-90
Codes, 250-51, 486-87
Coin operated machines: See Amusement devices
Commission plan: number of cities, (table), 57
  percentage of cities, (table), 57
  tables for individual cities, 66-116
Communicable diseases: ordinances, 489
  sources of information, 331
Consolidation: See Governmental consolidation
Consumer price index: 1946-1954 (graph), 156
Controllers: directory, 529-61
  election: tables for individual cities, 66-116
  salaries, 145-47
Council-manager cities: directory, 506-27
  directory: changes, 276-77
Council-manager plan, 2-3
  abandonment, 277-78
  developments, 276-79
  growth, 278-79
  legislation, 278
  new adoptions, 276-77
  number of cities, (table), 57
  percentage of cities: by population group (tables), 57, 279
  rejections, 276-77
  studies and reports, 279
  tables for individual cities, 66-116
  See also City managers
Council of Metropolitan Regional Organizations, 39
Councilmen: election: type and method, 59-60; (table), 59; tables for individual cities, 66-116
  number, 58-59; (table), 58; tables for individual cities, 66-116
  salaries: 62; (table), 61; tables for individual cities, 66-116
  serving without pay, (table), 62
  terms, 60, 62; (table), 60; tables for individual cities, 66-116
Counties: definition, 17-18
  number, 15, 16, 17-18
Counties, Urban, 117-27; 133-47 (1954),
  census data, 134-35 (1954); table for individual counties, 139-42 (1954)
  center of metropolitan government, 138-39 (1954)
  dwelling units built (table), 139-42 (1954)
  fire protection, 120; (table), 123-27
Counties, Urban—(Continued)
  governing body, 118-19; (table), 122-27
  government: organization, 137-38 (1954)
  governmental data: table for individual counties, 122-27
  land area (table), 139-42 (1954)
  number of local governments, 118; (table), 123-27
  payroll, 119; (table), 123-27
  personnel: number, 119; (table), 123-27
  planning, 119-20; 136-37 (1954); table for selected counties, 143-47 (1954)
  police services, 120; (table), 122-27
  population: table for individual counties, 123-27
  population characteristics, 117-18; 133-34 (1954)
  sanitation services, 121; (table), 122-27
  streets, 120-21; (table), 123-27
  utilities: county-owned and operated, 119; (table), 122-27
County government: sources of information, 286
Courts: developments, 475-80
  sources of information, 481-82
Credit unions, 153 (1953); table for individual cities, 141-70 (1952)
Crime: sources of information, 432-34
Crime prevention patrol, 404-405
Crime trends, 404
Cultural activities of cities, 263-75
Curfew: ordinances, 487

D

Dairy products: See Milk
Debt, 197-98, 221-22
  gross long-term: table for individual cities, 226-38
  national summary (table), 221
  net long-term: table for individual cities, 226-38
  redemption, 222
  See also Bonds; Borrowing
Directories: See under specific subjects, e.g., Mayors: directories
Disaster planning, 256
Disasters: ordinances, 487
Diversified cities, 65 (1954)
Dogs: ordinances, 484
Dormitory cities, 65 (1954)
Drinking water: ordinances, 489
Drury, Robert F., 217-25

E

Economic classification of cities and metropolitan areas, 54-56, 65; 62-70 (1954), table for individual cities over 10,000, 66-92
  use of tables, 11-12
Economic data: cities over 10,000: table for individual cities, 66-92
Education, 2, 269-70
  developments, 459-64

Education—(Continued)
  general expenditures: table for individual cities, 226-38
  number of employees, 155
  professional organization, 154, 464
  sources of information, 465-67
  See also School districts; School superintendents: Teachers
Education centers, 66 (1954)
Elections: ordinances, 487
  See also under specific subjects, e.g., Treasurers: election
Elective offices, 62-63; (table), 63; tables for individual cities, 66-116
Electric utilities: municipally owned and operated, (tables), 66-116
  operating data, 350 (1952)
  ordinances, 498-99
  organization, 349-50 (1952)
  rates, 350, 352-59 (1952)
  table for individual cities, 352-59 (1952)
Electric utilities: rate changes, 343-49 (1952)
Electric utility superintendents: appointment, 352-59 (1952)
  salaries, 350, 352-59 (1952)
Employee organizations: federations, 163; (table), 162; table for individual cities, 164-90
Employees: See Personnel
Employment, Public, 7
  and payrolls, 155-56
  city, 155
  county, 155
  education, 155
  federal civilian, 155
  state, 155
  total, 139, 155; (table), 139
Engineers: directory, 529-61
  election: tables for individual cities, 66-116
  salaries, 145-47
Expenditures: by character and object, 219
  general: 218-19
  general: education: table for individual cities, 226-38
  general: highways: table for individual cities, 226-38
  general: sanitation: table for individual cities, 226-38
  general: total: less capital outlay: table for individual cities, 226-38
  general: total: table for individual cities, 226-38
  per capita amounts: for various functions (graph), 219
  See also under categories of officials, e.g., Police: expenditures
Explosives: ordinances, 488

F

Finance, 7
  administration, 197-201
  cash and security holdings, 222
  cash and security holdings: national summary (table), 221
Finance—(Continued)
  data for cities over 25,000, 224; table for individual cities, 226-38
  data for cities over 25,000: national summary (table), 223
  data for cities over 25,000: timing and scope of figures, 225
  historical trends, for cities over 25,000, 222, 224
  municipal summary (table), 220
  national summary (table), 220
  ordinances, 487-88
  professional organization, 154, 201
  sources of information, 239-45
  trends, 217-25
Finance officers: directory, 529-61
  election: tables for individual cities, 66-116
  salaries, 145-47
Fire administration: civil defense, 360-61
  developments, 359-62
  literature, 361
  ordinances, 488-89
  professional organization, 154
  sources of information, 399-402
Fire alarm boxes, 370, 378-404 (1953)
  cities over 10,000 (table), 372 (1953)
Fire chiefs: appointment, 365; tables for individual cities, 376-88
  directory, 529-61
  salaries, 145-47, 363; (tables), 364-65; tables for individual cities, 376-98
Fire departments, 360
  classification, 370-75; tables for individual cities, 376-98
  classification: distribution of cities, 372; (table), 371
  data for cities of 10,000 to 25,000: table for individual cities, 389-98
  data for cities over 25,000: table for individual cities, 376-88
  employees: number, 363; (tables), 364-65; (graph), 367; tables for individual cities, 376-98
  expenditures, 369; (table), 370
  expenditures: hydrant rentals, table for individual cities, 376-88
  expenditures: salaries and wages (table), 370; table for individual cities, 376-98
  expenditures: total (table), 370; tables for individual cities, 376-98
  expenditures: total per capita (table), 364; (graph), 367
  statistics, 363-75
  trends, 1950-55 (table), 364
Fire equipment: number of pieces, 368; (table), 369; tables for individual cities, 376-98
Fire inspection, 378-90, 391-404 (1953)
Fire insurance classification, 370-75; tables for individual cities, 376-98
  distribution of cities, 372; (table), 371
Fire losses, 369-70; (table), 371; table for individual cities, 376-88
Fire prevention: education, 361-62
  ordinances, 488-89
  training, 6

Fire protection: mutual aid, 386, 394-406, 407-18 (1954)
  outside city limits: charges, 386-87, 394-406, 407-18 (1954)
  urban counties, 120; (table), 123-27
Fire safety: ordinances, 488-89
Fire services: mutual aid, 366-68
  outside charges, 366-68
Fire stations, 368-69
  number, 388, 394-406; 407-18 (1954)
Firemen: duties, 366; tables for individual cities, 376-98
  hours of labor, 365-66; tables for individual cities, 376-98
  job description, 149
  overtime pay, 385; 378-404 (1952)
  retirement systems, table for individual cities, 164-89
  salaries, 363, 365; (tables), 364-65; tables for individual cities, 376-98
  sick leave, 385; 378-404 (1952)
  vacations with pay, 385; 378-404 (1952)
Fireworks: federal legislation, 361
  ordinances, 488
Flammable liquids: ordinances, 488
Fluoridation of public water supply, 326-27, 477-78
Food handlers: ordinances, 489-90
Forest fires: ordinances, 488
Form of government: by population groups, 56-57; (table), 57; tables for individual cities, 66-116
Franchises: ordinances, 498-99
Fringe areas: developments, 37-49
  intergovernmental approach, 61 (1954)
  municipal services, 45-46; 57-58 (1954); table for individual cities, 50-52
  municipal services: municipal policies, 58-61 (1954)
  problems, 53-54 (1954)
  subdivision regulations, 55-57 (1954)
  zoning controls, 54-55 (1954)
Fringe benefits, 7, 140
Funk, Robert L., 210-13

G

Gambling: ordinances, 489
Gas utilities: municipally owned and operated, (tables), 66-116
  ordinances, 498-99
Gasoline taxes, 213, 216
Government: form: See Form of government
Government centers, 66 (1954)
Government Public Relations Association, 262
Governmental consolidation, 38, 250
Governmental data: cities 5,000 to 10,000: table for individual cities, 93-116
  cities over 5,000, 53-64
  cities over 5,000: selection of towns and townships, 53-54
  cities over 10,000: table for individual cities, 66-92
  urban counties: table for individual counties, 122-27
Governmental units: average number per county, by state (chart), 20
  definition, 17
  distribution, by state (table), 16
  in metropolitan areas (table), 29; table for individual cities, 31-36
  in urban counties: number, 118; table for individual counties, 122-27
  number, 15-20
  number, by type (chart), 19
  types, 15; (table), 15
  See also names of individual units, e.g., Counties; School districts, etc.
Gross receipts taxes, 212, 214-15

H

Hagman, Harlan, 459-64
Hall, Albert H., 207-209
Handbills: ordinances, 489
Health: developments, 325-29
  environmental, 326-28
  impact of suburbanization, 329
  ordinances, 489
  professional organization, 154, 329
  sources of information, 330-33
  See also Communicable diseases; Housing; Sanitation; Welfare
Health councils, 329
Health departments: headquarters and services, 326
Health officers: salaries, 145-47
Health resorts, 66 (1954)
Health services: local, 328-29
Healy, Patrick, Jr., 128-33
Highway Safety Conference, 435-36
Highways, 344-45
  federal legislation, 436
  general expenditures: table for individual cities, 226-38
  See also Streets
Hiscock, Ira V., 325-29
Holidays: paid, 152 (1953); table for individual cities, 156-87 (1953)
Home rule, 5, 249-50
Hospital and surgical insurance: city employees, 161; (table), 161; table for individual cities, 164-90
Hospital insurance, 141
Hospitals, 329
  sources of information, 330-33
Hospitals, Municipal: administrators, 316, 318-26 (1953)
  admissions (table), 319-26 (1953)
  bed capacity (table), 319-26 (1953)
  data, 314-17 (1953)
  data: table for individual cities, 318-26 (1953)
  finances, 316-17, 318-26 (1953)
  finances: indigent cases (table), 319-26 (1953)
  management, 315-16, 318-26 (1953)
  name (table), 319-26 (1953)
  organization (table), 319-26 (1953)
  personnel (table), 319-26 (1953)
  year established (table), 319-26 (1953)

Hours of labor: per week, 158; (table), 159; table for individual cities, 164-90
  Saturday working schedule, 158-59; (table), 159; table for individual cities, 164-90
  See also under categories of officials, e.g., Police: hours of labor
Housing: building costs, 335-36
  developments, 334-40
  disposition of federal housing, 339
  finance, 336-37
  litigation, 337
  ordinances, 489, 490
  production, 335
  professional organization, 154, 340
  public, 337-38
  racial discrimination, 338-39
  sources of information, 340-43
  See also Tourist camps; Trailers; Urban redevelopment
Hunt, Maurice O., 318-21

I

In-service training, 6, 141-42, 161, 504-505
  department conducting: table for individual cities over 10,000, 184-216 (1954)
  number of cities over 10,000 (table), 180 (1954)
Incinerators: municipally owned and operated, (tables), 66-116
Income taxes, 213, 215-16
  ordinances, 496
Incorporated places: number, 23; (table), 23
Incorporation, 250
Industrial centers, 65 (1954)
Institute for Training in Municipal Administration, 255
Institute of Traffic Engineers, 154
International Association of Chiefs of Police, 154
International Association of Fire Chiefs, 154
International City Managers' Association, 153, 154, 505

J

Job descriptions for selected city jobs, 148-49
Jones, Victor, 117-21
Junk dealers: ordinances, 492
Juvenile delinquency, 4, 403-404

K

Kee, S. Janice, 468-72
Kreml, Franklin M., 435-39

L

Labor unions, 163; (table), 162; table for individual cities, 164-90
Land area of cities: cities of 5,000 to 10,000: table for individual cities, 93-116
  cities over 10,000: table for individual cities, 66-92
Land area of urban counties (table), 139-42 (1954)
Land subdivision: See Subdivisions
Lange, John D., 334-40
Law: developments, 475-80
  sources of information, 481-82
Law officers: professional organization, 154, 480
Librarian of Congress, 471-72
Librarians: professional organization, 6, 154, 472
Libraries, 3, 270-71
  and adult education, 470-71
  buildings, 470
  business reference service, 469
  cooperation, 471
  developments, 468-72
  new media, 471
  sources of information, 472-74
  state: role, 469-70
Licenses: ordinances, 490-91
Liquor: See Alcoholic beverages
Locker plants: ordinances, 490
Loyalty oath programs, 476-77
Luxury tax: ordinances, 496

M

Management: See Administrative management
Manufacturing centers, 64-65 (1954)
Markets: ordinances, 491
Master plan reports, 291
Mayor-council plan: number of cities, (table), 57
  percentage of cities, (table), 57
  tables for individual cities, 66-116
Mayors: date term expires, cities of 5,000-10,000, 562-76
  date term expires, cities over 10,000, 529-61
  directory, cities of 5,000 to 10,000, 562-76
  directory, cities over 10,000, 529-61
  election, 57-58
  salaries, 145-47
  selection, 58; tables for individual cities, 66-116
  terms of office, 58
  terms of office: cities of 5,000 to 10,000 (table), 93-116
  terms of office: cities over 10,000 (table), 54-80 (1952)
  veto power, 57
  veto power: cities of 5,000 to 10,000 (table), 93-116
  veto power: cities over 10,000 (table), 54-80 (1952)
  voting power, 57
  voting power: cities of 5,000 to 10,000 (table), 93-116
  voting power: cities over 10,000 (table), 54-80 (1952)
Meat: ordinances, 490
Mental health: sources of information, 331-33
Merit system: See Civil service
Metropolitan areas: definition, 27
  developments, 37-49
  economic classification: See economic classification of cities and metropolitan areas

Metropolitan areas—(Continued)
  local governments (table), 29; data for individual cities, 31-36
  percentage distribution, by metropolitan status, (table), 69 (1954)
  population: See Population: Metropolitan areas
  rent level, 62, 64 (1954)
  unit problems, 5
  urban counties as center, 138-39 (1954)
Metropolitan planning, legislation, 39
Metropolitan studies, 40-41
Metropolitan surveys, 39-40
Milk: ordinances, 489-90
Mining towns, 66 (1954)
Model ordinances, 9, 483-500
Motion pictures: as form of municipal reporting, 260
  censorship, 478-79
Motor fuels licenses: ordinances, 496
Motor vehicle licenses: ordinances, 496
Motor vehicle taxes, 213, 216
Motor vehicles: driver education, 437-38
  ordinances, 491-92
Municipal Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada, 154, 201
Municipal government: developments, 1-7
  sources of information, 285-86
  state and national activities, 4-6
Municipal Highlights of 1955, 1-7
Municipal leagues: activities, 128-33
  area cooperation, 132
  conferences, 129
  cooperative endeavors, 132
  directory, (table), 153-54
  district organization, 129
  functional affiliates, 129
  group insurance, 133
  journals (list), 288
  legislative activities, 131-32
  list, by state, 134-35
  magazines and periodicals, 131
  membership totals, 128
  organizational developments, 128-29
  publications, 129-31
  regional meetings, 129
  research, 129-31
  training activities, 131
Municipal officials: directories, 528-76
  election: tables for individual cities, 66-116
  professional organization, 153-54
  salaries, 144
  salaries: cities over 10,000, by population groups and by title of official (table), 145-47
Municipal reporting: See Reporting
Municipal salary index: 1946-1954 (graph), 156
Municipal services: fringe areas, 45-46; 57-58 (1954); table for individual cities, 50-52
  fringe areas: municipal policies, 58-61 (1954)
Municipal Year Book: how to use the Year Book, 8-12
  selection of towns and townships for inclusion in Year Book, 53-54
Municipal Year Book—(Continued)
  sources of information, 8-9
  state correspondents, x
  use of statistical data, 10-12
Municipalities: definition, 18
  number, 15, 16, 18
Museums, 264-67
  data for cities over 10,000 (table), 265
  management, 267
  nongovernmental, 266-67
Music, 267-69

N

National Association of Assessing Officers, 6, 153, 206
National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials, 154, 340
National Book Committee, 469
National Committee on Urban Transportation, 6
National Fire Protection Association, 6
National Institute of Governmental Purchasing, 6, 154, 209
National Institute of Municipal Clerks, 154
National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 6, 154, 480
National Municipal League, 153
National Recreation Association, 154, 456
National Recreation Congress, 456
Negroes: See Segregation
Noise: ordinances, 492
Nolting, Orin F., 263-75
Nonproperty taxes, 210-13; table for individual cities, 214-16
Nuisances: ordinances, 492

O

O'Harrow, Dennis, 289-92
Oil franchises: ordinances, 499
Old-age assistance, 318
Opera, 269
Ordinances: selected and model, 9, 483-500
  See also under specific subjects, e.g., Taxation: ordinances
Overtime pay, 141, 159-60; (table), 160; table for individual cities, 164-90
  See also under categories of officials, e.g., Police: overtime pay

P

Park officials: professional organization, 456
  salaries, 145-47
Parking: data: table for individual cities over 10,000, 441-47
  off-street, 277-78, 280-98 (1952)
  sources of information, 448-51
Parking facilities: planning, 254, 256 (1949)
Parking lots, 440
  charges, 440
  city-owned: number (table), 441-47
  city-owned: total number, 440; (table), 440
  data for cities over 10,000: table for individual cities, 441-47

Parking lots—(Continued)
  number established in 1954, table for individual cities, 441-47
  ordinances, 492-93
  paving, lighting, attendants, 454-64 (1953)
Parking meters: charges, 440; table for individual cities, 441-47
  ordinances, 493
Parking spaces: number available, 440; (table) 440; table for individual cities, 441-47
Parks: developments, 452-56
  sources of information, 457-58
  See also Recreation
Pay plans, 158
  cities over 10,000 (table), 164-90
Pay rates for selected city jobs, 148-49; table for individual cities, 150-52
Payroll: city, 155
  county, 155
  education, 155
  federal civilian, 155
  increase, 7
  monthly: by level of government, 155; (table), 153
  monthly: municipal nonschool, 1946-1954, 155; (table), 157
  public, 139-40
  state, 155
  total, 155; table for individual cities, 164-90
  urban counties, 119; (table), 123-27
Peddlers: ordinances, 493
Pensions: See Retirement systems
Personnel: covered by civil service, 157; (table), 157; table for individual cities, 164-90
  data, 155-63
  data: for cities over 10,000: table for individual cities, 164-90
  developments, 139-43
  number of employees: by level of government, 155; (table), 155
  number of nonschool employees, 1946-1954, 155; (table), 157; table for individual cities, 164-90
  ordinances, 493
  professional organization, 142-43, 153, 154
  sources of information, 191-94
  urban counties: number, 119; (table), 123-27
  See also Civil service: Employee organizations; Employment, Public; Hours of labor; Job descriptions; Labor unions; Municipal officials; Payroll; Retirement systems; Salaries; Sick leave; Training; Vacations; also under specific subjects, e.g., Hospitals: personnel
Personnel agencies: public relations, 142-43
Personnel management, 157-58
Personnel officials, 157-58; (table), 158; table for individual cities, 164-90
  salaries, 145-47
Planning, 38-39
  developments, 289-92
  ordinances, 493-94
  professional organization, 153, 154, 292
  urban counties, 119-20; 136-37 (1954); table for selected counties, 143-47 (1954)
Planning—(Continued)
  sources of information, 313-17
  See also City planning; Metropolitan planning; Urban redevelopment; Zoning
Planning directors: salaries, 145-47
Plumbing: ordinances, 494
  See also Building codes
Police: college training, 406
  crime prevention patrol, 404-405
  data for cities over 10,000, table for individual cities, 413-31
  developments, 403-406
  employees: number, 405, 409; (tables), 408, 410, 413-31; (graph), 409
  employees: salaries, 409-10; (tables), 408, 410, 413-31
  equipment, 405
  expenditures, 411-12; (table), 413-31
  expenditures: per capita (graph), 409
  expenditures: salaries and wages (table), 412; (table), 413-31
  expenditures: salaries and wages: per capita (table), 408
  expenditures: total (table), 412; (table), 413-31
  expenditures: total: per capita (tables), 408, 412
  foot patrolmen, 419, 420-42 (1953)
  holiday pay, 417 (1953)
  hours of labor, 407, 409; (table), 413-31
  job description, 149
  motor vehicles: number, 411
  motorcycles: number (table), 413-31
  number on traffic, 411; (table), 413-31
  one-man patrol cars: commercial and industrial areas, 419 (1953)
  one-man patrol cars, extent of use, 411
  one-man patrol cars: shifts where used, 411; (table), 413-31
  ordinances, 494
  overtime pay, 416-17 (1953)
  patrol cars: manning (table), 411
  patrol cars: number (table), 413-31
  pay for off-duty court appearances, 417, 420-42 (1953)
  physical examinations, 417 (1953)
  retirement systems, table for individual cities, 164-89
  salaries, 409-10; (table), 413-31
  sick leave, 417, 419-42 (1952)
  sources of information, 432-34
  statistics, 407-31
  training: foreign police officials, 406
  trends (table), 408
  vacations with pay, 417, 419-42 (1952)
Police call boxes, 432-33, 434-54 (1954)
Police chiefs: directory, 529-61
  election: tables for individual cities, 66-116
  method of appointment, 410-11; (table), 413-31
  professional organization, 154
  salaries, 145-47; (tables), 408, 410, 413-31
Police services, 4
  urban counties, 120; (table), 122-27
Police women, 413, 415 (1953)

Population: central cities, 28; (table), 28; table for individual cities, 31-36
  central cities: increase, 1940-1950 (table), 28
  cities: change, 23-24
  cities: per cent of total, 21; (chart), 22
  cities: total, 21, 23
  comparative figures, 21-24
  data: selection of cities, 9-10
  data: sources, 9
  Metropolitan areas (table), 28; table for individual cities, 31-36
  metropolitan areas: increase: 1940-1950, 28; (table), 28
  metropolitan areas: per cent increase 1940 to 1950 (table), 30
  metropolitan areas: per cent of change, 1940 to 1950: table for individual cities, 31-36
  metropolitan areas: trends, 27-28
  special censuses, 24-25; (table), 25-26
  trends, 21-24
  urban counties, 133-34 (1954); (table), 139-42 (1954)
  urban counties, table for individual counties, 123-27
  urbanized areas: per cent inside central cities: table for individual cities, 31-36
  1950: cities of 5,000 to 10,000 (table), 93-116
  1950: cities over 10,000 (table), 66-92
Ports: county-owned and operated, 119; (table), 122-27
  municipally owned and operated, (tables), 66-116
Position classification plans, 158
Professional activity, 1954, 6
Professional organizations, 6
  See also under specific subjects, e.g., Planning: professional organization
Public administration: sources of information, 280-88
Public Administration Service, 153
Public assistance: developments, 318-21
  number of recipients, 318-20
Public gatherings: ordinances, 495-96
Public health: See Health
Public libraries: See Libraries
Public relations: and public personnel, 261-62
  methods used, 260-61
  professional organization, 262
  See also Reporting
Public relations programs, 6-7
Public services: See Municipal services
Public utilities: See Utilities
Public welfare: See Welfare
Public works: administration, 347
  developments, 344-47
  ordinances, 495
  professional organization, 154, 347
  sources of information, 348-50
  See also Planning; Sanitation; Utilities; also categories of public works, e.g., Refuse collection; Sewers; Streets; Waterworks; etc.
Public works officials: directory, 529-61
  election: tables for individual cities, 66-116
  salaries, 145-47
Purchasing, 207-209
  centralized: operating costs, 216-17 (1951)
  centralized: table for individual cities over 25,000, 219-23 (1951)
  developments, 207
  manuals, 209
  ordinances, 487-88
  organization, 207
  procedures, 208
  professional organization, 6, 154, 209
  publications, 209
  sources of information, 241, 244
  specifications, 208-209
Purchasing agents: salaries, 145-47

R

Rabies, 327
Race relations: See Segregation
Radio: as a form of municipal reporting, 260
  ordinances, 495
Real estate brokers: ordinances, 490
Recorders: directories, 529-61, 562-76
Records management, 199
Recreation, 271-72
  areas, 454-55
  defense-related services, 452
  developments, 452-56
  facilities, 454-55
  finance, 455
  legislation, 452-53
  organization, 453
  personnel, 453
  planning, 453-54
  professional organization, 154, 456
  program, 454
  sources of information, 457-58
  state activities, 455
Recreation directors: salaries, 145-47
Refrigeration: ordinances, 495
Refuse collection: municipal practices, 344-45 (1954); table for individual cities over 10,000, 346-66 (1954)
  ordinances, 495-96
  service charges: ordinances, 495
Refuse disposal, 346
  ordinances, 495
Rehabilitation, 325-26
Rent level: metropolitan areas, 62, 64 (1954)
Reporting: developments, 256-62
  media, 256-62
  motion pictures, 260
  radio, 260
  sources of information, 282
  television, 260
Reports: annual, 257-59
  cities issuing reports in 1954, 257
  content, 258
  cost, 258-59
  distribution: in proportion to population, 258
  form, 258
  leaflets, 259
  summary of data (table), 258
Reserve funds: ordinances, 488
Restaurants: ordinances, 490
Retail centers, 65 (1954)

Retail sales taxes, 213, 215
Retirement systems, 141
  expenditures (graph), 219
  finance, 219, 221
  ordinances, 493
Retirement systems (individual cities): coverage, 162-63; (table), 162; table for individual cities, 164-90
  number, 161-62; (table), 162
Revenue: charges and miscellaneous: table for individual cities, 226-38
  developments, 200-201
  general, 218
  general: total: table for individual cities, 226-38
  intergovernmental: table for individual cities, 226-38
  ordinances, 496
  per capita amounts: by source (graph), 218
  sources, 7
  sources of information, 239-45
  See also Bonds; Licenses; Parking lots; Parking meters; Service charges; Sewer rentals; Shared taxes; Taxation; also special taxes, e.g., Gasoline tax; Income tax, municipal; etc.
Rhyne, Charles S., 475-80
Rinn, Fauneil J., 256-62
Rodent control: ordinances, 489

S

Safety: See Fire administration; Police; Traffic safety
Salaries: ordinances, 493
  See also, under categories of officials, e.g., Police: salaries
Sales tax: municipal: ordinances, 496
Sanitary districts, 328
Sanitation, 327
  general expenditures: table for individual cities, 226-38
  ordinances, 489
  sources of information, 330-33
  urban counties, 121; (table), 122-27
  See also Food handlers; Health; Refuse disposal; Restaurants; Sewage disposal; Slaughterhouses; Swimming pools; Tourist camps
School buildings: construction, 460-61
School districts: definition, 18-19
  number, 15, 16, 19
  reduction of number, 2
  reorganization, 461-62
School superintendents: salaries, 145-47
Schools: enrollment, 459-60
  finance, 461
  See also Education
Secretaries: directories, 529-61, 562-76
Segregation: cases, 475-76
  housing, 338-39
  public schools, 463-64
Service ratings, 158
Sewage disposal, 327-28, 345-46
  ordinances, 496
Sewage treatment plants: county-owned and operated, 119; (table), 122-27
  municipally owned and operated (tables), 66-116
Sewer rental charges, 339-40 (1954); table for individual cities over 5,000, 341-45 (1954)
  ordinances, 496
Sewerage: outside service, 287 (1953)
  outside service: data for cities over 25,000: table for individual cities, 288-97 (1953)
Sewerage systems: county-owned and operated, 119; (table), 122-27
Sewers: service charges: See Sewer rental charges
Shared taxes, 206 (1953)
  See also special taxes, e.g., Gasoline tax; Sales tax
Sick leave, 140-41, 160; table for individual cities, 164-90
  rules, 140-70 (1952)
  See also under categories of officials, e.g., Police: sick leave
Sidewalks: ordinances, 497
Signs: ordinances, 485
Slaughterhouses: municipally owned and operated, (tables), 66-116
  ordinances, 490
Smoke abatement ordinances, 483-84
Social security: See Aid to dependent children; Blind assistance; Old-age assistance; Public assistance
Social service, 5
Solicitors: ordinances, 491
Sound trucks: ordinances, 492
Special assessments: allocation of costs to property owners, 211, 213-27 (1953)
  cities of 5,000 to 10,000, 212 (1953)
  city participation, 211, 213-27 (1953)
  finance, 210-12 (1953); cities over 10,000: table for individual cities, 213-27 (1953)
  finance: methods used, 210-11, 213-27 (1953)
  kinds of improvements financed, 210, 213-27 (1953)
  number of years to repay, 213-27 (1953)
Special districts: definition, 19-20
  metropolitan-type, 37-38
  number, 15, 16, 19
  types, 19-20
State legislation, 5
State municipal leagues: See Municipal leagues
Stores: See Purchasing
Statistics: explanation of use, 8-12
  sources, 8-9
Street railways: municipally owned and operated, (tables), 66-116
  ordinances, 498-99
Street superintendents: directory, 529-61
  election: tables for individual cities, 66-116
  salaries, 145-47
Streets: ordinances, 497
  urban counties, 120-21; (table), 122-27
Subdivisions: comprehensive ordinance: year last revised, 289-97 (1953)
  control by city: number of miles outside city limits, 278, 280-98 (1952)

Subdivisions—(Continued)
  data for cities over 25,000: table for individual cities, 288-97 (1953)
  improvements inside city, 288-97 (1953)
  improvements required, 286-87 (1953)
  improvements required: data for cities over 25,000: table for individual cities, 288-97 (1953)
  improvements required: number of cities over 10,000 (table), 286 (1953)
  ordinances, 494
  regulations, 290; 50-57 (1954)
  regulations: fringe areas, 55-57 (1954)
Suburbs: rent-level, 62, 64 (1954)
Swimming pools: ordinances, 489
Symphony orchestras, 268

T

Taxation: sources of information, 239-45
  types, 210
  See also Assessments; Finance; Licenses; Revenue; also special taxes, e.g., Gasoline tax; Sales tax
  property: table for individual cities, 226-38
  total: table for individual cities, 226-38
Taxicabs: ordinances, 497
Teachers: salaries, 462
  shortage, 462
  See also Education
Technological developments, 3-4
Television, 3
  educational, 463
  ordinances, 495
  reporting, 260
Theater, 272-73
Theaters: ordinances, 497
Tickets: reselling: ordinances, 491
Tourist camps: ordinances, 498
Towns: definition, 18
  number, 15, 16, 18
Townships. definition, 18
  number, 15, 16, 18
Traffic: law enforcement, 437-38
  ordinances, 498
  sources of information, 448-51
Traffic administration: developments, 435-39
Traffic engineering, 436-37
Traffic laws, Uniform, 437-38
Traffic officers: training, 438-39
Traffic ordinances: sources of information, 449
Traffic safety: awards, 439
  contests, 439
Trailers: ordinances, 498
Training: See In-service training; also training under categories of officials, e.g., Police: training
Transit, Urban: problems, 353-54
Transportation centers, 66 (1954)
Transportation research, 437
Treasurers: directory, 529-61
  election: tables for individual cities, 66-116
  salaries, 145-47
Trees: ordinances, 498

U

Urban areas: concentration of population, 1, 2
  unincorporated: services, 135-36 (1954); (table), 143-47 (1954)
  types, 28
  See also Central cities; Metropolitan areas
Urban counties: See Counties, Urban
Urban fringe areas: See Fringe areas
Urban redevelopment, 4-5, 334-40
  aesthetic factors, 479-80
  court decisions, 290-91
  legislation, 290
  professional organization, 340
  sources of information, 313-17, 340-43
Utilities: county-owned and operated, 119; (table), 122-27
  debt: gross long-term: table for individual cities, 226-38
  developments, 351-54
  expenditures: by type of utility (graph), 239
  expenditures: table for individual cities, 226-38
  finances, 219
  local municipal happenings, 354
  municipally-owned and operated, 63-64; (table), 64; tables for individual cities, 66-116
  ordinances, 498-99
  private vs. public conflicts, 351-52
  professional organization, 154, 373
  regulation, 352-53
  revenue: table for individual cities, 226-38
  sources of information, 354-58
  taxation: ordinances, 496
  urban counties, 136 (1954); (table), 143-47 (1954)
  See also classes of utilities, e.g., Airports; Bus systems; Electric utilities
Utility franchises: ordinances, 498-99
Utility taxes, 212, 214

V

Vacation with pay, 140-41, 160; table for individual cities, 164-90
  See also under categories of officials, e.g., Police: vacation with pay
Vital statistics: sources of information, 330, 333

W

Wages: guaranteed annual, 140
  selected city jobs, 148-49; table for individual cities, 149-51
  See also Salaries
Warner, Kenneth O., 139-43
Water distribution systems: county-owned and operated, 119; (table), 122-27
  municipally owned and operated (tables), 66-116
Water supply, 327, 345-46
  ordinances, 499
  outside service, 287 (1953)

Water supply—(Continued)
  outside service: data for cities over 25,000: table for individual cities, 288-97 (1953)
Waterworks: municipally owned and operated, (tables), 66-116
  ordinances, 499
Weidner, Edward W., 1-7
Weights and measures: ordinances, 499-500
Welfare: developments, 318-21
  sources of information, 321-24
  See also Aid to dependent children; Blind assistance; Health; Old-age assistance; Public assistance
Welfare officials: election: tables for individual cities, 66-116
  professional organizations, 154, 321
Wholesale centers, 65 (1954)
Williams, Arthur, 452-56
Wilson, O. W., 403-406

Z

Zoning: comprehensive ordinance: year last revised, 293, (table), 294; table for individual cities over 10,000, 296-312
  control by city: number of miles outside city limits, 277, 280-98 (1952)
  controls: fringe areas, 54-55 (1954)
  court decisions, 291
  data for cities over 10,000, 293-95; (table), 295; table for individual cities, 296-312
  developments, 289-92
  off-street parking, 277-78, 280-98 (1952)
  ordinances, 293-95, 500
  ordinances: data for cities over 10,000: table for individual cities, 296-312
  ordinances: year of adoption (table), 294
  sources of information, 314-17
Zoos, 274

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